

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	1	A	2

Budget Action Title: Add \$206,000 GF in one-time funds to HSD for mental health outreach workers in the University District and Ballard

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Abel Pacheco

Council Members: Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Jeff Simms

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$206,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(206,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(206,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action adds \$206,000 GF (one-time) to the Human Services Department (HSD) to extend for 24 months the existing pilot program that provides two mental health outreach workers to serve the University District and Ballard. This provides 60 percent of the needed funds with business improvement areas providing the remaining funding.

Funding for this pilot to operate for 18 months was initially provided in the 2019 Adopted Budget and awarded to Evergreen Treatment Services. The unspent portion of the initial appropriation will be carried forward into 2020 and allow the current pilot to continue until June 30, 2020. The funding in this Budget Action supports operation of the pilot until June 30, 2022.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	1	A	2

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Increase appropriation for mental health outreach workers		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H3000 - Addressing Homelessness	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$206,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	2	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$600,000 GF, including \$142,000 GF in one-time funds, to HSD to open a tiny home village and impose a proviso

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: Yes

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Teresa Mosqueda

Council Members: Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Jeff Simms

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$600,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(600,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(600,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action adds \$600,000 GF to the Human Services Department (HSD) to set up and operate a new tiny home village for 40 households, which includes \$142,000 in one-time funds and \$458,000 in on-going funds. The Low Income Housing Institute will donate 40 existing tiny homes to the new village. The one-time funds will address start-up costs, such as plumbing and electrical costs. On-going costs include support staff and case management for eight months of operations. Consistent with the 2020 Endorsed Budget, the 2020 Proposed Budget includes approximately \$4 million for the operation of eight tiny home villages. This action adds resources for one additional tiny home village.

The Executive shall submit a quarterly status update until the tiny home village is operational.

This Budget Action also imposes the following proviso:

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	2	B	1

"Of the appropriations in the 2020 Budget for the Addressing Homelessness BSL, \$600,000 is provided solely to establish and operate a new tiny home village that will prioritize accepting referrals from the Navigation Team, Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion program, and Seattle Municipal Court and may be spent for no other purpose."

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Increase appropriation to operate a tiny home village for 8 months		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H3000 - Addressing Homelessness	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$458,000
2	Increase appropriation to set up a new tiny home village		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H3000 - Addressing Homelessness	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$142,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	3	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$1,200,000 GF, including \$600,000 GF one-time funding, to HSD to expand tiny home villages and impose two provisos

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: Yes

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Kshama Sawant

Council Members: Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Jeff Simms

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$1,200,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(1,200,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(1,200,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action adds a total of \$1,200,000 GF to the Human Services Department (HSD) to expand the number of tiny home villages. This includes \$600,000 GF in one-time funding and \$600,000 in on-going funding. The total funding is estimated to support a single new tiny home village that will prioritize referrals from the Navigation Team, Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion program, and Seattle Municipal Court. Consistent with the 2020 Endorsed Budget, the proposed budget includes approximately \$4 million to operate eight existing tiny home villages. Council Bill 119656, introduced on October 17, 2019 would amend the land use and zoning requirements for transitional encampments and allow up to 40 transitional encampments.

The Executive shall submit a quarterly status update until the tiny home village is operational.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	3	B	1

This Budget Action also imposes the following two provisos:

"Of the appropriations in the 2020 Budget for the Addressing Homelessness BSL, \$1,200,000 is provided solely to establish and operate a new tiny home village that will prioritize referrals from the Navigation Team, Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion program, and Seattle Municipal Court and may be spent for no other purpose."

"Of the funds provided to the Human Services Department in 2020, no funds shall be used to relocate or otherwise cease operations of the Georgetown Tiny Home Village in 2020."

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Increase appropriation for operation of a new tiny home village		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H3000 - Addressing Homelessness	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$600,000
2	Increase appropriation of one-time funds for a new tiny home village		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H3000 - Addressing Homelessness	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$600,000

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	4	A	2

Budget Action Title: Request a report on sites for a tiny home village

Ongoing: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Teresa Mosqueda

Council Members: Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Jeff Simms

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Statement of Legislative Intent:

This Statement of Legislative Intent (SLI) requests the Department of Finance and Administrative Services (FAS) and Human Services Department (HSD) conduct a search of Seattle-owned and private properties to identify locations available to place two tiny home villages with a minimum of 40 tiny homes. The analysis should provide options that presume both the passage and the failure to pass CB 119656, unless CB 119656 has been enacted by the time the report is submitted. The report should also include a cost estimate of the set-up costs and on-going maintenance and operations costs, presuming that this tiny home village would provide case management and services similar to an enhanced shelter. The report will be submitted to the Council's Housing, Health, Energy, and Workers' Rights Committee (or its successor committee) and the Central Staff Executive Director by February 1, 2020.

Responsible Council Committee(s):

Housing, Health, Energy & Workers' Rights

Date Due to Council: February 1, 2020

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	5	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$1,500,000 GF in one-time funding to HSD for relocation and building renovations for a youth homelessness shelter

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Abel Pacheco

Council Members: Kshama Sawant, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Jeff Simms

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$1,500,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(1,500,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(1,500,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action adds \$1,500,000 in one-time funds to the Human Services Department (HSD) for relocation and necessary tenant improvements for a young adult shelter, such as the ROOTS Young Adult Shelter. This amount includes \$900,000 in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds and \$600,000 GF one-time funding that is not CDBG.

The ROOTS Young Adult shelter will be displaced by the redevelopment of the United Temple Methodist Church and has purchased a new building for \$4.1 million. The new location requires approximately \$2 million in renovations for ADA and fire code requirements and general refurbishment, for a total of \$6.1 million in costs. The United Temple Methodist Church has provided \$1.5 million for the new location. It is anticipated that an additional \$3 million will be provided by other sources to complement City funding.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	5	B	1

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Increase appropriation for one-time funding for a youth shelter location		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H1000 - Supporting Affordability and Livability	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$600,000
2	Increase Community Development Block Grant appropriation for a youth shelter		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H1000 - Supporting Affordability and Livability	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$900,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	6	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$210,000 GF to HSD for homeless outreach in North Seattle

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Debora Juarez

Council Members: Bruce Harrell, Abel Pacheco, Sally Bagshaw

Staff Analyst: Jeff Simms

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$210,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(210,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(210,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action adds \$210,000 GF to the Human Services Department (HSD) to expand outreach to homeless individuals residing in unsanctioned encampments in North Seattle, including in the Lake City and Aurora neighborhoods. The positions will be either HSD employees or employees with a contracted agency. The mental health outreach workers should collaborate with the Navigation Team, Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion program, local businesses, Community Police Teams, beat patrols, and local service providers.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
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2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	6	B	1

1	Increase appropriation for outreach workers in North Seattle		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H3000 - Addressing Homelessness	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$210,000
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2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	7	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$100,000 GF to HSD for vehicle resident outreach and parking offense mitigation

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Mike O'Brien

Council Members: Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Jeff Simms

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$100,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(100,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(100,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action adds \$100,000 GF to the Human Services Department (HSD) for outreach and parking offense mitigation and flexible financial assistance for vehicle residents, such as the services of the Scofflaw Mitigation Program. The Scofflaw Mitigation Program currently relies on volunteers and donations to assist individuals dwelling in vehicles who have four or more tickets. This Budget Action provides City support for the program, including part-time outreach staff, case management, and financial assistance to restore non-offending status, renew licenses, obtain insurance, obtain bus passes to attend court appointments, and assist in completing an assessment for the Coordinated Entry System.

Budget Action Transactions

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	7	B	1

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Increase appropriation for services to vehicle residents		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H3000 - Addressing Homelessness	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$100,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	8	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$158,000 GF, including \$33,000 in one-time funding, to operate an overnight-only safe parking lot

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Abel Pacheco

Council Members: Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Jeff Simms

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$158,510	
Net Balance Effect	\$(158,510)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(158,510)	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action adds \$158,000 GF to the Human Services Department (HSD) to start-up and operate an overnight-only safe parking lot for individuals dwelling in vehicles, which includes \$33,000 GF in one-time funds and \$125,000 GF in on-going funds. The University Heights Center has been identified as a potential location for this safe parking lot, though an adjustment to the existing service agreement may be required. The lot would initially have five to 10 available spaces, with a goal of additional spaces by the end of the year. The spaces will only permit these vehicles to park overnight.

The 2020 Endorsed Budget included \$250,000 for a safe parking lot program, and the Mayor's 2020 Proposed Budget adds \$125,000 one-time funding to that amount. The \$250,000 in the 2019 Adopted Budget currently supports seven parking spots, though efforts are underway to increase that number to 30 spaces by partnering with faith-based institutions. The expansion in the 2020 Proposed Budget is

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	8	B	1

intended to meet a goal of providing 40 spaces, still relying on faith-based institutions. This Budget Action repurposes \$125,000 on-going funding to support a community safe parking location, such as University Heights, rather than spaces associated with a faith-based institution.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Increase appropriation on a one-time basis to set up a safe parking lot		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H3000 - Addressing Homelessness	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$33,510
2	Increase appropriation to operate a safe parking lot		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H3000 - Addressing Homelessness	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$125,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HSD	10	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$10,000 GF (ongoing) to support transportation and activities for low-income seniors

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Kshama Sawant

Council Members: Bruce Harrell, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Amy Gore

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$10,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(10,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(10,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This action adds \$10,000 of ongoing funds to the Human Services Department (HSD) to contract with non-profit community-based organizations to fund transportation and senior activities for low income seniors.

This action increases the funding available to subsidize bus passes and support senior activities and meals provided by a non-profit community-based organization, such as the Vietnamese Seniors Association. The VSA serves low income seniors in the Chinatown/International District, who rely on subsidized bus passes for transportation and senior activities. In 2018 and 2019, HSD funded Asian Counseling and Referral Services (ACRS) with \$25,000 for the program; ACRS subcontracted to VSA. Consistent with the 2020 Endorsed Budget, the proposed budget includes \$26,163 for this purpose; this budget action increases total funding to \$36,163 to increase the number of program participants.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HSD	10	B	1

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add ongoing GF for transportation and activities		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H6000 - Promoting Healthy Aging	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$10,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	11	A	2

Budget Action Title: Add \$100,000 GF to HSD for legal services for homeless youth and impose a proviso

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: Yes

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lorena González

Council Members: Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw

Staff Analyst: Jeff Simms

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$100,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(100,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(100,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action adds \$100,000 GF to the Human Services Department (HSD) for legal services and representation for youth who are experiencing or at risk of homelessness, such as those provided by Legal Counsel for Youth and Children (LCYC). Minors, young people in immediate crisis, and young people who are exiting public systems of care will be prioritized by this program.

LCYC does not receive funds from the City of Seattle. An increase of \$100,000 will provide approximately 1,500 hours of legal services for young people.

The Budget Action also imposes the following proviso:

"Of the appropriations in the 2020 Budget for the Preparing Youth for Success BSL, \$100,000 is appropriated solely to provide legal services and representation for youth who are experiencing or at risk

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	11	A	2

of homelessness, and may be spent for no other purpose."

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Increase appropriation for legal services for homeless youth		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H2000 - Preparing Youth for Success	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$100,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	12	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$75,000 GF in one-time funding to HSD for a smart wallet program for donations to the homeless

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Bruce Harrell

Council Members: Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw

Staff Analyst: Jeff Simms

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$75,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(75,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(75,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action adds \$75,000 GF to the Human Services Department (HSD) to fund a smart wallet technology program to enable donations to individuals experiencing homelessness, such as the program operated by Samaritan.

The funds provide resources to support a technology system that allows individuals experiencing homelessness to receive donations using a Bluetooth enabled device or smart wallet that shares information about them with people who have downloaded the technology platform on their smartphone. Samaritan has completed a two-year pilot program to develop the technology and the smart wallets. Individuals wanting to utilize the Samaritan system and access the donated funds must participate in case management appointments to keep their account active.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	12	B	1

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Increase appropriation for smart wallet donations program		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H3000 - Addressing Homelessness	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$75,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	13	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$700,000 GF in one-time funds to HSD to create a rental assistance pilot and impose a proviso

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: Yes

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lorena González

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw

Staff Analyst: Jeff Simms

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$700,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(700,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(700,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action adds \$700,000 GF in one-time funding to the Human Services Department (HSD) to create and evaluate a rental assistance pilot for individuals who 1) are age 50 or older, 2) have income limited to federal disability benefits, specifically Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), that is no more than \$1,000 per month, and 3) are at risk of or currently experiencing homelessness. The pilot will provide up to one-year of rental assistance and is estimated to serve as many as 70-100 households.

The program will prioritize households who have become or are at-risk of becoming homeless as a result of transitioning from Washington's Housing and Essential Needs or Aged, Blind and Disabled assistance programs onto SSI or SSDI. The program will also provide light case management services. HSD will convene, no later than January 31, 2020, a stakeholder group consisting of community-based

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	13	B	1

organizations with subject matter expertise, the Office of Housing, the Legislative Department, and other relevant stakeholders to develop the target population, subsidy levels, and other operational details before issuing a request for proposals.

The Budget Action also imposes the following proviso:

"Of the appropriations in the 2020 Budget for the Addressing Homelessness BSL, \$700,000 is appropriated solely to provide rental assistance and case management for no more than 12 months to disabled individuals over the age of 50 who are homeless or at-risk of experiencing homelessness due to a transition onto federal disability programs, and to evaluate the effects of that program, and may be spent for no other purpose."

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Increase appropriation for rental assistance		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H3000 - Addressing Homelessness	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$700,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	15	A	2

Budget Action Title: Impose a proviso on Navigation Team appropriations in HSD

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: Yes

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lisa Herbold

Council Members: Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Jeff Simms

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Budget Action Description:

The Budget Action imposes the following proviso, which would be lifted each quarter after the Executive submits the required reports, on appropriations for the Navigation Team in the Human Services Department (HSD):

“No more than \$830,500 of the money appropriated in the 2020 Adopted Budget for the Addressing Homelessness BSL may be spent for the functions and activities performed by the City’s Navigation Team until the Executive submits on a quarterly basis to the City Clerk a report that is filed, without vote, as a Council Clerk File.”

It is the Council’s intent that the Executive provide quarterly reports according to the “schedule and subjects” listed below. The first, second and third quarterly reports may be incorporated into distinct Clerk files, the filing of which will each release an additional \$830,500 of appropriation authority.

As part of the Executive’s commitment to accountability and continuous quality improvement, HSD will present to the City Council quarterly reports on Navigation Team activities to connect people living within unmanaged encampments to services and shelter. These reports will also include information on efforts to reduce negative impacts stemming from encampments throughout Seattle. The “schedule and subjects” for quarterly reports with additional requirements by quarter are listed below.

SCHEDULES AND SUBJECTS:

A. Reporting in Every Quarter (1-4):

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	15	A	2

HSD and the Navigation Team will report on performance measures that are reflected in the updated Theory of Change. These metrics include: 1) connecting individuals living unsheltered to services, 2) connecting people to safer spaces, and 3) addressing hazardous and unsafe conditions stemming from, and found within, unmanaged encampments. Specifically, the report will provide measures for the prior quarter, including:

- Total number of contacts made quarterly, duplicated and unduplicated;
- Number of referrals to services by service category (e.g., obtaining documents, mental health, coordinated entry assessment, etc.);
- Breakdown, by percentage, of client demographic information quarterly;
- Percentage of people whose needs assessment screening was completed;
- Total number of referrals to shelter quarterly, duplicated and unduplicated;
- Number of shelter arrivals at the shelter referred to within a 48 hour period following referral—quarterly, duplicated and unduplicated;
- Number of times in the quarter a Field Coordinator provided assistance to or responded to a call for support from a Community Police Team or bike patrol officer;
- Number of times in the quarter a System Navigator provided assistance to or responded to a call for support from a Community Police Team or bike patrol officer;
- Number of instances diversion strategies or resources were utilized and the number of individuals/households that moved to permanent housing because of this service;
- Breakdown of referrals to specific shelter type by quarter to date;
- Average shelter bed availability by quarter, broken down by type (i.e., basic shelter, tiny house village, enhanced shelter);
- Quarterly and year-to-date total tonnage of garbage, waste, and debris removed from unmanaged encampments;
- Total number of inspections conducted by quarter; and
- Total number of unmanaged encampments removed (broken down by 72-hour clean-up, obstruction, and hazard) by quarter.

HSD will provide relevant qualitative updates on key projects and developments that are either Navigation Team-led or intersect with homelessness response efforts. Updates may include:

- Analysis of emerging trends;
- Progress in developing and implementing a Racial Equity Toolkit on the Navigation Team;
- Trainings and workshops attended, or undertaken, by the Navigation Team or by individual members, upcoming opportunities for continual improvement; and
- Qualitative updates on new shelter resources that have come online and/or notable trends.

B. Additional Quarter-Specific Requirements

1. Additional Requirements for the Quarter 1 Report:

By January 31, 2020, the Executive shall:

- Provide any items requested in checkpoint 1.3D of the Review of Navigation Team 2018 Quarter 1 Report that HSD has not yet provided to Office of City Auditor.
- Provide a report identifying those outreach providers funded by HSD that follow the Outreach Standards of Care. For agencies that do not yet meet these standards, please describe the steps and timeline these agencies have agreed upon to come into compliance with those standards.
- Provide a list of recommendations to increase the rate that individuals referred to a shelter arrive at that shelter within 48 hours.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	15	A	2

2. Additional Requirements for the Quarter 2 Report:

By April 30, 2020, the Executive shall:

- Discuss the results of the training curriculum and core competencies review (including trauma-informed care) that was due to be completed in the third quarter of 2019, including:
 - a. List of identified competencies and training requirements items prior to completing the review, for each Navigation Team position;
 - b. Gaps or deficiencies identified in competencies or training;
 - c. How the core competencies or training requirements were changed to address the gaps or deficiencies; and
 - d. New list of core requirements and trainings by position (including requirements related to trauma-informed care and racial equity impacts).
- Complete a staffing assessment that includes:
 - a. Average caseload of HSD positions and the target caseload for comparable positions funded by other City contracts;
 - b. Summary of the skills not included in the current Navigation Team structure that are typically found on similar teams operating in other jurisdictions, the pathway to adding these skills to the Navigation Team, and the estimated cost of those pathways;
- Provide the findings from the Racial Equity Toolkit analyzing the Navigation Team, the steps HSD has outlined to address any concerning findings, and the timeline for completing those steps.

3. Additional Requirements for the Quarter 3 Report:

By July 31, 2020, the Executive shall:

- Provide a written report discussing the City's compliance with the Auditor recommendations on checkpoint 2.3, strategies to prevent trash accumulation.

4. Additional Requirements for the Quarter 4 Report:

By November 19, 2020, the Executive shall:

- Provide a report that details the steps taken to implement the recommendations identified in the report submitted by January 31, 2020 to increase the rate that individuals referred to a shelter arrive at that shelter within 48 hours.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	19	A	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$119,000 GF one-time to HSD to hire a 1.0 FTE term-limited grant and contract specialist

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Jeff Simms

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$119,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(119,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(119,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action adds \$119,000 GF in one-time funding and adds 1.0 FTE to the Human Services Department (HSD) to add one term-limited grant and contract specialist to the Homeless Strategy and Investments (HSI) Division in HSD.

The HSI division will co-locate with county staff as a regional authority on homelessness is created in 2020, if legislation to create such an entity is approved by the City and King County. Either through supplemental budget action or the 2021 proposed budget, all staff positions in HSI will be abrogated as employees in HSI either transfer to other divisions or move to employment at the regional authority on homelessness. This position will allow the HSI division to manage new and expanded contracts related to homelessness that are added as part of the 2020 Adopted Budget.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	19	A	1

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Departmental indirect for added position		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H5000 - Leadership and Administration	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$13,991
2	Pocket Adjustments		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H3000 - Addressing Homelessness	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$105,009
3	Pocket Adjustments	Grants&Contracts Spec	1	1	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H3000 - Addressing Homelessness	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$0

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	60	A	1

Budget Action Title: Cut \$125,000 GF from HSD to reduce the safe parking pilot program

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Jeff Simms

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$(125,000)	
Net Balance Effect	\$125,000	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$125,000	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action reduces the safe parking program in the Human Services Department (HSD) by \$125,000 GF. The 2020 Proposed Budget includes \$250,000 GF in on-going funding for this program and an expansion of \$125,000 GF one-time funding that comes from underspend in 2019 on this program. The program in the proposed budget only works with faith-based institutions to identify potential parking spaces. The Budget Action reduces the on-going funding for this program and redirects the funding for a safe parking program at University Heights as reflected in Budget Action HOM-8-B-1.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
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2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	60	A	1

1	Decrease on-going appropriation for a safe parking pilot program		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H3000 - Addressing Homelessness	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$(125,000)
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2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	61	A	1

Budget Action Title: Cut \$345,000 GF (one-time) from the HSD Regional Authority Start-Up Costs and impose a proviso

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: Yes

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Jeff Simms

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$(345,000)	
Net Balance Effect	\$345,000	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$345,000	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action cuts \$345,000 GF one-time funding from the 2020 Proposed Budget for the Human Services Department (HSD). This funding in the proposed budget would support the start up of a regional authority on homelessness and imposes a proviso. The proposed budget provides \$2,000,000 GF for one-time costs and the first year of on-going costs related to starting up a regional authority on homelessness in conjunction with King County, which includes the salary and benefits for an estimated five FTE. This Budget Action cuts:

- \$184,000 GF (one-time) proposed for one executive series staff position

- \$35,000 GF (one-time) proposed for the Executive Director of the agency, reflecting that the position will not be filled in the first 60 days of 2020; and

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	61	A	1

- \$126,000 GF (one-time) proposed for the remaining staff positions, reflecting an April 1, 2020 start date for those positions.

The Budget Action also imposes the following proviso:

"Of the appropriation in the 2020 Budget for the Addressing Homelessness BSL, \$1,655,000 is provided for start-up costs stemming from the creation of a regional authority on homelessness and may be spent for no other purpose."

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Reduce appropriation for one-time costs to start a regional homelessness authority		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H3000 - Addressing Homelessness	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$(345,000)

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	62	A	1

Budget Action Title: Reduce appropriations in HSD for tiny home village relocation by \$1,000,000 GF (one-time)

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Jeff Simms

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$(1,000,000)	
Net Balance Effect	\$1,000,000	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$1,000,000	

Budget Action Description:

The Budget Action reduces by \$1,000,000 GF the appropriation in the Human Services Department (HSD) proposed to relocate two tiny home villages. The 2020 Proposed Budget appropriates \$1,262,000 GF in one-time funding to relocate two existing tiny home villages, Georgetown and Northlake. The Budget Action reduces that one-time funding by \$1,000,000 GF so that no funds are available for the relocation of the Georgetown Tiny Home Village, which will still be in operation at the start of 2020.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
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2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	62	A	1

1	Decrease appropriation of one-time funding for relocating tiny home villages		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H3000 - Addressing Homelessness	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$(1,000,000)
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2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HSD	50	B	2

Budget Action Title: Add \$1,800,000 GF in one-time funds to HSD to construct a health clinic

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Sally Bagshaw

Council Members: Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Jeff Simms

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$1,800,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(1,800,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(1,800,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action adds \$1,800,000 GF to the Human Services Department (HSD) to construct a health clinic located within a permanent supportive housing facility in Rainier Valley, such as the Bill Hobson Comprehensive Clinic.

The total development cost of the Bill Hobson Comprehensive Clinic is approximately \$22 million. The clinic has financing commitments of \$8 million from the State capital budget allocation, \$3 million in New Markets Tax Credits, \$1 million in private capital, and a remaining \$10 million that would be a combination of either incurred debt or City contributions.

Budget Action Transactions

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HSD	50	B	2

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Increase appropriation for a health clinic		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H1000 - Supporting Affordability and Livability	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$1,800,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
FG	1	A	2

Budget Action Title: Impose a proviso on the Strategic Investment Fund in Finance General

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: Yes

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Mike O'Brien

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Traci Ratzliff

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Budget Action Description:

Background:

The 2020 Proposed Budget adds \$41.7 million GF (one-time) from Mercer Sales Proceeds to Finance General to create a Strategic Investment Fund. Investment of these funds are intended to achieve multiple community benefits through development of mixed-use and mixed-income projects that include housing, affordable commercial and cultural space, public open space, and childcare.

An interdisciplinary team including relevant city departments (Office of Housing, Office of Planning and Community Development, Office of Economic Development, Department of Neighborhoods, and the City Budget Office) and community partners experienced in community organizing and development will establish criteria and principles regarding use of these funds. This team will assist with identifying potential priority acquisitions utilizing available funds. The criteria used for expenditure of the Strategic Investment Fund will be similar to the criteria utilized by the Equitable Development Initiative (EDI), including the following:

- prioritize sites located in communities at risk of displacement;
- select sites that are identified by the community and will address the wholistic needs of the community, including but not limited to housing, affordable commercial space, child care, etc.; and
- address race and social justice outcomes, such as women, minority and business enterprise (WMBE), local hiring, and apprenticeship utilization goals, and accessibility requirements.

A proposed spending plan for the use of these funds will be developed and submitted to the City Council for approval. The criteria used to develop the spending plan should be submitted with the proposed spending plan. The Executive anticipates submitting the spending plan to the City Council in the first or

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
FG	1	A	2

second quarter of 2020.

This Council Budget Action imposes the following proviso on the Strategic Investment Fund in Finance General:

"None of the money appropriated in the 2020 budget for the Finance General Reserve Strategic Investment Fund may be spent until authorized by future ordinance. Council anticipates that such authority will not be granted until the Executive submits a proposed spending plan for this Fund."

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OH	1	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$50,000 of fund balance in 2020 in OH to implement Affirmative Marketing and Community Preference Plans

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Teresa Mosqueda

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Traci Ratzliff

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$0	
Net Balance Effect	\$0	
Other Funds		
Office of Housing Fund (16600)		
Revenues	\$0	
Expenditures	\$50,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(50,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(50,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action adds \$50,000 in 2020 of fund balance from the Office of Housing's (OH's) Operating Fund to support implementation of Community Preference policies for levy-funded affordable housing projects in neighborhoods at high risk of displacement. Funding would assist non-profit housing

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OH	1	B	1

developers working with community partners to conduct outreach and affirmative marketing efforts that will lead to successful implementation of a community preference policy at specific levy-funded affordable housing projects. Such efforts seek to allow people to stay in or return to neighborhoods where they have long time social, cultural, faith and family ties.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add appropriation to implement affirmative marketing and community preference plans.		0	0	OH - HU000	OH - BO-HU-1000 - Leadership and Administration	16600 - Office of Housing Fund	2020	\$0	\$50,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OH	2	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$100,000 GF (one-time) to OH for pre-development and planning costs for an affordable housing project in Little Saigon

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Bruce Harrell

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Traci Ratzliff

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$100,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(100,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(100,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action adds \$100,000 GF (one-time) to the Office of Housing to fund pre-development and planning costs for a proposed housing project in Little Saigon that will assist American Indian and Alaskan Native individuals and families. Pre-development and planning costs are costs related to planning and development of a project, including, but not limited to: preliminary plans, appraisals, environmental reports, and architectural designs. Housing developers typically use in-house resources or loans or grants from other organizations to fund such costs.

Budget Action Transactions

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OH	2	B	1

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add appropriation for pre-development costs for housing project in Little Saigon		0	0	OH - HU000	OH - BO-HU-1000 - Leadership and Administration	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$100,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OH	3	A	2

Budget Action Title: Add \$150,000 GF (one-time) to OH for pre-development and planning costs for affordable housing projects for low-income residents in the Central District

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Bruce Harrell

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Traci Ratzliff

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$150,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(150,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(150,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action adds \$150,000 GF (one-time) to the Office of Housing to fund pre-development and planning costs for affordable housing projects for low-income residents in the Central District. Pre-development and planning costs are costs related to planning and development of housing projects, including, but not limited to: preliminary plans, appraisals, environmental reports, and architectural designs. Housing developers typically use in-house resources or loans or grants from other organizations to fund such costs.

Budget Action Transactions

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OH	3	A	2

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add appropriation for pre-development costs for housing project in the Central District		0	0	OH - HU000	OH - BO-HU-1000 - Leadership and Administration	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$150,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OH	4	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$12.75 million GF of one-time funding in OH to the Rental Production and Preservation program to make financing commitments for the 2019 Notice of Funding Availability

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Teresa Mosqueda

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Traci Ratzliff

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$12,750,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(12,750,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(12,750,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action adds \$12.75 million GF in funding (one-time) to the Office of Housing (OH) to make financing commitments to affordable rental housing projects (affordable to households with incomes between 30 percent and 60 percent of Area Median Income) that applied for funding in OH's 2019 Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) process. This funding increase will be accomplished by reducing funding of several programs supported by Mercer Sales Proceeds. Council Budget Action 9-A-1 makes these reductions to those programs.

In addition, this CBA states the Council's intent to appropriate \$7 million in additional REET II from 2021-2026. This additional \$7 million will be used to make financing commitments for housing projects seeking funding in OH's 2019 NOFA.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OH	4	B	1

Background:

The Mayor's 2020 Endorsed Budget included \$45 million of funding to make financing commitments to projects applying to OH's 2019 NOFA. The 2020 Proposed Budget adds \$46 million for the NOFA. Of this \$46 million, \$21 million is supported by revenues from the new authorization granted by the State Legislature for local jurisdictions to implement a local sales tax to fund affordable housing and \$25 million is supported by a \$5 million appropriation of REET II funds annually from 2021 to 2025. This brings total funding available for the 2019 NOFA in the proposed budget to \$91 million. This budget action will increase this amount by \$19.75 million (as detailed above) for a total of approximately \$110.75 million.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add funding to rental production and preservation program		0	0	OH - HU000	OH - BO-HU-3000 - Multifamily Housing	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$12,750,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OH	8	B	1

Budget Action Title: Impose a proviso on \$2.5 million in OH for an Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) Loan Program

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: Yes

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lorena González

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Aly Pennucci

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Budget Action Description:

The 2020 Proposed Budget adds \$6 million GF (one-time) to the Office of Housing (OH) for an Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) Loan Program using proceeds from the sale of the Mercer properties. This budget action imposes a proviso on \$2.5 million of the proposed \$6 million. Prior to releasing the funds, OH is required to complete a Racial Equity Toolkit (RET) on the proposed program and prepare legislation amending the Housing Funding Policies, which includes programmatic details to ensure that the Program is consistent with the Council's policy goals. The policy intent is to develop a loan program for ADUs that help stabilize low-income homeowners, particularly low-income homeowners in areas identified as having a high risk of displacement, and increases access to affordable rental housing in Single-family zones.

The remaining \$3.5 million proposed for the ADU Loan Program is redirected for other Council priorities (see CBA OH-9-A-1).

This proposal to decrease the investment from \$6 million to \$2.5 million is expected to provide sufficient resources to launch a pilot program. Approximately \$2 million is intended for the loan fund; this will require a competitive bid process. The remaining \$500,000 will support other programmatic requirements (e.g. funding for City staff or contracted services for tenant screenings, landlord training for homeowners, etc.).

This Council Budget Action would impose the following budget proviso:

"Of the appropriation in the 2020 budget for the Office of Housing, \$2,500,000 is appropriated solely for an Accessory Dwelling Unit Loan (ADU) Program and may be spent for no other purpose. Furthermore, none of the money so appropriated may be spent on the ADU Loan Program until authorized by future ordinance."

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OH	8	B	1

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OH	9	A	1

Budget Action Title: Cut \$18.2 million GF (one-time) in proposed funding for programs supported by Mercer Properties Sales Proceeds including the Strategic Investment Fund, the Affordable Homeownership Acquisition Program, and the Attached Dwelling Unit Loan Program and redirect funds for other Council priorities

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Traci Ratzliff

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$(18,200,000)	
Net Balance Effect	\$18,200,000	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$18,200,000	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action cuts \$18.2 million in proposed funding for programs supported by the Mercer Properties Sales Proceeds included in the 2020 Proposed Budget as follows:

- \$11.7 million from the proposed \$41.7 million Strategic Investment Fund in Finance General;
- \$3.5 million from the proposed \$6 million Accessory Dwelling Unit Loan Program;
- \$3.0 million from the proposed \$15 million Permanently Affordable Homeownership Program.

These funding reductions will be used to support other Council priorities.

Background:

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OH	9	A	1

The Mayor's 2020 Proposed Budget adds approximately \$138.5 million of one-time funding from the Mercer Properties Sales Proceeds to fund a variety of new and existing housing, Equitable Development Initiative, and transportation programs. The Council is proposing to reduce the Mayor's proposed spending for non-transportation related programs, by \$18.2 million, and redirect the \$18.2 million to support other Council priorities.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Cut funding to Strategic Investment Fund		0	0	FG - FG000	FG - BO-FG-2QD00 - Reserves	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$(11,700,000)
2	Cut funding to homeownership acquisition and ADU pilot programs		0	0	OH - HU000	OH - BO-HU-2000 - Homeownership & Sustainability	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$(6,500,000)

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	9	C	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$75,000 GF to HSD for women's hygiene products and diapers at emergency shelters

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Debora Juarez

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Jeff Simms

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$75,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(75,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(75,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action adds \$75,000 to the Human Services Department (HSD) to provide women's hygiene products and diapers to residents at enhanced shelters, basic shelters, and tiny home villages that receive City funding.

\$58,000 GF is provided for women's hygiene products at all enhanced shelters, basic shelters, and tiny home villages, and \$17,000 is provided for a diaper distribution pilot program for families in need at enhanced shelters, basic shelters, and tiny home villages.

Consistent with the 2020 Endorsed Budget, the 2020 Proposed Budget includes approximately \$29 million to fund emergency shelters, not including funds to open a shelter in the King County Correctional Facility or to relocate two tiny home villages. There are an estimated 1,600 women of menstruation age

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	9	C	1

and 1,167 children under the age of five residing in these programs. This Budget Action is calculated with the assumption that children go through approximately 2,280 diapers a year.

The Council also requests that HSD tracks the distribution, usage and unmet need for diapers at all shelters and tiny home villages to determine the success of the pilots in meeting the need for diapers at those locations and the on-going funding necessary to provide diapers to all children in shelters and tiny home villages. This report should be provided to the Human Services, Equitable Development and Renters' Rights Committee, Councilmember Herbold, and the Central Staff Executive Director by June 1, 2020.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Increase appropriation for emergency shelters to provide free women's hygiene products and diapers		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H3000 - Addressing Homelessness	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$75,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	16	A	2

Budget Action Title: Add \$1,284,000 GF, including \$558,000 one-time funding, to develop mobile bathroom facilities

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lisa Herbold

Council Members: Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Jeff Simms

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$1,284,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(1,284,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(1,284,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action adds a total of \$1,284,000 GF to the Human Services Department (HSD) for the purchase and operation, including staffing, of mobile bathroom facilities. This includes \$558,000 GF in one-time funding to purchase five mobile units and \$726,000 GF in on-going funding to operate the units for one years. In addition to toilets and handwashing stations, each mobile unit includes a needle exchange and pet waste disposal.

Each mobile unit has two toilets and costs \$73,000 to purchase, a total of \$365,000 for five units. A vacuum truck to service the units costs \$193,000. One year of service costs, including staffing, supplies, drivers, fuel, repair and maintenance, and service of the units is estimated to cost \$726,000, approximately \$145,000 per mobile unit.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	16	A	2

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Increase appropriation for operation of mobile bathroom facilities		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H3000 - Addressing Homelessness	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$726,000
2	Increase appropriation to purchase mobile bathroom facilities		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H3000 - Addressing Homelessness	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$558,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	50	A	2

Budget Action Title: Add \$115,000 GF to SPU to expand the Encampment Trash program with a nonprofit provider

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lisa Herbold

Council Members: Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Brian Goodnight

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$115,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(115,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(115,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This budget action would add \$115,000 GF to Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) to expand the Encampment Trash program through partnership with a nonprofit provider.

Partnering with a nonprofit provider should allow for a more efficient expansion than would be possible with only City staffing resources. The nonprofit partner should be able to:

- a) Identify feasible sites for the program to operate;
- b) Explain how the program works and how sites can participate;
- c) Distribute the purple bags used by the program;

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HOM	50	A	2

- d) Monitor participating sites; and
- e) Communicate effectively with SPU staff.

Background:

The Encampment Trash program provides weekly collection and disposal of garbage, bulky items, and hazardous materials at select Unsanctioned Homeless Encampments. The program currently services between eight to 10 sites at any given time, and in 2018 it provided garbage collection to 20 different encampments throughout the year. The program also distributes purple bags on a weekly basis and performs on-call garbage collection.

The 2020 Proposed Budget includes \$249,050 for SPU to provide services at up to 10 sites at any given time.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Increase appropriations for contractors		0	0	SPU - SU000	SPU - BO-SU-N200B - Utility Service and Operations	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$58,795
2	Increase appropriations for disposal		0	0	SPU - SU000	SPU - BO-SU-N200B - Utility Service and Operations	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$46,901
3	Increase appropriations for purple bags		0	0	SPU - SU000	SPU - BO-SU-N200B - Utility Service and Operations	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$9,304

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HSD	99	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$3.5 million GF in 2020 (ongoing) to HSD to fund the LEAD Program; and impose three provisos

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: Yes

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Sally Bagshaw

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Greg Doss

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$3,500,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(3,500,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(3,500,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action adds \$3.5 million GF (ongoing) to the Human Services Department (HSD) for the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion Program (LEAD). This Budget Action acknowledges the potential that LEAD may receive private sector funding to close the revenue-budget gap discussed below.

Consistent with the 2020 Endorsed Budget, the Proposed Budget maintains \$2.55 million for LEAD. This Council Budget Action's funding plus the funding in the Proposed Budget would bring the City's new, ongoing support for LEAD to \$6.05 million in 2020. Together with other funding that will not flow through the City's budget (\$1.6 million in King County funding, \$0.7M in existing grant funding, and an additional \$1.5 million in new private sector contributions), LEAD would be funded at a level sufficient to:

(1) sustain caseloads at no more than 25 cases per case manager vs. the current load of 44 cases per

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HSD	99	B	1

case manager;

(2) increase case manager salaries by 10 percent and all LEAD employee salaries by five percent;

(3) provide funding for project management functions such as LEAD Personnel Costs, Rent and Occupancy, Travel and Professional Services, Legal Services and a PDA Administrative Allocation;

(4) hire 54 new case managers (increasing the number of case managers from 19 to 73); and

(5) provide funding for a second City of Seattle Attorney position and a study of the budget and staffing necessary to allow LEAD to accept all currently anticipated referrals for prioritized individuals.

Information about the LEAD program's assessment of its 2020 revenue and expenditure needs is provided in Attachment 1. Case Management Services is found in the first line of Table 2. LEAD Project Management Costs can be found in the lower half of Table 2.

The LEAD program currently employs 19 case managers with caseload of approximately 44 cases per manager. LEAD indicates that it cannot provide effective services when the caseload of case managers exceeds 25 cases. Effective services include providing timely outreach to every client who has completed an intake interview. LEAD currently has 547 participants and expects to have 1,400 participants in 2020, based on a trend line that expects the cases will double from 2019 to 2020 (as occurred from 2018 to 2019).

This Council Budget Action imposes three provisos:

"Of the appropriation in the 2020 budget for the Human Services Department, \$5.6 million is appropriated solely for a contract with the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion Program (LEAD) and may be spent for no other purpose."

"Of the appropriation in the 2020 budget for the Human Services Department, \$350,000 is appropriated solely for a contract with the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion Program (LEAD) to support two LEAD-focused attorneys in the Seattle City Attorney's Office and may be spent for no other purpose."

"Of the appropriation in the 2020 budget for the Human Services Department, \$100,000 is appropriated solely for the Human Services Department to fund a study to be led by the Mayor's Office that determines the staff and budget that is necessary to accept all currently anticipated referrals for priority individuals in the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion Program (LEAD) and may be spent for no other purpose."

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add \$3.5 million GF in 2020 (ongoing) to HSD to fund the LEAD Program		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H3000 - Addressing Homelessness	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$3,500,000

2020 LEAD Revenues and Proposed Budget

Chart 1. LEAD Funding for use in Seattle in 2020 (\$4.87 million)
(Funding for King County or Burien clients not included)



Table 2. Expenditures necessary to support projected caseload in 2020

LEAD Expenditures	2018	2019 (projected)	2020 (projected)
Direct Program			
Case Management Services (ETS)	\$2,643,000	\$3,419,000	\$7,919,000
Seattle City Attorney	\$173,000	\$203,000	\$203,000
Program After Hours Coverage			\$150,000
Program Purchases, Consultants, Communications	\$60,000	\$63,000	\$60,000
Total Direct Program	\$2,876,000	\$3,685,000	\$8,332,000
Project Management Costs			
PDA Personnel Costs	\$438,000	\$524,000	\$564,000
Rent and Occupancy	-	\$87,000	\$236,000
Travel, Professional Services	\$16,000	\$11,000	\$51,000
Legal Services Attorney			\$120,000
PDA Administrative Allocation	\$206,000	\$273,000	\$288,000
Total Expenditures	\$3,536,000	\$4,580,000	\$9,591,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HSD	100	A	1

Budget Action Title: Res XXXX Adopt Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion resolution

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: Yes

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Greg Doss

Council Bill or Resolution: RES XXXX

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action would adopt a resolution that acknowledges the inherent responsibility of the City to reduce unnecessary justice system involvement. The resolution also acknowledges that pre-arrest diversion programs, such as the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) program, represent a harm reduction, evidence-based approach to reduce recidivism and provide for the public safety. Finally, the resolution declares that the City is committed to ensuring that evidence-based, law enforcement-engaged, pre-booking diversion programs, such as LEAD, receive the public and private funding necessary to accept all priority qualifying referrals.

This resolution is dependent on the passage of HSD 99-B-1, which provides \$3.5 million in funding for the LEAD program and acknowledges a private sector donation of \$1.5 million.

CITY OF SEATTLE

RESOLUTION _____

..title

A RESOLUTION acknowledging the inherent responsibility of the City to reduce unnecessary justice system involvement; acknowledging that pre-arrest diversion programs, such as the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) program, represent a harm reduction, evidence-based approach to reduce recidivism and provide for the public safety; and declaring that the City is committed to ensuring that evidence-based, law enforcement-engaged, pre-booking diversion programs, such as LEAD, receive the funding necessary to accept all priority qualifying referrals.

..body

WHEREAS, the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion Program (LEAD) offers police officers the ability to exercise discretionary authority at point of contact to divert individuals to a community-based, harm-reduction intervention for law violations driven by unmet behavioral health needs; and

WHEREAS, LEAD clients bypass the normal criminal justice system cycle in qualifying cases and instead are referred into a trauma-informed, intensive case-management program where the individual receives a wide range of support services, often including mental health treatment, transitional and permanent housing, and drug treatment; and

WHEREAS, LEAD is recognized as an evidence-based diversion approach to improving health outcomes and reducing justice system involvement in the Washington State "Healthier Here" 2019 Medicaid Transformation Project Toolkit; and

WHEREAS, LEAD was recognized as the 2018 Outstanding Criminal Justice Program for the west region by the National Criminal Justice Association and received the Seattle Human Services Coalition 2014 Innovative Program Award; and

1 WHEREAS, LEAD has been identified by the Seattle City Auditor as a local program that has
2 embraced rigorous evaluation and used continuous assessment to adjust operational
3 program elements; and

4 WHEREAS, LEAD's Policy Coordinating Group has established both a standing Evaluation
5 Workgroup, which has active evaluation projects with the University of Washington
6 Evans School regarding community-level impact on actual and perceived public health,
7 safety, and order, and the Center for Court Innovation, regarding police diversion of sex
8 workers, and is seeking funding for evaluation projects in additional areas including
9 impact of LEAD on participant drug use and on court appearance rates; and

10 WHEREAS, the first LEAD Program was launched in Belltown in 2011, and due to demand
11 from other neighborhoods, the Mayor and the City Council have chosen to expand the
12 program citywide; and

13 WHEREAS, LEAD has 561 active clients that were contacted in the Seattle Police Department's
14 West Precinct, East Precinct and North Precinct, has 120 approved clients in need of
15 outreach, and over 300 approved priority referrals on a waiting list that includes clients
16 in the SoDo neighborhood, and expects to have approximately 1,400 clients when it fully
17 expands treatment services to the South areas of the City and West Seattle in 2020; and

18 WHEREAS, LEAD caseworkers currently carry an average load of 44 cases and have found that
19 optimal results are achieved when caseworkers do not carry more than 25 cases per
20 caseworker; and

21 WHEREAS, LEAD interventions have provided 188 individuals with substance use disorder
22 treatment services, and 73 individuals with mental health services from January-
23 September 2019; and

1 WHEREAS, the Seattle Municipal Court has established a LEAD calendar where a dedicated
2 Seattle City Attorney LEAD liaison is able to staff hearings for LEAD participants and
3 recommend actions in non-diverted cases which coordinate with and do not undermine
4 the individual intervention plan developed for the participant in LEAD; and

5 WHEREAS, the 2020 Adopted budget includes \$150,000 for a second Seattle City Attorney
6 LEAD liaison, as well as \$100,000 for a study of the public and private funding
7 necessary to accept all priority qualifying referrals by 2023; and

8 WHEREAS, LEAD has secured neighborhood-based workspace in the North and East Precincts
9 and in the SODO neighborhood, with support from neighborhood businesses; and

10 WHEREAS, in an example of public-private partnership, Microsoft has funded an information-
11 sharing platform that will allow dashboard-like real time reports as well as improved
12 coordination among all the LEAD operational partners; and

13 WHEREAS, In the 2020 Adopted Budget, LEAD received from The City of Seattle (the City)
14 \$6.05 million in public funding for Seattle's LEAD clients, which will be combined with
15 other funding that will not flow through the City's budget to include \$1.6 million in King
16 County funding; and

17 WHEREAS, LEAD was awarded grant funding as part of the Trueblood Court Settlement
18 Agreement, and approximately \$768,000 of this funding will support in Seattle LEAD
19 clients whose law violations were thought to stem from high acuity mental health needs;
20 and

21 WHEREAS, a private donor has authorized a grant of \$1.5 million to LEAD in 2020,
22 conditioned on adequate commitments by the City of Seattle and King County to plan for

1 deployment of LEAD with public funding citywide by 2023 with sufficient capacity to
2 take on all priority appropriate referrals; and

3 WHEREAS, public and private funding in 2020 will allow the LEAD program to hire 54 new
4 case managers and maintain a caseload that does not exceed 25 cases per case manager;
5 and

6 WHEREAS, LEAD could in future years be eligible for federal funding from the Comprehensive
7 Addition and Recovery Act (CARA), which is the most comprehensive federal effort
8 undertaken to address the opioid epidemic, encompassing prevention, treatment,
9 recovery, law enforcement, criminal justice reform, and overdose reversal; and

10 WHEREAS, the Washington State Legislature in 2019 amended RCW 10.31.110 to provide that
11 all local jurisdictions must develop and adopt protocols for pre-booking diversion
12 programs similar to LEAD and established a grant-based distribution process to be
13 coordinated by the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; and

14 WHEREAS, legislators are exploring a proposed amendment to the state Medicaid plan that
15 would allow Medicaid reimbursement for outreach activities, which could potentially
16 cover more of LEAD case management activity than is currently Medicaid reimbursable;
17 and

18 WHEREAS, King County historically has matched Seattle in funding for Seattle LEAD, and
19 with the proposed increase in Seattle contribution, it is timely to approach the County and
20 ask for a significant increase in MIDD II allocation for Seattle LEAD; NOW,

21 THEREFORE,

22 **BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEATTLE THAT:**

1 Section 1. The City acknowledges its inherent responsibility to reduce unnecessary
2 justice system involvement. The City also acknowledges that pre-arrest diversion programs, such
3 as the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) program, represent a harm reduction,
4 evidence-based approach to reduce recidivism and provide for the public safety. Finally, the City
5 declares its commitment to ensuring that law enforcement pre-arrest diversion programs, such as
6 LEAD, receive public funding sufficient to accept all priority qualifying referrals citywide.

7 Section 2. The City intends that the LEAD Program operate at scale by 2023, with
8 “scale” understood to mean that the program will have appropriate funding to accept all priority
9 qualifying arrest and social contact referrals citywide, pursuant to the operational protocol
10 currently approved by the LEAD Policy Coordinating Group. This intention is based on the
11 desire of the City to ensure that individuals are not unnecessarily booked into jail due to
12 behavioral health issues; and the City also anticipates that law violations by such individuals will
13 be reduced through effective, research-based methods incorporated into the LEAD model.

14 Section 3. The City intends that LEAD be supported through a secure mix of public
15 funding sources, including City funding and some combination of County, state, federal and
16 Medicaid funding.

17 Section 4. The City recognizes that the statements of intent in this resolution address
18 conditions of a \$1.5 million grant to LEAD from a private donor to assist in meeting LEAD
19 capacity needs in 2020.

1 Adopted by the City Council the _____ day of _____, 2019,
2 and signed by me in open session in authentication of its adoption this _____ day of
3 _____, 2019.

4 _____
5 President _____ of the City Council

6 Filed by me this _____ day of _____, 2019.

7 _____
8 Monica Martinez Simmons, City Clerk

9 (Seal)

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
CJ	2	A	2

Budget Action Title: Impose a proviso on Finance General Reserves for LAW's staffing of a case conferencing pilot

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: Yes

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lorena González

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw

Staff Analyst: Asha Venkataraman

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action would impose the following proviso:

"None of the money appropriated in the 2020 Budget in Finance General Reserves may be spent on a case conferencing pilot for high-barrier individuals until the Mayor's Office has presented an analysis and detailed implementation plan to the Chair of the committee with jurisdiction over public safety. The analysis and plan should be developed in conjunction with the City Attorney's Office, the Criminal Justice Equity Team, and communities most impacted by the criminal legal system and should include: a discussion of whether and how the pilot aligns with the reentry recommendations, a description of unintended consequences and plan to mitigate them, proposed metrics of success, a racial equity analysis, and how the program will be taken to scale."

Background:

The Mayor's 2020 Proposed Budget includes \$2.9M in Finance General Reserves for four pilots proposed by the High-Barrier Individuals Working Group that are intended to address high-barrier individuals and their involvement in the criminal justice system. Of this amount, \$149,500 is intended to support an Assistant City Prosecutor in the City Attorney's Office (LAW) to provide dedicated staffing to case conferencing about high-barrier individuals. It is anticipated that the position would be added to LAW when the supporting funds are transferred out of Finance General Reserves. The proviso in this Council Budget Action restricts all spending that would support the case conferencing pilot.

The Council requests that the Mayor's Office submit its analysis and implementation plan by April 1, 2020.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
CJ	3	A	2

Budget Action Title: Impose a proviso on Finance General Reserves for a rapid reentry connector pilot at the King County jail

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: Yes

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lorena González

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw

Staff Analyst: Asha Venkataraman

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action would impose the following proviso:

"None of the money appropriated in the 2020 Budget in Finance General Reserves may be spent on a rapid reentry connector pilot for high-barrier individuals until the Mayor's Office has presented an analysis and detailed implementation plan to the Chair of the committee with jurisdiction over public safety. The analysis and plan should be developed in conjunction with the King County jail, the Criminal Justice Equity Team, and communities most impacted by the criminal legal system and should include: a discussion of whether and how the pilot aligns with the reentry recommendations, a description of unintended consequences and plan to mitigate them, proposed metrics of success, a racial equity analysis, an analysis of how to reduce jail populations that are being held at the King County jail for under 72 hours, and how the program will be taken to scale."

Background:

The Mayor's 2020 Proposed Budget includes \$2.9M in Finance General Reserves for four pilots proposed by the High-Barrier Individuals Working Group that are intended to address high-barrier individuals and their involvement in the criminal justice system. Of this amount, \$213,000 is intended to support a rapid reentry connector position at the King County jail to provide reentry services for high-barrier individuals who are at the jail for under 72 hours. The proviso in this Council Budget Action restricts all spending that would support the rapid reentry connector pilot.

The Council requests that the Mayor's Office submit its analysis and implementation plan by April 1, 2020.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
CJ	4	B	1

Budget Action Title: Impose two provisos related to pilot programs for high-barrier individuals

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: Yes

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lorena González

Council Members: Lisa Herbold,Kshama Sawant,Debora Juarez,Mike O'Brien

Staff Analyst: Asha Venkataraman

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action would impose two provisos related to pilot projects for high-barrier individuals.

The Mayor's 2020 Proposed Budget includes \$2.9 million in Finance General Reserves for four pilots proposed by the High-Barrier Individuals Working Group that are intended to address high-barrier individuals and their involvement in the criminal justice system. Of this amount, \$170,000 is proposed to support a high-barrier individuals probation program. It is Council's intent that this funding be spent on medication-assisted treatment (MAT) for high-barrier individuals with substance abuse and behavioral health issues instead of the proposed high-barrier individuals probation program.

This Council Budget Action would impose the following provisos:

"Of the appropriation in the 2020 budget for Finance General Reserves, \$170,000 is appropriated for medication-assisted treatment for substance abuse and behavioral health issues and may be spent for no other purpose."

"None of the money appropriated in the 2020 budget in the Seattle Municipal Court's Court Operations Budget Summary Level may be spent on a probation pilot for high-barrier individuals until the Seattle Municipal Court has submitted to the Chair of the committee with jurisdiction over public safety the report requested in Council Budget Action CJ-7-A-2."

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
CJ	5	A	2

Budget Action Title: Impose a proviso on \$50,000 in OCR for community-based organizations to respond to hate violence

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: Yes

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lisa Herbold

Council Members: Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Asha Venkataraman

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action would impose the following proviso:

"Of the appropriation in the 2020 budget for the Office for Civil Rights, \$50,000 is appropriated solely for grants to community-based organizations responding to hate violence and creating a mechanism for sharing hate crime data reported to these organizations and may be spent for no other purpose."

The City Auditor's "Review of Hate Crime Prevention, Response, and Reporting in Seattle: Phase 2 Report" showed that hate crimes are a significant issue and under-reported, and also identified a need to engage with community based organizations to supplement the information that the Seattle Police Department receives through formal reporting. The \$50,000 of restricted spending in this Council Budget Action would provide small grant funding to organizations doing work to create responses to hate crimes and mechanisms for sharing data.

The proviso placed on \$50,000 in the Office for Civil Rights' (OCR's) existing budget is intended to apply to funds added in the 2018 budget in Green Sheet 276-1-B-1, originally planned for contracting with an organization providing supportive and secure housing alternatives to detention for youth. However, the funding could not be spent for that purpose. These funds were transferred from Finance General to the Human Services Department (HSD) in 2018 and carried forward to 2019; it is anticipated that the funds will be transferred back to OCR in the 2019 fourth quarter supplemental ordinance and be included in the 2020 carryforward ordinance to be used for the purpose described in the proviso.

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
CJ	6	A	2

Budget Action Title: Request that OCR spend a portion of its \$1 million in its 2020 Proposed Budget on community-based organizations to create restorative justice approaches to individuals committing hate crimes

Ongoing: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lisa Herbold

Council Members: Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Asha Venkataraman

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Statement of Legislative Intent:

This Statement of Legislative Intent (SLI) requests that the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) spend some portion of the \$1,080,000 included in the 2020 Proposed Budget on community-based organizations to develop or provide restorative justice programs for individuals who commit hate or bias crimes. OCR is currently developing a process to equitably distribute these funds in 2020.

Preliminary research shows that there are no existing community-based programs, trainings or community services rooted in harm reduction or restorative justice related to the commission of hate crimes to which a person who has committed a hate crime can participate. The grant of this funding is intended to fill that gap.

Consistent with the 2020 Endorsed Budget, the 2020 Proposed Budget includes \$1,080,000 for community-based organizations providing alternatives to or addressing harm created by the criminal justice system. The funding is expected to support organizations focused on achieving safety, health, healing, and reconciliation through alternatives to the criminal legal system. This SLI asks that OCR add an additional purpose of creating restorative justice programs for individuals committing hate and bias crimes.

Responsible Council Committee(s):

Date Due to Council:

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
CJ	7	A	2

Budget Action Title: Request that Seattle Municipal Court report back to Council on how it would implement high-barrier probation

Ongoing: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lorena González

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw

Staff Analyst: Asha Venkataraman

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Statement of Legislative Intent:

This Statement of Legislative Intent requests that the Seattle Municipal Court (SMC) partner with the Criminal Justice Equity Team to provide a report that includes:

- (1) a racial equity analysis identifying racial equity outcomes for a high-barrier probation program;
- (2) an analysis of existing evidence and data about the elements of high-barrier probation and whether it increases or decreases involvement in the criminal justice system in the long term;
- (3) the parameters, performance metrics, and desired outcomes for high-barrier individuals participating in the program, including more than just recidivism and compliance with court conditions, such as whether the individuals successfully access permanent housing, are successful in meeting the goals they set for themselves; and
- (4) whether the program as a whole reduces racial disproportionality.

The report should be submitted to the Chair of the committee with jurisdiction over public safety by April 1, 2020.

Responsible Council Committee(s):

Gender Equity, Safe Communities, New Americans & Education

Date Due to Council: April 1, 2020

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
CJ	21	A	2

Budget Action Title: Request that Executive departments report on reentry recommendations regarding increasing economic opportunities

Ongoing: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lorena González

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw

Staff Analyst: Carlos Lugo

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Statement of Legislative Intent:

This Statement of Legislative Intent (SLI) requests reports from the Executive addressing recommendations made by the Seattle Reentry Workgroup on increasing economic opportunity for those living with criminal histories. Specifically, this SLI requests that:

1. The Office of Economic Development (OED) and the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) work with formally incarcerated community members to develop a plan that supports small businesses owned by those with criminal histories. This support could include identifying and facilitating connections with business consultants, technical assistance to secure financing and navigating regulations, and grants for seed money to establish new businesses.
2. The Seattle Department of Human Resources (SDHR), Seattle Information Technology (SIT), and OED develop recommendations to increase hiring opportunities for those with criminal histories who have completed technological training from OED's TechHire partners.
3. OED and Finance and Administrative Services (FAS) prepare a report on how the City can increase the number of Requests for Proposals (RFP), Requests for Qualifications (RFQ), and public works projects awarded to businesses owned or led by formally incarcerated individuals.
4. SDHR and OED's Workforce Equity Team develop a report on how the City can increase hiring opportunities for formally incarcerated individuals.

The Executive is requested to submit the reports to the Council, the Chair of the Gender Equity, Safe Communities and New Americans Committee (or successor committee) and the Director of Council Central Staff by July 1, 2020. In the event that additional resources are required to respond to this SLI, the Council expects the Executive to request them in the first quarter supplemental.

Background

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
CJ	21	A	2

In December 2015, the City Council established a Prisoner and Community Corrections Re-entry Workgroup (sometimes referred to as the Seattle Reentry Workgroup) to coordinate and strengthen the City's efforts to assist the reentry process for people returning from incarceration (Resolution 31637). The Seattle Reentry Workgroup included representatives from community organizations, individuals living with criminal histories, as well as King County departmental staff (Public Defense and Community & Human Services) and City of Seattle staff (Seattle Municipal Court, City Council, Executive departments, and the City Attorney's Office).

As part of its mandate, the Seattle Reentry Workgroup was tasked with developing a set of policies, ordinances, strategies, or programs that the City can implement to facilitate reentry and remove unnecessary barriers to employment, housing, and other benefits. The Seattle Reentry Workgroup released its final report in October 2018. It contained a series of recommendations, including several related to increasing economic opportunity for individuals with criminal histories.

Responsible Council Committee(s):

Gender Equity, Safe Communities, New Americans & Education

Date Due to Council:

July 1, 2020

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
CJ	24	A	2

Budget Action Title: Request that LAW report on expanding prefilng diversion opportunities to those over age 25

Ongoing: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lorena González

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw

Staff Analyst: Carlos Lugo

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Statement of Legislative Intent:

This Statement of Legislative Intent (SLI) requests a report from the City Attorney's Office (LAW) addressing a recommendation made by the Seattle Reentry Workgroup on expanding prefilng diversion opportunities for individuals age 25 and older. Specifically, this SLI requests that LAW evaluate the staffing, costs, and additional resources that would be required to:

- (1) Expand the current young adult prefilng diversion program to serve individuals over the age of 25 while maintaining other eligibility criteria, such as type of crime; or
- (2) Create a new prefilng diversion program for individuals over the age of 25 with different criteria, such as expanding the type of eligible crimes.

LAW's report should include its recommendation on which option the City should pursue. The report shall be submitted to the Council, the Chair of the Gender Equity, Safe Communities and New Americans Committee (or successor committee), and the Director of Council Central Staff by May 15, 2020.

Background:

In December 2015, the City Council established a Prisoner and Community Corrections Re-entry Workgroup (sometimes referred to as the Seattle Reentry Workgroup) to coordinate and strengthen the City's efforts to assist the reentry process for people returning from incarceration (Resolution 31637). The Seattle Reentry Workgroup included representatives from community organizations, individuals living with criminal histories, as well as King County departmental staff (Public Defense and Community & Human Services) and City of Seattle staff (Seattle Municipal Court, City Council, Executive departments, and the City Attorney's Office).

As part of its mandate, the Seattle Reentry Workgroup was tasked with developing a set of policies, ordinances, strategies, or programs that the City can implement to facilitate reentry and remove unnecessary barriers to employment, housing, and other benefits. The Seattle Reentry Workgroup

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
CJ	24	A	2

released its final report in October 2018.

Responsible Council Committee(s):

Gender Equity, Safe Communities, New Americans & Education

Date Due to Council:

May 15, 2020

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
CJ	26	A	2

Budget Action Title: Request that SPD develop a reporting mechanism that accurately captures race data

Ongoing: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lorena González

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw

Staff Analyst: Carlos Lugo

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Statement of Legislative Intent:

This Statement of Legislative Intent (SLI) requests that the Seattle Police Department (SPD) work with the Seattle Municipal Court (SMC), and the City Attorney's Office (LAW) to develop alternate reporting mechanisms that accurately capture race data and ethnicity, including but not limited to accurately capturing information on the Latinx community.

This SLI requests that SPD submit a report to the Council, the Chair of the Gender Equity, Safe Communities and New Americans Committee (or successor committee) and the Director of Council Central Staff by July 1, 2020. The report should include:

- (1) The evaluation of one or more alternative reporting mechanisms that are developed;
- (2) A recommendation for which alternative reporting mechanism should be used and an explanation of why; and
- (3) Any resources needed to implement the recommended approach.

Background:

In December 2015, the City Council established a Prisoner and Community Corrections Re-entry Workgroup (sometimes referred to as the Seattle Reentry Workgroup) to coordinate and strengthen the City's efforts to assist the reentry process for people returning from incarceration (Resolution 31637). The Seattle Reentry Workgroup included representatives from community organizations, individuals living with criminal histories, as well as King County departmental staff (Public Defense and Community & Human Services) and City of Seattle staff (Seattle Municipal Court, City Council, Executive departments, and the City Attorney's Office).

As part of its mandate, the Seattle Reentry Workgroup was tasked with developing a set of policies, ordinances, strategies, or programs that the City can implement to facilitate reentry and remove unnecessary barriers to employment, housing, and other benefits. The Seattle Reentry Workgroup released its final report in October 2018. In its findings, the Workgroup stated that SPD officers do not

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
CJ	26	A	2

consistently use the ethnicity field in the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). This results in Latinx community members being labeled under racial categories such as White, Black, or Unknown. As this data is then used by SPD, SMC, and LAW, the current reporting mechanism does not allow for an accurate assessment how the criminal legal system impacts the Latinx community or whether the community is disproportionately represented in the system.

Responsible Council Committee(s):

Gender Equity, Safe Communities, New Americans & Education

Date Due to Council:

July 1, 2020

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
CJ	61	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$124,000 one-time GF for sex industry workers diversion program and impose a proviso

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: Yes

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lorena González

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw

Staff Analyst: Amy Gore

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$124,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(124,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(124,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This action adds \$124,000 one-time GF to the Mayor's Office of Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault (MODVSA) to contract with a provider organization to facilitate Sex Industry Workers Diversion classes. This program will, in part, provide navigation to services such as education and employment readiness, housing, and chemical dependency counseling. This contract would go to an organization with subject matter expertise such as Organization for Prostitution Survivors (OPS), Real Escape from the Sex Trade (REST), Aurora Commons, or YWCA.

The program will provide a post-booking diversion option for prostitution arrests consistent with the requirements in Seattle Municipal Code 12A.10.110. This diversion program was funded through the Sexual Exploitation Victims Service project from 2014 to 2018. Funding ended in 2018, in part due to a decrease in prostitution arrests. According to the Seattle Police Department, there has been an increase

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
CJ	61	B	1

in prostitution arrests in 2019.

Consistent with the 2020 Endorsed Budget, there is no funding for the Sexual Exploitation Victims Service project in the 2020 Proposed Budget. This action would restore 13 percent of the 2018 contract funding of \$955,671.

This action adds the following proviso on the HSD budget:

"Of the appropriations in the 2020 budget for the Human Services Department, \$124,000 is appropriated solely for the sex industry workers diversion program and may be spent for no other purpose."

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add GF for sex industry workers diversion program		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H4000 - Supporting Safe Communities	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$124,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDOT	1	A	2

Budget Action Title: Add \$150,000 of School Safety Traffic and Pedestrian Improvement Fund for SDOT to pay for an Active Transportation Coordinator at Seattle Public Schools

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Mike O'Brien

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Calvin Chow

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$0	
Net Balance Effect	\$0	
Other Funds		
School Safety Traffic and Pedestrian Improvement Fund (18500)		
Revenues	\$0	
Expenditures	\$150,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(150,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(150,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action would add \$150,000 of School Safety Traffic and Pedestrian Improvement Fund (SSTPI Fund) to fund a new position at Seattle Public Schools. The work of the new position will be to support walk-to-school and bike-to-school programs across the school district and support the school

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDOT	1	A	2

district's efforts to ensure that crossing guard positions are filled. This staffing would help address disparity across schools, some of which rely on volunteer support to fulfill these roles. The SSTPI Fund is currently projected to have an unreserved fund balance of \$3 million at the end of 2020.

The intent of this Council Budget Action is to fund this position for at least 5 years. The appropriations would enable the Seattle Department of Transportation to enter an interagency agreement with Seattle Public Schools to provide funding for the Seattle Public Schools position.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add \$150,000 to support an Active Transportation Coordinator at Seattle Public Schools		0	0	SDOT - TR000	SDOT - BO-TR-17003 - Mobility Operations	18500 - School Safety Traffic and Pedestrian Improvement Fund	2020	\$0	\$150,000

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDOT	2	B	1

Budget Action Title: Request that SDOT report on current maintenance spending for bicycle infrastructure

Ongoing: Yes Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Mike O'Brien

Council Members: Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Calvin Chow

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Statement of Legislative Intent:

Council requests that the Seattle Department of Transportation (SDOT) provide a report identifying the amount of SDOT's annual expenditures to maintain bicycle infrastructure and recommending accounting and budget process changes to measure this spending from year to year.

The 2020 Proposed Budget includes \$38,722,268 for the Maintenance Operations Budget Summary Level (BSL). The Maintenance Operations BSL provides appropriations for routine maintenance of the City's right-of-way, including roadways, sidewalks, and landscaping. Within this BSL, the budget does not identify specific funding for maintenance of bike facilities, such as protected bike lanes and trails.

Council requests that SDOT (a) identify the amount of annual funding for maintenance of bike facilities; and (b) identify accounting and budget process changes to clearly identify this category of spending in future budget proposals.

Council requests that SDOT report to the Sustainability and Transportation Committee (or successor committee) and the Central Staff Director by April 1, 2020.

Responsible Council Committee(s):

Sustainability & Transportation

Date Due to Council: April 1, 2020

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDOT	4	B	1

Budget Action Title: Redirect \$2 million of Mercer Megablock proceeds to the Bicycle Master Plan - Protected Bike Lanes CIP project, amend the CIP project page, and add a spending proviso

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: Yes

Has CIP Amendment: Yes Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Mike O'Brien

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Calvin Chow

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$0	
Net Balance Effect	\$0	
Other Funds		
Transportation Fund (13000)		
Expenditures	\$9,850,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(9,850,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(9,850,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action would redirect an additional \$2 million of Mercer Megablock property proceeds to the Bike Master Plan - Protected Bike Lanes Capital Improvement Program (CIP) project (MC-TR-C062), resulting in a total of \$10.35 million of Mercer Megablock proceeds to implement bike infrastructure projects serving South Seattle. This Council Budget Action would also add the following proviso on the SDOT budget:

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDOT	4	B	1

"Of the appropriations in the 2020 budget for the Seattle Department of Transportation's Mobility-Capital BSL, \$10,350,000 is appropriated solely for implementation of bicycle facilities on (1) Martin Luther King, Jr. Way (Rainier to Henderson St), (2) Beacon Avenue (Jose Rizal Bridge to S 39th St), and/or (3) Georgetown to South Park Trail and may be used for no other purpose."

In September 2019, Council adopted Resolution 31894 requesting that the Executive identify funding in the 2020 Proposed Budget for bicycle infrastructure projects that were not fully funded in the 2019-2024 Bicycle Master Plan Implementation Plan. The three facilities listed in the proposed proviso were identified in Resolution 31894.

The 2020-2025 Proposed CIP would allocate \$8.35 million of Mercer Megablock proceeds across multiple years (2020 thru 2023) in the Bike Master Plan – Protected Bike Lanes CIP project. Of these funds, \$500,000 is proposed to be appropriated in 2020.

This Council Budget Action would appropriate an additional \$2 million of Mercer Megablock proceeds in 2020 for the Bike Master Plan – Protected Bike Lanes CIP project; and it would move \$7.85 million that the 2020-2025 Proposed CIP intends to spend in future years (2021, 2022, and 2023) to 2020. This would allow the spending proviso to apply to the \$10.35 million of total Mercer Megablock property proceeds identified in this Council Budget Action. Under state law, unspent capital appropriations automatically carry forward, with proviso restrictions, to subsequent years.

The 2020 Proposed Budget would direct \$9.2 million of the Mercer Megablock property proceeds to backfill lower than anticipated Commercial Parking Tax revenue. This Council Budget Action would reduce the Proposed Budget's Commercial Parking Tax backfill from \$9.2 million to \$7.2 million. Commercial Parking Tax revenue is projected to be \$2.7 million lower in 2019 (compared to the 2019 Adopted Budget) and \$3.2 million lower in 2020 (compared to the 2020 Endorsed Budget).

Commercial Parking Tax revenues are managed as a subfund within the Transportation Fund. The 2020 Proposed Budget projects that the Commercial Parking Tax subfund would maintain a positive unrestricted fund balance through 2023, when the remaining fund balance is projected to be \$8 million, and it projects a negative fund balance beginning in 2024. This Council Budget Action would result in a lower Commercial Parking Tax subfund balance of \$6 million in 2023.

The impact of this Council Budget Action on the Bike Master Plan - Protected Bike Lanes CIP Page is shown in Attachment A.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add Transportation Fund (Mercer Megablock proceeds)		0	0	SDOT - TR000	SDOT - BC-TR-19003 - Mobility-Capital	13000 - Transportation Fund	2020	\$0	\$2,000,000
2	Adjust CIP spending to appropriate Mercer Megablock spending in 2020		0	0	SDOT - TR000	SDOT - BC-TR-19003 - Mobility-Capital	13000 - Transportation Fund	2020	\$0	\$7,850,000

Bike Master Plan - Protected Bike Lanes

Project No:	MC-TR-C062	BSL Code:	BC-TR-19003
Project Type:	Ongoing	BSL Name:	Mobility-Capital
Project Category:	Improved Facility	Location:	Citywide
Current Project Stage:	N/A	Council District:	Multiple
Start/End Date:	N/A	Neighborhood District:	Multiple
Total Project Cost:	N/A	Urban Village:	Multiple

This ongoing program implements the Seattle Bicycle Master Plan. Typical improvements may include installing bike lanes and sharrows, bicycle route signing, completing key links in the urban trails network, adding bicycle/pedestrian signals to complete the network, and reconstructing key sections of the trails. The goals of the program are to increase bicycle safety and access while reducing bicycle crashes. This program includes funding for street improvement and trail construction and is consistent with the focus in the City's Transportation Strategic Plan (TSP) on encouraging walking and biking. The Accelerated Move Seattle Levy - Lid Lift Revenues represent spending that is in excess of available levy funds; consequently, Move Seattle appropriations are reduced in future years so that the total Move Seattle funding and expenditures are balanced over the nine years of the levy. LTD actuals may include the BMP spot improvements, Urban Trails, and Neighborhood Greenways, which were previously combined with this project's budget.

Resources	LTD Actuals	2019 Revised	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
City Light Fund Revenues	289	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	424
Commercial Parking Tax	1,347	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,362
Developer Mitigation	-	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,600
Drainage and Wastewater Rates	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147
Federal Grant Funds	5,650	4,919	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,569
General Fund	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100
Private Funding/Donations	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Public Benefit Payment	-	-	-	600	1,000	14,000	400	-	16,000
Real Estate Excise Tax I	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
Real Estate Excise Tax II	437	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	444
Rubble Yard Proceeds	346	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	346
State Gas Taxes - City Street Fund	802	63	500 10,350	1,000 -	3,000 -	3,850 -	-	-	9,215 11,215
State Grant Funds	-	579	-	-	-	-	-	-	579
Transportation Funding Package - Lid Lift	23,944	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,944
Transportation Move Seattle Levy - Lid Lift	21,932	6,022	6,849	6,058	1,034	1,592	1,368	-	44,855
User Fees	885	611	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,496
Vehicle Licensing Fees	4,664	768	1,322	1,293	1,325	1,358	-	-	10,729
Total:	61,952	14,719	8,670 18,520	8,951 7,951	6,359 3,359	20,800 16,950	1,768	-	123,220 125,220
Fund Appropriations / Allocations ¹	LTD Actuals	2019 Revised	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Bridging The Gap Levy Fund	23,944	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,944
General Fund	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100
Move Seattle Levy Fund	21,932	6,022	6,849	6,058	1,034	1,592	1,368	-	44,855
REET I Capital Fund	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
REET II Capital Fund	437	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	444
Transportation Benefit District Fund	4,664	768	1,322	1,293	1,325	1,358	-	-	10,729
Transportation Fund	9,475	7,922	500 10,350	1,600 600	4,000 1,000	17,850 14,000	400	-	41,748 43,748
Total:	61,952	14,719	8,670 18,520	8,951 7,951	6,359 3,359	20,800 16,950	1,768	-	123,220 125,220

Unsecured Funding:	LTD Actuals	2019 Revised	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
To Be Determined	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	9,227	9,418
Total:	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	9,227	9,418

Unsecured Funding Strategy: SDOT will evaluate deliverables, prioritize and scale projects to the extent feasible, and continue to pursue grant and partnership opportunities to resolve potential funding deficits. Funding for this program beyond 2024 is dependent upon a future voter approved levy.

O&M Impacts: SDOT has individual project budgets for the maintenance of painted markings, signage, signals, bridges and roadway structures, urban forestry, and sidewalks and pavement; these budgets are constrained by the availability of transportation specific and general funds. The SDOT Asset Management website (<https://www.seattle.gov/transportation/about-sdot/asset-management>) provides unconstrained operational cost forecasting by asset type, typical lifecycle and average maintenance cost ranges.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDOT	7	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$500,000 of General Fund (Transportation Network Company Tax) and establish a CIP project in SDOT for West Marginal Way Safe Street and Accessibility Improvements

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: Yes Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lisa Herbold

Council Members: Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Calvin Chow

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$500,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(500,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(500,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action would establish a new West Marginal Way Safe Street and Accessibility Improvements CIP project in the Seattle Department of Transportation (SDOT) and add \$500,000 of General Fund (TNC Tax) for pedestrian safety improvements at West Marginal Way near the Duwamish Longhouse and Cultural Center. The project would include a pedestrian-activated traffic signal and marked crosswalk, sidewalk pavement on the west side of West Marginal Way, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessible crossing of railroad track to the Duwamish Trail, and ADA accessible connection to the Duwamish Tribe's Herring's House parking lot. SDOT estimates this project will cost \$3.25 million: \$250,000 for planning, \$500,000 for design, and \$2.5 million for construction.

This Council Budget Action includes \$500,000 of General Fund (TNC Tax) to fund a portion of the planning and design work. The funding is made available in Council Budget Action SDOT-201-A-1 and

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDOT	7	B	1

represents a portion of the anticipated 2020 TNC tax revenue.

The new West Marginal Way Safe Street and Accessibility Improvements CIP page is shown in Attachment A.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add General Fund (TNC Tax) for West Marginal Way Safe Street and Accessibility Improvements CIP Project		0	0	SDOT - TR000	SDOT - BC-TR-19003 - Mobility-Capital	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$500,000

West Marginal Way Safe Street and Accessibility Improvements

Project No:	MC-TR-NEW1	BSL Code:	BC-TR-19003
Project Type:	Discrete	BSL Name:	Mobility-Capital
Project Category:	Improved Facility	Location:	West Marginal Way SW and SW Alaska St
Current Project Stage:	Stage 2 – Initiation, Project Definition, & Planning	Council District:	Council District 1
Start/End Date:	2020 – 2022	Neighborhood District:	Not in a Neighborhood District
Total Project Cost:	\$3,250	Urban Village:	Not in an Urban Village

This project will implement rail crossing improvements, street crossing improvements, and sidewalk connections in the vicinity of West Marginal Way SW and SW Alaska St. Funding for the project in 2020 (\$750,000) is intended for project design and agency coordination with the BNSF Railway.

Resources	LTD Actuals	2019 Revised	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
General Fund – TNC Tax	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
Total:	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
Fund Appropriations / Allocations¹	LTD Actuals	2019 Revised	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
General Fund	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
Total:	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	500

Unsecured Funding:	LTD Actuals	2019 Revised	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
To Be Determined	-	-	-	2,750	-	-	-	-	2,750
Total:	-	-	-	2,750	-	-	-	-	2,750

Unsecured Funding Strategy: Funding for this project may depend upon the availability of grants or identification of new/incremental revenue sources.

O&M Impacts: SDOT has individual project budgets for the maintenance of painted markings, signage, signals, bridges and roadway structures, urban forestry, and sidewalks and pavement; these budgets are constrained by the availability of transportation specific and general funds. The SDOT Asset Management website (<https://www.seattle.gov/transportation/about-sdot/asset-management>) provides unconstrained operational cost forecasting by asset type, typical lifecycle and average maintenance cost ranges.

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDOT	8	B	1

Budget Action Title: Request that SDOT provide a Center City Streetcar Connector Financial Plan

Ongoing: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lisa Herbold

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Calvin Chow

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Statement of Legislative Intent:

In August 2019, Council adopted Ordinance 125889 which authorized \$9 million to conduct additional design and engineering on the Center City Streetcar. The additional work will enable the Seattle Department of Transportation (SDOT) to provide a new baseline cost and schedule for the project.

This Statement of Legislative Intent requests that SDOT provide a report detailing the following:

- (1) The new baseline project cost estimate, an anticipated project development schedule, and a funding plan for how SDOT intends to pay for the project capital costs. The funding plan should include an identified contingent source of construction funding if SDOT does not receive the \$75 million Small Starts Grant from the Federal Transit Administration; and
- (2) A detailed accounting of the anticipated operating costs for the consolidated streetcar system with the Center City Streetcar, along with a detailed funding plan identifying the anticipated sources for covering these costs.

The Council requests that the report be submitted to the Sustainability and Transportation Committee (or successor committee) and the Central Staff Director by September 1, 2020.

Responsible Council Committee(s):

Sustainability & Transportation

Date Due to Council: September 1, 2020

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDOT	10	B	2

Budget Action Title: Add \$400,000 of General Fund (Transportation Network Company Tax) to SDOT and establish a CIP project for Fortson Square redesign implementation

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: Yes Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Sally Bagshaw

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Calvin Chow

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$400,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(400,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(400,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action would establish a new CIP project and add \$400,000 of General Fund (TNC Tax) for reconstruction of Fortson Square (located at the corner of Yesler Way and 2nd Ave Ext S). The project would commence construction in late 2020. Construction is expected to last 4 months and reopening of Fortson Square would coincide with completion of the Chief Seattle Club renovation in Spring 2021.

The proposed Fortson Square Redesign Implementation CIP page is shown in Attachment A.

The source of funding for this Council Budget Action is identified in SDOT-201-A-1 and represents a portion of the anticipated 2020 TNC tax revenue.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDOT	10	B	2

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add GF (TNC Tax) for a new Fortson Square Redesign Implementation CIP Project		0	0	SDOT - TR000	SDOT - BC-TR-19003 - Mobility-Capital	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$400,000

Fortson Square Redesign Implementation

Project No:	MC-TR-NEW2	BSL Code:	BC-TR-19003
Project Type:	Discrete	BSL Name:	Mobility-Capital
Project Category:	Improved Facility	Location:	Yesler Way and 2nd Ave Ext S
Current Project Stage:	Stage 3 – Design	Council District:	Council District 7
Start/End Date:	2020 – 2021	Neighborhood District:	Downtown
Total Project Cost:	\$400	Urban Village:	Downtown

This project reconstructs Fortson Square to promote more public use of the right-of-way at this public plaza. The project would be coordinated with the adjoining Chief Seattle Club renovation.

Resources	LTD Actuals	2019 Revised	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
General Fund – TNC Tax	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	400
Total:	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	400
Fund Appropriations / Allocations ¹	LTD Actuals	2019 Revised	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
General Fund	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	400
Total:	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	400

O&M Impacts: SDOT has individual project budgets for the maintenance of painted markings, signage, signals, bridges and roadway structures, urban forestry, and sidewalks and pavement; these budgets are constrained by the availability of transportation specific and general funds. The SDOT Asset Management website (<https://www.seattle.gov/transportation/about-sdot/asset-management>) provides unconstrained operational cost forecasting by asset type, typical lifecycle and average maintenance cost ranges.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDOT	11	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$400,000 of General Fund (Transportation Network Company Tax) for SDOT's Market to MOHAI (MC-TR-C095) CIP project

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: Yes Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Sally Bagshaw

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Calvin Chow

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$400,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(400,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(400,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action would add \$400,000 of General Fund (TNC Tax) for the Market to MOHAI (MC-TR-C095) CIP project to implement pedestrian lighting on four blocks along the 1.4-mile pedestrian corridor from Pike Place Market to South Lake Union. This funding would fill the remaining funding gap for the project.

The impact of this Council Budget Action on the Market to MOHAI CIP page is shown in Attachment A. The source of funding for this Council Budget Action is identified in SDOT-201-A-1 and represents a portion of the anticipated 2020 TNC tax revenue.

Budget Action Transactions

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDOT	11	B	1

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add General Fund (TNC Tax) for lighting improvements.		0	0	SDOT - TR000	SDOT - BC-TR-19003 - Mobility-Capital	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$400,000

Market to MOHAI

Project No:	MC-TR-C095	BSL Code:	BC-TR-19003
Project Type:	Discrete	BSL Name:	Mobility-Capital
Project Category:	Improved Facility	Location:	Western Ave
Current Project Stage:	Stage 6 - Closure <u>3 - Design</u>	Council District:	Council District 7
Start/End Date:	2018 - 2019 <u>2020</u>	Neighborhood District:	Downtown
Total Project Cost:	\$500 <u>\$900</u>	Urban Village:	Downtown

The Market to MOHAI project will include pedestrian improvements on Western Ave, Bell Street, and Westlake Ave N. These improvements could include street lighting, sidewalk paving markers, wayfinding markers, and other improvements.

Resources	LTD Actuals	2019 Revised	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Real Estate Excise Tax II	5	495	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
<u>General Fund (TNC Tax)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>400</u>
Total:	5	495	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
			<u>400</u>						<u>900</u>
Fund Appropriations / Allocations ¹	LTD Actuals	2019 Revised	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
REET II Capital Fund	5	495	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
<u>General Fund</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>400</u>
Total:	5	495	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
			<u>400</u>						<u>900</u>

O&M Impacts: SDOT has individual project budgets for the maintenance of painted markings, signage, signals, bridges and roadway structures, urban forestry, and sidewalks and pavement; these budgets are constrained by the availability of transportation specific and general funds. The SDOT Asset Management website (<https://www.seattle.gov/transportation/about-sdot/asset-management>) provides unconstrained operational cost forecasting by asset type, typical lifecycle and average maintenance cost ranges.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDOT	12	C	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$1.8 million of General Fund and establish a CIP project for SDOT to implement redesign of Thomas Street

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: Yes Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Sally Bagshaw

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Calvin Chow

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$1,800,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(1,800,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(1,800,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action would establish a new CIP project and add \$1.8 million of General Fund for implementation of the Thomas Street Redefined project. The project makes improvements to Thomas St from 5th Ave N to Dexter Ave N, including but not limited to:

- (1) a half block closure of 5th Ave N and Thomas St to create a public plaza adjacent to the Seattle Center skatepark;
- (2) a 36' wide pedestrian and bicycle promenade from 5th Ave N to Dexter Ave N; and
- (3) a protected intersection at Dexter Ave N and Thomas St.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDOT	12	C	1

The project will be coordinated with streetscape improvements funded by Seattle City Light for the street frontage of the Broad Street Substation and intersection improvements at 7th Ave N and Thomas St funded by the Washington State Department of Transportation.

The 2020 Proposed Budget included \$990,000 of Landscape Conservation and Local Infrastructure Program (LCLIP) funds and \$2 million of Mercer Megablock proceeds (in the Bike Master Plan – Greenways CIP project) for the Thomas Street Redefined project. SDOT intends to request an additional \$1.1 million of LCLIP funds in the Fourth Quarter 2019 Supplemental Budget for this project. With these sources of funds, the project has an estimated funding gap of \$3.8 million.

The funding for this Council Budget Action includes \$1.25 million of anticipated 2020 Transportation Network Company tax revenue (General Fund) identified in SDOT-201-A-1, and \$550,000 of reprioritized General Fund resources.

The proposed Thomas Street Redefined CIP page is shown in Attachment A. The proposed CIP page shows only the additional funds included in this Council Budget Action. Existing resources for this project could be consolidated in this new CIP project prior to final approval of this Council Budget Action or through subsequent supplemental budget action.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add General Fund		0	0	SDOT - TR000	SDOT - BC-TR-19003 - Mobility-Capital	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$550,000
2	Add General Fund (TNC Tax) for a new Thomas Street Redesign CIP project.		0	0	SDOT - TR000	SDOT - BC-TR-19003 - Mobility-Capital	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$1,250,000

Thomas Street Redesigned

Project No:	MC-TR-NEW3	BSL Code:	BC-TR-19003
Project Type:	Discrete	BSL Name:	Mobility-Capital
Project Category:	Improved Facility	Location:	Thomas St from 5th Ave N to Dexter Ave N
Current Project Stage:	Stage 3 – Design	Council District:	Council District 7
Start/End Date:	2020 – 2022	Neighborhood District:	Downtown
Total Project Cost:		Urban Village:	Uptown

The project makes improvements to Thomas St from 5th Ave N to Dexter Ave N, including, but not limited to: (1) a half block closure of 5th Ave N and Thomas St to create a public plaza adjacent to the Seattle Center skatepark, (2) a 36' wide pedestrian and bicycle promenade from 5th Ave N to Dexter Ave N, and (3) a protected intersection at Dexter Ave N and Thomas St.

Resources	LTD Actuals	2019 Revised	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
General Fund (TNC Tax)	-	-	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	1,250
General Fund	-	-	550	-	-	-	-	-	550
Total:	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	1,800
Fund Appropriations / Allocations¹	LTD Actuals	2019 Revised	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
General Fund	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	1,800
Total:	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	1,800

O&M Impacts: SDOT has individual project budgets for the maintenance of painted markings, signage, signals, bridges and roadway structures, urban forestry, and sidewalks and pavement; these budgets are constrained by the availability of transportation specific and general funds. The SDOT Asset Management website (<https://www.seattle.gov/transportation/about-sdot/asset-management>) provides unconstrained operational cost forecasting by asset type, typical lifecycle and average maintenance cost ranges.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDOT	14	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$150,000 of General Fund (Transportation Network Company Tax) to SDOT for a Public Life Study of Capitol Hill

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lorena González

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw

Staff Analyst: Calvin Chow

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$150,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(150,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(150,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action would add \$150,000 of General Fund (TNC Tax) to the Seattle Department of Transportation (SDOT) for a neighborhood focused public life study of Capitol Hill to be delivered in partnership with one or more community organizations, such as the Capitol Hill EcoDistrict. This funding is intended to support community engagement, community-based design, planning, and visioning efforts for Capitol Hill.

A public life study seeks to evaluate and characterize the use of public space (i.e., how is public space being used and who is using the public space) to provide insight into how design, activation, social behavior, built environment, and urban form influence public activity. SDOT's 2018 Public Life Study evaluated 108 block faces across the city, including 4 locations in Capitol Hill. Consistent with the 2020 Endorsed Budget, the 2020 Proposed Budget does not include any funding for such a study.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDOT	14	B	1

The source of funding for this Council Budget Action is identified in SDOT-201-A-1 and represents a portion of the anticipated 2020 TNC tax revenue.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add funding for a Public Life Study of Capitol Hill		0	0	SDOT - TR000	SDOT - BO-TR-17003 - Mobility Operations	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$150,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDOT	17	A	2

Budget Action Title: Pass CB XXXX - Free Floating Car Share Permit Fee Ordinance

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: Yes

Primary Sponsor: Mike O'Brien

Council Members: Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Calvin Chow

Council Bill or Resolution: CB XXXX

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action recommends passage of Council Bill XXXX.

This legislation would adjust the fee schedule for free floating car share permits to reduce the annual per vehicle Restricted Parking Zone (RPZ) fee from \$700/year to \$200/year. This would reduce the total free floating car share per vehicle fee from \$1,730/year to \$1,230/year.

The RPZ fee was initially established in 2012 at \$200/year to cover costs for administering car share permitted vehicles in RPZ zones. The RPZ fee was later increased in 2015 to \$700/year to account for higher administrative costs as the car share permitting program was expanded to allow more operators and vehicles. A portion of the RPZ fee is used to support activities to expand access to improved mobility options, including for low-income residents. Expenditures in this program area have been lower than projected due to staffing changes, and SDOT has accrued a balance of funds for this program.

Since 2015, Seattle has seen an increase in alternative transportation services, including free floating bike share and transportation network companies. In 2019, two free floating car share operators (ReachNow and Limepod) ceased operations, leaving one operator (Car2Go) in Seattle. The 2020 Endorsed Budget anticipated 1,938 permitted car share vehicles. The current projection for 2020 is 750 permitted car share vehicles.

A reduced RPZ permit fee of \$200/year would fully recoup the administration costs associated with free floating car share in the current market environment. There is no anticipated 2020 impact to SDOT's mobility options program, however future expenditures will need to be aligned to expected revenues in the 2021 budget and beyond.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDOT	17	A	2

This Council Budget Action would reduce Transportation Fund revenues by \$1,325,400 in 2020. This reduction consists of two components: (1) a \$950,400 in 2020 to reflect fewer vehicles permitted than was anticipated in the 2020 Proposed Budget, and (2) a \$375,000 reduction to reflect the lower RPZ fee proposed in Council Bill XXXX.

While RPZ Fee proceeds are directed to the Transportation Fund, a portion of the remaining fees included in the Car Share vehicle permit are directed to the General Fund. The reduction in anticipated General Fund in 2020 due to the reduced number of anticipated vehicles is \$1,104,840. This revenue adjustment will be included in a separate Council Budget Action for CBO's November Revenue Update.

CITY OF SEATTLE

ORDINANCE _____

COUNCIL BILL _____

..title

AN ORDINANCE related to the Traffic Code; amending Section 11.23.150 of the Seattle Municipal Code to amend the fee schedule for the free-floating car sharing program.

..body

WHEREAS, in November 2009, Council passed Ordinance 123162 which authorized parking privileges for car sharing activities and established a car share permit fee; and

WHEREAS, in December 2012, Council passed Ordinance 124063 which authorized car sharing activities in restricted parking zones (RPZs) and established an RPZ fee for car share permits at \$200/year to recoup administrative costs; and

WHEREAS, in January 2015, Council passed Ordinance 124689 which expanded the car share permit program to allow for more operators and vehicles, and increased the RPZ fee for car share permits to \$700/year to account for higher administrative costs; and

WHEREAS, since 2015, Seattle has seen an increase of alternative transportation services including free floating bike share and transportation network companies; and

WHEREAS, in 2019, two car share companies have ceased operations, leaving one car share company operating in the Seattle market; and

WHEREAS, an RPZ fee of \$200/year will fully recoup RPZ administration costs in 2020; NOW,

THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Section 11.23.150 of the Seattle Municipal Code, last amended by Ordinance 124689, is amended as follows:

11.23.150 Car ((~~Share Parking Fees~~)) share parking fees

A. Annual car sharing permit for dedicated spaces in locations where there is no paid on-street parking ((.....))	\$300/year
B. Annual car sharing permit for designated spaces in locations where there is paid on-street parking ((.....))	\$3,000/year
C. Annual free-floating car sharing permit for each free-floating car sharing vehicle ((.....))	((\$1,730/year *) <u>\$1,230/year*</u>

* This fee is comprised of (1) the initial paid parking fee of \$930 per year, to be adjusted annually based on actual meter use in paid parking areas per subsection 11.23.160.G; (2) an RPZ fee of ((~~\$700~~)) \$200 per year; and (3) an administrative fee of \$100 per year.

Annual free-floating car sharing permits are valid from January 1—December 31. The Director of Transportation or ((~~his or her~~)) the Director's designee shall have the authority to prorate the price of the annual free-floating car sharing permit if a permit is issued for less than a full year. A new free-floating car sharing permit is required each calendar year for each vehicle in the free-floating car share program.

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force 30 days after its approval by the Mayor, but if not approved and returned by the Mayor within ten days after presentation, it shall take effect as provided by Seattle Municipal Code Section 1.04.020.

Passed by the City Council the _____ day of _____, 2019,
and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this _____ day of _____, 2019.

President _____ of the City Council

Approved by me this _____ day of _____, 2019.

Jenny A. Durkan, Mayor

Filed by me this _____ day of _____, 2019.

Monica Martinez Simmons, City Clerk

(Seal)

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDOT	23	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$350,000 of General Fund (Transportation Network Company Tax) for SDOT to implement additional projects identified in the Home Zone pilot

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Debora Juarez

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Abel Pacheco, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Calvin Chow

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$350,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(350,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(350,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action would add \$350,000 of General Fund (TNC Tax) for the construction of Home Zone pilot program projects in 2020.

In the 2019 Adopted Budget, Council approved \$350,000 for the Home Zone pilot program to fund traffic calming measures (such as diverters and speed humps) on clusters of residential streets to create people-centered zones within the arterial grid. Working with community advocacy groups, SDOT evaluated 20 potential locations and developed conceptual plans for four of these locations. Ultimately, SDOT selected 2 locations (Broadview South and South Park) for funding in 2019. Consistent with the 2020 Endorsed Budget, the 2020 Proposed Budget did not include funding for any additional Home Zone pilot program investments.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDOT	23	B	1

The source of funding for this Council Budget Action is identified in SDOT-201-A-1 and represents a portion of the anticipated 2020 TNC tax revenue.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add \$350,000 General Fund (TNC Tax) for Home Zone projects.		0	0	SDOT - TR000	SDOT - BO-TR-17003 - Mobility Operations	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$350,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDOT	24	A	2

Budget Action Title: Add \$200,000 of School Safety Traffic and Pedestrian Improvement Fund in the Pedestrian Master Plan - New Sidewalks (MC-TR-C058) CIP project for SDOT to construct walkway improvements along NW 132nd St

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: Yes Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Debora Juarez

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Abel Pacheco, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Calvin Chow

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$0	
Net Balance Effect	\$0	
Other Funds		
School Safety Traffic and Pedestrian Improvement Fund (18500)		
Expenditures	\$200,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(200,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(200,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action would add \$200,000 of School Safety Traffic and Pedestrian Improvement (SSTPI) Fund to the Pedestrian Master Plan - New Sidewalks (MC-TR-C058) CIP project to fund walkway improvements along NW 132nd St between Greenwood Ave N and 3rd Ave NW. This location is within the walkshed of Broadview-Thomson K-8 School and was identified in the Safe Routes to

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDOT	24	A	2

Schools' walk audit of the area. The SSTPI Fund is currently projected to have an unreserved fund balance of \$3 million at the end of 2020.

The impact of this Council Budget Action on the Pedestrian Master Plan - New Sidewalks CIP page is shown in Attachment A.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add funding for NW 132nd St.		0	0	SDOT - TR000	SDOT - BC-TR-19003 - Mobility-Capital	18500 - School Safety Traffic and Pedestrian Improvement Fund	2020	\$0	\$200,000

Pedestrian Master Plan - New Sidewalks

Project No:	MC-TR-C058	BSL Code:	BC-TR-19003
Project Type:	Ongoing	BSL Name:	Mobility-Capital
Project Category:	New Facility	Location:	Citywide
Current Project Stage:	N/A	Council District:	Multiple
Start/End Date:	N/A	Neighborhood District:	Multiple
Total Project Cost:	N/A	Urban Village:	Multiple

This project enhances the pedestrian environment in Seattle's neighborhoods by dedicating funding to construct new sidewalks. The New Sidewalk Program draws funding from the School Safety Traffic and Pedestrian Improvement (SSTPI) Fund and the Move Seattle Levy to improve sidewalks and the pedestrian environment near schools. Additional funding is drawn from other sources to pay for new sidewalk construction that are not in a Seattle Public School walk zone.

Resources	LTD Actuals	2019 Revised	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Commercial Parking Tax	551	2,128	231	-	-	-	-	-	2,909
Developer Mitigation	8	829	-	-	-	-	-	-	837
Drainage and Wastewater Rates	-	-	163	7	-	-	-	-	170
Federal Grant Funds	420	1,202	750	200	-	-	-	-	2,572
General Fund	775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	775
Private Funding/Donations	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	600
Real Estate Excise Tax II	3,471	919	-	11	-	-	-	-	4,401
School Camera Ticket Revenues	4,661	459	4,176 4,376	577	1,989	1,505	360	2,842	16,567 16,767
State Gas Taxes - City Street Fund	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
State Grant Funds	504	1,608	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,112
Traffic Enforcement Camera Revenue	5,329	6,838	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,167
Transportation Move Seattle Levy - Lid Lift	14,432	7,317	6,886	5,491	2,247	4,651	333	-	41,358
Vehicle Licensing Fees	419	804	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,223
Total:	30,642	22,105	12,207 12,407	6,886	4,235	6,156	693	2,842	85,765 85,965
Fund Appropriations / Allocations ¹	LTD Actuals	2019 Revised	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
General Fund	775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	775
Move Seattle Levy Fund	14,432	7,317	6,886	5,491	2,247	4,651	333	-	41,358
REET II Capital Fund	3,471	919	-	11	-	-	-	-	4,401
School Safety Traffic and Pedestrian Improvement Fund	9,990	7,297	4,176 4,376	577	1,989	1,505	360	2,842	28,734 28,934
Transportation Benefit District Fund	419	804	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,223
Transportation Fund	1,555	5,768	1,144	807	-	-	-	-	9,274
Total:	30,642	22,105	12,207 12,407	6,886	4,235	6,156	693	2,842	85,765 85,965
Unsecured Funding:	LTD Actuals	2019 Revised	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
To Be Determined	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,759	3,759
Total:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,759	3,759

Unsecured Funding Strategy: Funding for this program beyond 2024 is dependent upon a future voter approved levy.

O&M Impacts: SDOT has individual project budgets for the maintenance of painted markings, signage, signals, bridges and roadway structures, urban forestry, and sidewalks and pavement; these budgets are constrained by the availability of transportation specific and general funds. The SDOT Asset Management website (<https://www.seattle.gov/transportation/about-sdot/asset-management>) provides unconstrained operational cost forecasting by asset type, typical lifecycle and average maintenance cost ranges.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDOT	201	A	1

Budget Action Title: Reduce \$3.05 million of Transportation Network Company Tax revenue in Finance General Reserves for SDOT expenditures

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Calvin Chow

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$(3,050,000)	
Net Balance Effect	\$3,050,000	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$3,050,000	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action would reduce the Finance General Reserves by \$3.05 million. This is a portion of the anticipated 2020 fee revenue from the proposed Transportation Network Company Tax proposed for transportation purposes. This action would provide General Fund for transportation expenditures identified in the following Council Budget Actions:

\$500,000 for SDOT-7-B-1
 \$400,000 for SDOT-10-B-2
 \$400,000 for SDOT-11-B-1
 \$1.25 million for SDOT-12-B-2
 \$150,000 for SDOT-14-B-1
 \$350,000 for SDOT-23-B-1

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDOT	201	A	1

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Reduce TNC revenue in FG Reserves		0	0	FG - FG000	FG - BO-FG-2QD00 - Reserves	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$(3,050,000)

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDOT	202	A	1

Budget Action Title: Cut \$134,150 of General Fund and \$115,850 of Other Funds for the Director of Citywide Mobility.

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Calvin Chow

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$(134,150)	
Net Balance Effect	\$134,150	
Other Funds		
Finance and Administrative Services Fund (50300)		
Revenues	\$(250,000)	
Expenditures	\$(250,000)	
Net Balance Effect	\$0	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$134,150	

Budget Action Description:

In January 2019, the Executive announced the position of Director of Citywide Mobility to lead Seattle's efforts in addressing congestion impacts related to the "Seattle Squeeze," starting with the permanent closure of the Alaskan Way Viaduct. The Executive created this position as a term-limited temporary

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDOT	202	A	1

position, and the 2020 Proposed Budget includes funding for this position to continue through 2020. More recently, the Executive informed Council that the operational planning and preparation work conducted by this position would be completed by the end of 2019 and that the position would end.

The proposed 2020 funding for this position is included in the FAS budget, with costs recovered through allocation rates to City Departments. Funding for this position includes \$134,150 of General Fund, \$8,750 from the Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections (SDCI), \$18,100 from the Retirement Fund (RET), \$30,100 from Seattle Public Utilities (SPU), \$39,125 from Seattle City Light (SCL), and \$19,775 from SDOT.

This Council Budget Action would cut funding in 2020 for this position, freeing up \$134,150 of General Fund for other Council priorities. The remaining funds would see a corresponding reduction in FAS billing for citywide services.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Cut Director of Citywide Mobility		0	0	FAS - FA000	FAS - BO-FA-CITYSVCS - City Services	50300 - Finance and Administrative Services Fund	2020	\$0	\$(250,000)
2	Reduction in revenue for City's Mobility Effort - Director of Citywide Mobility.		0	0	FAS - FA000	FAS - BO-FA-CITYSVCS - City Services	50300 - Finance and Administrative Services Fund	2020	\$(250,000)	\$0
3	Reduction of FG transfer to FAS for General Fund portion of Citywide Director of Mobility.		0	0	FG - FG000	FG - BO-FG-2QA00 - Appropriation to Special Funds	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$(134,150)

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
TNCDRC	103	A	1

Budget Action Title: Substitute CB 119686 vD2 for D1e and pass as amended

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: Yes

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Karina Bull

Council Bill or Resolution: CB 119686

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Budget Action Description:

This budget action substitutes version D2 of Council Bill (CB) 119686, shown in Attachment 1, for version D1e. The substitute bill includes technical corrections and the following amendments:

- (1) clarifies the definition of "Driver Resolution Center" to include experience advocating for underrepresented groups in social equity, economic power, and worker rights;
- (2) adds a requirement for the Office of Labor Standards (OLS) Director to issue rules on the criteria for the Driver Resolution Center's determination on whether to represent a Transportation Network Company (TNC) driver in a deactivation challenge;
- (3) adds a requirement that the TNC's notice of impending deactivation must include the same information as the notice of deactivation (i.e., written statement of reasons for and effective date of deactivation) and that OLS shall create and distribute the notice of impending deactivation in English and other languages;
- (4) removes language stating that partisan panel members shall not be compensated by the City;
- (5) clarifies when a Deactivation Appeals Panel arbitration is voluntary; and
- (6) clarifies that each "panel member" holds one vote in the Deactivation Appeals Panel's decision.

This budget action also passes CB 119686 as amended which would establish a voluntary arbitration process for TNC drivers to challenge disputes over deactivation. The process would include (1) deactivation rights for TNC drivers, (2) a Deactivation Appeals Panel to conduct arbitration proceedings, and (3) a Driver Resolution Center to represent TNC drivers at arbitration proceedings and to conduct

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
TNCDRC	103	A	1

outreach. OLS would implement the legislation and issue rules.

CITY OF SEATTLE

ORDINANCE _____

COUNCIL BILL _____

..title

AN ORDINANCE relating to transportation network company drivers; establishing deactivation protections for transportation network company drivers; amending Section 3.15.000 of the Seattle Municipal Code; and adding a new Chapter 14.32 to the Seattle Municipal Code.

..body

WHEREAS, the Washington Constitution provides in Article XI, Section 11 that “[a]ny county,

city, town or township may make and enforce within its limits all such local police,

sanitary and other regulations as are not in conflict with general laws”; and

WHEREAS, the state of Washington, in Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 46.72.001, has

authorized political subdivisions of the state to regulate for-hire drivers and for-hire

transportation services, which terms encompass the regulation of transportation network

company (TNC) drivers, TNCs, and TNC services, to ensure safe and reliable TNC

services; and

WHEREAS, TNCs provide application dispatch services that allow passengers to directly

request the dispatch of drivers via the internet using mobile interfaces such as smartphone

applications; and

WHEREAS, in 2018, the two largest TNCs accounted for over 24 million trips in the City ~~and~~

~~King County~~; and

WHEREAS, these two companies are also major hiring entities, accounting for most of the

31,676 TNC drivers issued permits by King County in 2018 as recorded by the King

County Department of Licensing; and

WHEREAS, the regulation of TNC driver protections better ensures that drivers can perform their services in a safe and reliable manner and thereby promotes the welfare of the people and is thus a fundamental governmental function; and

WHEREAS, the establishment of minimum labor standards for TNC drivers is a subject of vital and imminent concern to the people of this City and requires appropriate action by City Council to establish such minimum labor standards within the City;

NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Findings

A. In order to protect the public health, safety, and welfare, The City of Seattle is granted express authority to regulate for-hire transportation services pursuant to chapter 46.72 RCW. This authority includes regulating entry, requiring a license, controlling rates, establishing safety requirements, and any other requirement to ensure safe and reliable transportation services.

B. In the pursuit of economic opportunity, many transportation network company (TNC) drivers are immigrants and people of color who have taken on debt or invested their savings to purchase and/or lease vehicles to provide TNC services.

C. The TNCs represent that their business models rely on TNC drivers being classified as independent contractors, and that they are exempt from minimum labor standards established by federal, state, and local law.

D. TNC drivers are subject to TNC companies' policies that can be unilaterally changed so they can be deactivated for a variety of reasons, and they do not have consistent access to due process for such deactivations, nor do they have regular access to human resources

staff who have the power to correct unwarranted deactivations, via either in-person meeting or telephone, to air their deactivation-related grievances.

E. The TNCs deactivate drivers with unclear processes for review of those deactivations. Establishing a reasonable standard for the deactivations of TNC drivers as well as access to a neutral Deactivation Appeals Process in which unwarranted deactivations may be challenged will help ensure that thousands of drivers who provide vital transportation services in Seattle will be able enjoy a small measure of job security.

F. TNC drivers who have protection against unwarranted deactivation will be more likely to remain in their positions over time, and to devote more time to their work as TNC drivers. Such experienced drivers will improve the safety and reliability of the TNC services provided by the TNCs to passengers and thus reduce safety and reliability problems created by frequent turnover in the TNC services industry.

Section 2. A new Chapter 14.32 is added to the Seattle Municipal Code as follows:

CHAPTER 14.32 TRANSPORTATION NETWORK COMPANY DRIVERS

DEACTIVATION RIGHTS

14.32.010 Short title

This Chapter 14.32 shall constitute the “Transportation Network Company Driver Deactivation Rights Ordinance” and may be cited as such.

14.32.015 Declaration of policy

It is declared to be the policy of the City, in the exercise of its police powers for the protection of the public health, safety, and general welfare, and for the maintenance of peace and good government, to ensure that TNC drivers can perform their services in a safe and reliable manner,

and thereby promote the welfare of the people who rely on such services to meet their transportation needs.

14.32.020 Definitions

For the purposes of this Chapter 14.32:

“Agency” means the Office of Labor Standards and any division therein.

“Aggrieved party” means the TNC driver or other person who suffers tangible or intangible harm due to the TNC’s violation of this Chapter 14.32.

“Application dispatch” means technology that allows consumers to directly request dispatch of TNC drivers for trips and/or allows TNC drivers or TNCs to accept trip requests and payments for trips via the internet using mobile interfaces such as, but not limited to, smartphone and tablet applications.

“Available platform time” means the time a TNC driver is logged in to the driver platform prior to receiving a trip request from a TNC.

“City” means The City of Seattle.

“Compensation” means payment owed to a TNC driver by reason of providing TNC services.

“Days” means calendar days.

“Deactivation” means the blocking of a TNC driver’s access to the driver platform, changing a TNC driver’s status from eligible to provide TNC services to ineligible, or other material restriction in access to the driver platform that is effected by a TNC.

“Director” means the Director of the Office of Labor Standards.

“Dispatch location” means the location of the TNC driver at the time the TNC driver accepts a trip request from the TNC.

“Dispatch platform time” means the time a TNC driver spends traveling from dispatch location to passenger pick-up location. Dispatch platform time ends when a passenger cancels a trip, fails to appear for a trip, or enters the TNC driver’s vehicle.

“Driver platform” means the driver-facing application dispatch system software or any online-enabled application service, website, or system, used by a TNC driver, that enables the prearrangement of passenger trips for compensation.

“Driver Resolution Center” means a non-profit organization registered with the Washington Secretary of State that contracts with the Agency to provide culturally competent TNC driver representation services, outreach, and education; that is affiliated with an organization ~~that has with~~ experience advocating for the civil and economic rights of drivers, contractors, and workers from disadvantaged socioeconomic groups and representing workers in grievance proceedings; and whose administration and/or formation was/is not funded, excessively influenced, or controlled by a TNC. This organization shall have a proven commitment to worker rights and experience in providing resources, programs, and services to TNC drivers, contractors, and workers that allow them to build sustainable economic opportunities while competing in a changing business environment. The Driver Resolution Center should consider contractual partnerships among entities to achieve the direct participation of organizations primarily focused on diversity and advocating for the civil and economic rights of workers from disadvantaged socioeconomic groups.

“Operating in Seattle” means, with respect to a TNC, providing application dispatch services to any affiliated driver at any time for the transport of any passenger for compensation from or to a point within the geographical confines of Seattle.

“Passenger drop-off location” means the location where a passenger exits a TNC driver’s vehicle at the end of a trip.

“Passenger pick-up location” means the location where a passenger has requested to be picked up at the time of dispatch, for the purpose of receiving TNC services.

“Passenger platform time” means the period of time commencing when a passenger enters the TNC driver’s vehicle until the time when the passenger exits the TNC vehicle.

“Representative” means a person who gives advice or guidance and includes, but is not limited to, family members, friends, licensed professionals, attorneys, advocates, and Driver Resolution Center advocates.

“Respondent” means the TNC who is alleged or found to have committed a violation of this Chapter 14.32.

“TNC services” means services related to the transportation of passengers that are provided by a TNC driver while logged in to the driver platform, including services provided during available platform time, dispatch platform time, and passenger platform time.

“Transportation network company” or “TNC” means an organization whether a corporation, partnership, sole proprietor, or other form, licensed or required to be licensed under Chapter 6.310, operating in Seattle that offers prearranged transportation services for compensation using an online-enabled application or platform, such as an application dispatch system, to connect passengers with drivers using a “transportation network company (TNC) endorsed vehicle,” as defined in Chapter 6.310.

“Transportation network company driver” or “TNC driver” means a licensed for-hire driver, as defined in Chapter 6.310, affiliated with and accepting trips from a licensed

transportation network company. For purposes of this Chapter 14.32, at any time that a driver is logged into the driver platform, the driver is considered a TNC driver.

“TNC dispatched trip” or “trip” means the dispatch of a TNC driver to provide transportation to a passenger in a TNC endorsed vehicle through the use of a TNC’s application dispatch system. The term “TNC dispatched trip” or “trip” does not include transportation provided by taxicabs or for-hire vehicles, as defined in Chapter 6.310.

“Written” or “writing” means a printed or printable communication in physical or electronic format including a communication that is transmitted through email, text message, or a computer system, or is otherwise sent and maintained electronically.

14.32.030 TNC driver coverage

A TNC driver is covered by this Chapter 14.32 if the TNC driver provides TNC services within the geographic boundaries of the City for a TNC covered by this Chapter 14.32.

14.32.040 TNC coverage

A. TNCs that report greater than 1,000,000 trips that originate in the City per the most recent quarterly report under Section 6.310.540 are covered under this Chapter 14.32.

B. Separate entities that form an integrated enterprise shall be considered a single TNC under this Chapter 14.32. Separate entities will be considered an integrated enterprise and a single TNC under this Chapter 14.32 where a separate entity controls the operation of another entity. The factors to consider include, but are not limited to:

1. Degree of interrelation between the operations of multiple entities;
2. Degree to which the entities share common management;
3. Centralized control of labor relations; and
4. Degree of common ownership or financial control over the entities.

14.32.050 Protection from unwarranted deactivation

A. TNC driver deactivation rights

1. No TNC shall subject a TNC driver to unwarranted deactivation, as defined by Director's rule.

2. Subject to driver eligibility standards created by Director's rule, a TNC driver shall have a right to challenge all permanent deactivations and temporary deactivations, as defined by Director's rule.

3. The TNC driver has the right to elect between representing themselves during any deactivation challenge or being represented by a representative, including an advocate from the Driver Resolution Center. The Driver Resolution Center shall have discretion to determine whether to represent a TNC driver, as defined by Director's rule.

4. For deactivations not described in subsection 14.32.050.E, the TNC shall provide the TNC driver with 14 days' notice of the impending deactivation. The notice shall include a written statement of the reasons for and effective date of deactivation and provide notice, in a form and manner designated by the Agency, of the TNC driver's right to challenge such deactivation under this Section 14.32.050. The Agency shall create and distribute the notice in English and other languages as provided by rules issued by the Director.

5. Upon deactivation, every TNC shall furnish to the TNC driver a written statement of the reasons for and effective date of deactivation and provide notice, in a form and manner designated by the Agency, of the TNC driver's right to challenge such deactivation under this Section 14.32.050. The Agency shall create and distribute the notice in English and other languages as provided by rules issued by the Director.

1 B. The TNC driver and TNC may, by mutual agreement, proceed to arbitration
2 through the Deactivation Appeals Panel arbitration (“Panel arbitration”) proceeding created by
3 this Chapter 14.32 instead of proceeding under any applicable arbitration agreement between the
4 TNC driver and the TNC (“private arbitration agreement”). In the absence of a private arbitration
5 agreement between a TNC driver and a TNC, the TNC driver shall have an absolute right to
6 challenge the deactivation pursuant to subsections 14.32.050.C and 14.32.050.D, regardless of
7 agreement by the TNC.

8 C. Deactivation Appeals Panel process

9 1. If the TNC driver and TNC agree to proceed to arbitration through the
10 Deactivation Appeals Panel arbitration proceeding created by this Chapter 14.32, the TNC driver
11 and/or a representative must provide notice to the TNC of intent to challenge the deactivation no
12 later than 60 days after the deactivation.

13 2. The TNC and the TNC driver and/or a representative shall attempt to
14 resolve the challenge informally no later than 15 days after the notice of intent to challenge has
15 been provided to the TNC, or within a time frame mutually agreed by the parties.

16 3. If the parties resolve the challenge informally pursuant to subsection
17 14.32.050.C.2, they must memorialize that resolution in a written agreement.

18 4. The TNC driver and/or representative must provide notice of intent to
19 arbitrate to the TNC no later than 15 days after the notice of intent to challenge has been
20 provided to the TNC under subsection 14.32.050.C.1.

21 5. If a TNC driver demonstrates that a TNC failed to engage in the informal
22 appeals process under this subsection 14.32.050.C, there shall be a presumption, rebuttable by

1 clear and convincing evidence, before the Deactivation Appeals Panel that the deactivation is
2 unwarranted.

3 D. Deactivation Appeals Panel

4 1. The City shall establish a “Deactivation Appeals Panel” (“Panel”) for
5 purposes of hearing TNC driver challenges to deactivations. The Agency shall contract with one
6 or more persons or entities (“neutral arbitrator”) to conduct arbitration proceedings to hear
7 deactivation challenges. The neutral arbitrator shall be one member of the Panel. The remaining
8 Panel members shall consist of an equal number of partisan panel members, representing the
9 interests of the TNC driver and the TNC, respectively. ~~The partisan panel members shall not be~~
10 ~~compensated by the City.~~

11 2. The utilization of the Panel arbitration proceeding created by this Chapter
12 14.32 is voluntary upon agreement by both parties, except as provided for under subsection
13 14.32.050.B, and shall be of no cost to the TNC driver. If utilized, the Panel shall be the sole
14 arbitration proceeding for challenging the deactivation.

15 3. The cost of arbitration, including any fee charged by an arbitrator, will be
16 shared equally by the TNC and the Driver Resolution Center. If the TNC driver is not
17 represented by a representative of the Driver Resolution Center, the TNC shall be solely
18 responsible for the cost of arbitration.

19 4. The arbitration shall be conducted no later than 30 days after the notice of
20 intent to arbitrate has been provided to the TNC under subsection 14.32.050.C.4, within a time
21 frame mutually agreed by the parties, or as ordered by the Panel.

5. Subject to rules issued by the Director, the Panel may conduct pre-hearing procedures, as well as an evidentiary hearing at which parties shall be entitled to present witnesses and written evidence relevant to the dispute, and to cross-examine witnesses.

6. The Panel's decision in any case shall be by majority vote, with each ~~arbitrator-panel member~~ holding one vote.

7. The Panel shall issue a written decision and, if appropriate, award relief. The Panel shall endeavor to issue the written decision within 48 hours of the evidentiary hearing.

8. Upon a decision concluding an unwarranted deactivation occurred, the Panel may order such relief as may be appropriate to remedy the violation including, without limitation, all remedies provided in Section 14.32.170. Should the Panel order that the TNC driver be reinstated, such order shall be limited to reinstatement to provide TNC services from a passenger drop-off location or a passenger pick-up location in the City.

9. The decision of the Panel shall be final and binding upon the parties.

10. Nothing in this subsection 14.32.050.D shall be construed as restricting a TNC driver's right to pursue any remedy at law or equity for an unwarranted deactivation.

11. The Director shall issue rules to effectuate the terms of this Section 14.32.050 including, but not limited to, rules regarding the definition of unwarranted deactivation, driver eligibility to challenge deactivations, the selection of and criteria for the neutral arbitrator and partisan panel members, and the number of partisan panel members. The Director shall further consider methods to protect passenger privacy and address potential safety concerns during the Deactivation Appeal Panel proceeding.

E. Subject to the provisions of this Section 14.32.050 and rules issued by the Director, a TNC may immediately deactivate a TNC driver if such action is required to comply

with any applicable local, state, or federal laws or regulations or where a TNC driver has engaged in egregious misconduct.

F. ~~For deactivations not described in subsection 14.32.050.E, the TNC shall provide the TNC driver with 14 days' notice of the impending deactivation.~~

~~G.~~ In computing any period of time prescribed or allowed by this Section 14.32.050, the day of the act, event, or default from which the designated period of time begins to run shall not be included. The last day of the period so computed shall be included, unless it is a Saturday, a Sunday, or a federal or City holiday, in which event the period runs until the end of the next day which is neither a Saturday, a Sunday, nor a federal or City holiday.

14.32.060 Driver Resolution Center

A. The Agency may contract with a Driver Resolution Center to provide driver resolution services. Those services shall include, but not be limited to:

1. Consultation and/or direct representation for TNC drivers facing deactivation;
2. Other support for TNC drivers to ensure compliance with applicable labor standards and/or to support their ability to perform TNC services; and
3. Outreach and education to TNC drivers regarding their rights under this Chapter 14.32 and other applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

B. The Director must approve in advance, by rule or otherwise, the provision of any services by a Driver Resolution Center pursuant to contract other than those identified in subsection 14.32.060.A. Any additional services provided must be consistent with this Chapter 14.32.

14.32.116 Rulemaking authority

The Director is authorized to administer this Chapter 14.32. The Director shall exercise all responsibilities under this Chapter 14.32 pursuant to rules and regulations developed under Chapter 3.02. The Director is authorized to promulgate, revise, or rescind rules and regulations deemed necessary, appropriate, or convenient to administer, and evaluate the provisions of this Chapter 14.32, providing affected entities with due process of law and in conformity with the intent and purpose of this Chapter 14.32.

14.32.140 Violation

The failure of any respondent to comply with any requirement imposed on the respondent under this Chapter 14.32 is a violation.

14.32.170 Remedies

A. The payment of unpaid compensation, liquidated damages, and interest provided under this Chapter 14.32 is cumulative and is not intended to be exclusive of any of the above referenced remedies and procedures.

1. Interest shall accrue from the date the unpaid compensation was first due at 12 percent annum, or the maximum rate permitted under RCW 19.52.020.

2. When determining the amount of liquidated damages payable to aggrieved parties due under this Section 14.32.170, the Panel shall consider:

- a. The total amount of unpaid compensation, liquidated damages, and interest due;
- b. The nature and persistence of the violations;
- c. The extent of the respondent's culpability;
- d. The substantive or technical nature of the violations;

e. The size, revenue, and human resources capacity of the respondent;

f. The circumstances of each situation;

g. Other factors pursuant to rules issued by the Director.

B. A respondent found to be in violation of this Chapter 14.32 shall be liable for full payment of unpaid compensation plus interest in favor of the aggrieved party for the period of deactivation under the terms of this Chapter 14.32, and other equitable relief. The Director shall issue rules regarding the method of calculating unpaid compensation. The Director is authorized to designate a daily amount for unpaid compensation. For ~~a first~~any violation of this Chapter 14.32, the Panel may assess liquidated damages in an additional amount of up to twice the unpaid compensation.

~~1. For subsequent violations of this Chapter 14.32, the Panel may assess an amount of liquidated damages in an additional amount of up to twice the unpaid compensation.~~

~~2. For purposes of establishing a first and subsequent violation for this Section 14.32.170, the violation must have occurred within ten years of the settlement agreement or Panel's written decision.~~

14.32.230 Private right of action

A. Any person or class of persons that suffers financial injury as a result of a violation of this Chapter 14.32, may bring a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction against the TNC violating this Chapter 14.32 and, upon prevailing, may be awarded reasonable attorney fees and costs and such legal or equitable relief as may be appropriate to remedy the violation including, without limitation, the payment of any unpaid compensation plus interest due to the person and liquidated damages in an additional amount of up to twice the unpaid

1 compensation. Interest shall accrue from the date the unpaid compensation was first due at 12
2 percent per annum, or the maximum rate permitted under RCW 19.52.020.

3 B. For purposes of this Section 14.32.230, “person” includes any entity a member of
4 which has suffered financial injury, or any other individual or entity acting on behalf of an
5 aggrieved party that has suffered financial injury.

6 C. For purposes of determining membership within a class of persons entitled to
7 bring an action under this Section 14.32.230, two or more TNC drivers are similarly situated if
8 they:

9 1. Are or were contracted to perform TNC services by the same TNC or
10 TNCs, whether concurrently or otherwise, at some point during the applicable statute of
11 limitations period,

12 2. Allege one or more violations that raise similar questions as to liability,
13 and

14 3. Seek similar forms of relief.

15 D. For purposes of subsection 14.32.230.C, TNC drivers shall not be considered
16 dissimilar solely because their:

17 1. Claims seek damages that differ in amount, or

18 2. Job titles or other means of classifying TNC drivers differ in ways that are
19 unrelated to their claims.

20 E. Nothing contained in this Chapter 14.32 is intended to be nor shall be construed to
21 create or form the basis for any liability on the part of the City, or its officers, employees, or
22 agents, for any injury or damage resulting from or by reason of any act or omission in connection

with the implementation or administration of this Chapter 14.32 on the part of the City by its officers, employees, or agents.

14.32.235 Encouragement of more generous policies

A. Nothing in this Chapter 14.32 shall be construed to discourage or prohibit a TNC from the adoption or retention of protections more generous than the ones required by this Chapter 14.32.

B. Nothing in this Chapter 14.32 shall be construed as diminishing the obligation of a TNC to comply with any contract, or other agreement providing more generous protections to TNC drivers than required by this Chapter 14.32.

14.32.240 Other legal requirements

This Chapter 14.32 defines requirements for TNC driver deactivation protections and shall not be construed to preempt, limit, or otherwise affect the applicability of any other law, regulation, requirement, policy, or standard that provides for greater requirements; and nothing in this Chapter 14.32 shall be interpreted or applied so as to create any power or duty in conflict with federal or state law.

14.32.250 Severability

The provisions of this Chapter 14.32 are declared to be separate and severable. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, section, subsection, or portion of this Chapter 14.32, or the application thereof to any TNC, TNC driver, or circumstance, is held to be invalid, it shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this Chapter 14.32, or the validity of its application to other persons or circumstances.

Section 3. Section 3.15.000 of the Seattle Municipal Code, last amended by Ordinance 125684, is amended as follows:

3.15.000 Office of Labor Standards created—Functions

There is created within the Executive Department an Office of Labor Standards, under the direction of the Mayor. The mission of the Office of Labor Standards is to advance labor standards through thoughtful community and business engagement, strategic enforcement and innovative policy development, with a commitment to race and social justice. The Office of Labor Standards seeks to promote greater economic opportunity and further the health, safety, and welfare of employees; support employers in their implementation of labor standards requirements; and end barriers to workplace equity for women, communities of color, immigrants and refugees, and other vulnerable workers.

The functions of the Office of Labor Standards are as follows:

- A. Promoting labor standards through outreach, education, technical assistance, and training for employees and employers;
- B. Collecting and analyzing data on labor standards enforcement;
- C. Partnering with community, businesses, and workers for stakeholder input and collaboration;
- D. Developing innovative labor standards policy;
- E. Administering and enforcing City of Seattle ordinances relating to minimum wage and minimum compensation (Chapter 14.19), paid sick and safe time (Chapter 14.16), use of criminal history in employment decisions (Chapter 14.17), wage and tip compensation requirements (Chapter 14.20), secure scheduling (Chapter 14.22), commuter benefits (Chapter 14.30), transportation network company driver deactivation protections (Chapter 14.32), and other labor standards ordinances the City may enact in the future.

* * *

Section 4. No provision of this ordinance shall be construed as providing any determination regarding the legal status of TNC drivers as employees or independent contractors.

Section 5. Section 2 of this ordinance shall take effect on July 1, 2020.

Section 6. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force 30 days after its approval by the Mayor, but if not approved and returned by the Mayor within ten days after presentation, it shall take effect as provided by Seattle Municipal Code Section 1.04.020.

Passed by the City Council the _____ day of _____, 2019,
and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this _____ day of _____, 2019.

President _____ of the City Council

Approved by me this _____ day of _____, 2019.

Jenny A. Durkan, Mayor

Filed by me this _____ day of _____, 2019.

Monica Martinez Simmons, City Clerk

(Seal)

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
TNCFEE	101	A	1

Budget Action Title: Substitute CB 119685 vD2 for vD1a and pass as amended

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Amy Gore

Council Bill or Resolution: CB 119685

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Budget Action Description:

This action substitutes version D2 of Council Bill (CB) 119685, shown in Attachment 1, for version D1a. The substitute bill corrects a drafting error in the Seattle Municipal Code (SMC) by removing a \$20 affiliation change fee and associated footnote from the table found in Section 6.310.150 SMC.

This action passes CB 119685 which reduces the current Finance and Administrative Services (FAS) Licensing Fee to \$0.08 per TNC ride. Currently the fee is set at \$0.10 in the Seattle Municipal Code (SMC) 6.310.150, but the Licensing Fee was raised to \$0.14 per ride on July 1, 2016 by Director's Rule CPU-10-2016.

This Licensing Fee reduction included in CB 119685 is based on a determination by the FAS director that the cost to administer and enforce the TNC regulations has decreased on a per ride basis due to the rapid increase in number of TNC rides. SMC 6.310.150 authorizes the FAS Director to adjust the fee based on actual costs for administration and enforcement. The fee reduction to \$0.08 per ride would go into effect on July 1, 2020.

Attachment 1:

CITY OF SEATTLE

ORDINANCE _____

COUNCIL BILL _____

..title

AN ORDINANCE relating to transportation network company fees; changing the per-ride fee amount for trips originating in Seattle; deleting obsolete provisions; and amending Section 6.310.150 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

..body

WHEREAS, the Director of the Department of Finance and Administrative Services (FAS) has reviewed the revenue from transportation network company (TNC) per-ride regulatory fees and the costs for FAS to operate, regulate, and enforce the TNC regulatory scheme; and

WHEREAS, the Director of FAS has determined that the per-ride cost should be adjusted downward to offset FAS's current and anticipated TNC operational, regulatory, and enforcement costs; and

WHEREAS, several provisions of Seattle Municipal Code Section 6.310.150 apply only to 2014-2015 and are now obsolete; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Section 6.310.150 of the Seattle Municipal Code, last amended by Ordinance 124524, is amended as follows:

6.310.150 Fees

The following nonrefundable fees shall apply:

A. ~~((Upon the effective date of this ordinance, taxicab))~~ Taxicab association, taxicab, and for-hire vehicle license and for-hire driver fees (excluding ~~((Transportation Network~~

Company)) transportation network company (TNC) for-hire drivers) ((for the 2014-2015 vehicle
licensing year)) shall be:

1. Taxicab Association	
a. Annual fee	\$1,000
b. Late renewal fee	\$100
2. Taxicab or for-hire vehicle fees	
a. Annual license fee	\$500
b. Wheelchair accessible taxicab annual license fee	Waived
c. Late fee (license renewal)	\$60
d. Change of vehicle licensee:	
i. July—December	\$500
ii. January—June (half year)	\$250
iii. May 16—June 30*	
e. Replace taxicab plate	\$25
f. Special inspection fee**	\$100/hour (1/2 hour minimum)
g. Inspection rescheduling fee (non-City licensed vehicles only)	\$25
h. Taxicab change of association affiliation	\$100
i. Change of licensee corporation, limited liability company, or partnership members	\$100
j. Taximeter test (when not part of annual inspection)	\$50
((k. This section 6.310.150.A.2 shall take effect and be in force retroactively as of May 1, 2014 in order to apply to all taxicab and for-hire vehicle fees for the 2014-15 vehicle licensing year July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015:))	
*No change of taxicab licensee or for-hire vehicle licensee fee is due if the transfer occurs between May 16—June 30. During this period, the change of taxicab or for-hire vehicle licensee and the annual license renewal are accomplished together and only one fee will be assessed.	
**For testing of taxicab meter or taxicab inspections provided to other municipalities.	
3. For-hire driver license fees:	
a. Annual fee	\$50
Late fee	\$15
((Add/change affiliation***	(\$20))
b. Replacement license	\$5
c. Other training and licensing fees (fingerprinting, ID photo, background check): Charge as determined by Director to cover costs.	

~~((~~***For hire drivers may only be affiliated with a maximum of three taxicab associations at any given time. This fee is only charged when the driver is affiliated with three associations and now wants to delete one association and add another.***~~))~~

B. Transportation ((~~Network Company (TNC) License, Vehicle Endorsement~~))
network company license, vehicle endorsement, and for-hire ((~~For Hire Driver's License Fees~~)
driver's license fees shall be:

((~~Upon the effective date of this ordinance,~~)) TNCs shall pay ((~~\$0.10~~)) \$0.08 per ride for
all trips originating in Seattle to cover the estimated enforcement and regulatory costs of TNC
licensing, vehicle endorsements and driver licensing. ((~~After six months or any time thereafter,~~
~~the~~)) The Director may adjust this per-ride fee based on the number of new TNC licenses, for-
hire driver's licenses and vehicle endorsements issued, and ((~~total~~)) quarterly number of TNC
trips originating in Seattle. ((~~provided in the previous quarter, as reported pursuant to Section~~
~~6.310.540.~~)) The purpose of any adjustment is to ensure that the per-ride fee covers the estimated
enforcement and regulatory costs of TNC licensing, vehicle endorsements, and driver licensing.
((~~Total TNC industry fees shall not exceed \$525,000 in year one. Unless the Director finds that a~~
~~TNC has not paid its proportional fees covering the cost of enforcement and regulatory costs for~~
~~the prior year, at~~)) At the time of renewing the TNC license, the fees for the current TNC license,
vehicle endorsements, and for-hire driver licenses shall be renewed upon approval of completed
renewal applications and upon the condition that the TNC is current on the per-ride fee and
continues to submit quarterly per-ride fees.

C. The Director may adjust any of the fees in ((~~subsection A after the ordinance's~~
~~effective date, and any of the fees in subsection B six months after the ordinance's effective~~
~~date,~~)) this Section 6.310.150 following consideration of the following nonexclusive factors: the
projected costs and annual budget allotted for enforcement and regulatory costs across the for-

1 hire transportation industry, the need for increased street inspection in order to reduce illegal
2 activity, the total number of trips originating in Seattle across the for-hire transportation industry,
3 and the administrative burden of issuing additional taxicab licenses, TNC licenses, for-hire
4 driver's licenses, and TNC vehicle endorsements. The purpose of any adjustment is to ensure
5 that the fees cover the Director's enforcement and regulatory costs.

Section 2. Section 1 of this ordinance shall take effect on July 1, 2020.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force 30 days after its approval by the Mayor, but if not approved and returned by the Mayor within ten days after presentation, it shall take effect as provided by Seattle Municipal Code Section 1.04.020.

Passed by the City Council the _____ day of _____, 2019,
and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this ____ day of _____, 2019.

President _____ of the City Council

Approved by me this _____ day of _____, 2019.

Jenny A. Durkan, Mayor

Filed by me this _____ day of _____, 2019.

Monica Martinez Simmons, City Clerk

(Seal)

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
TNCMIN	103	A	1

Budget Action Title: Substitute CB 119687 vD2 for D1a and pass as amended

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: Yes

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Karina Bull

Council Bill or Resolution: CB 119687

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Budget Action Description:

This budget action substitutes version D2 of Council Bill (CB) 119687, shown in Attachment 1, for version D1a. The substitute bill removes one area of evaluation; adds two areas of evaluation; states an intent to consider future adjustments if state or federal law mandates elements of the minimum compensation standard; and adds a definition of "dispatch platform time."

This budget action also passes CB 119687 as amended which requires (1) Finance and Administrative Services (FAS) to complete an evaluation process to develop a minimum compensation standard for TNC drivers by March 31, 2020; and (2) the Mayor to transmit to Council future legislation to propose implementation of a minimum compensation standard by May 1, 2020.

CITY OF SEATTLE

ORDINANCE _____

COUNCIL BILL _____

..title

AN ORDINANCE relating to transportation network company driver labor standards;
concerning minimum compensation standards for transportation network company
drivers; and adding a new Chapter 14.31 to the Seattle Municipal Code.

..body

WHEREAS, the Washington Constitution provides in Article XI, Section 11 that “[a]ny county,

city, town or township may make and enforce within its limits all such local police,

sanitary and other regulations as are not in conflict with general laws”; and

WHEREAS, the state of Washington, in Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 46.72.001, has

authorized political subdivisions of the state to regulate for-hire drivers and for-hire

transportation services, which terms encompass the regulation of transportation network

company (TNC) drivers, TNCs, and TNC services, to ensure safe and reliable TNC

services; and

WHEREAS, TNCs provide application dispatch services that allow passengers to directly

request the dispatch of drivers via the internet using mobile interfaces such as smartphone

applications; and

WHEREAS, in 2018, the two largest TNCs accounted for over 24 million trips in the City; and

WHEREAS, at their peak in 2012, taxicabs in Seattle and King County provided about 5.2

million trips; and

WHEREAS, these two companies are also major hiring entities, accounting for most of the

31,676 TNC drivers issued permits by King County in 2018 as recorded by the King

County Department of Licensing; and

WHEREAS, the City, TNC drivers, TNCs, and the public agree that TNC drivers should be compensated fairly and earn at least the equivalent of the “hourly minimum wage” established for Schedule 1 employers in Chapter 14.19 plus reasonable expenses; and

WHEREAS, the establishment of a minimum compensation standard better ensures that drivers can perform their services in a safe and reliable manner and thereby promotes the welfare of the people and is thus a fundamental governmental function; and

WHEREAS, the establishment of a minimum compensation standard for TNC drivers is a subject of vital and imminent concern to the people of this City and requires appropriate action by City Council to establish a minimum compensation standard within the City;

NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Findings

A. In order to protect the public health, safety, and welfare, The City of Seattle is granted express authority to regulate for-hire transportation services pursuant to chapter 46.72 RCW. This authority includes regulating entry, requiring a license, controlling rates, establishing safety requirements, and any other requirement to ensure safe and reliable transportation services.

B. In the pursuit of economic opportunity, many transportation network company (TNC) drivers are immigrants and people of color who have taken on debt or invested their savings to purchase and/or lease vehicles to provide TNC services.

C. Studies around the nation, including a 2018 study commissioned by the New York City Taxi and Limousine Commission (NYC TLC) entitled *An Earnings Standard for New York City’s App-based Drivers: Economic Analysis and Policy Assessment* and a 2018 nationwide study by the Economic Policy Institute entitled *Uber and the Labor Market: Uber Drivers’*

1 *Compensation, Wages, and the Scale of Uber and the Gig Economy* (Economic Policy Institute
2 Study), have shown that many TNC drivers earn below the equivalent of the hourly minimum
3 wage rate established by Chapter 14.19 of the Seattle Municipal Code for Schedule 1 employers.

4 D. A 2018 JP Morgan Chase Institute study entitled *The Online Platform Economy in*
5 *2018* reported a decrease in TNC driver earnings nationwide between 2013 and 2017, a 2019
6 Seattle Times report showed a decrease in the percentage of the passenger fares collected by the
7 companies that drivers are paid, and Uber Technology, Inc.’s April 2019 Form S-1 filing with
8 the Securities and Exchange Commission states “we aim to reduce Driver incentives to improve
9 our financial performance.”

10 E. The TNCs represent that their business models rely on TNC drivers being classified as
11 independent contractors and that they are exempt from minimum labor standards established by
12 federal, state, and local law.

13 F. TNC drivers receive unpredictable income due to the high variability of the rates of
14 compensation paid by TNCs.

15 G. The City of New York recently enacted an ordinance authorizing the NYC TLC to
16 study and set minimum driver pay, as well as transparency and data reporting standards, and the
17 NYC TLC promulgated rules establishing such standards.

18 H. There is a lack of localized research regarding TNC driver pay, working conditions,
19 reasonable expenses, and work hours.

20 I. Establishing a minimum compensation standard will help ensure that the compensation
21 that thousands of drivers who provide vital transportation services in Seattle every day receive
22 for their services is sufficient to alleviate undue financial pressure to provide transportation in an
23 unsafe manner by working longer hours than is safe, skipping needed breaks, or operating

vehicles at unsafe speeds in order to maximize the number of trips completed or to ignore maintenance necessary to the safe and reliable operation of their vehicles.

J. TNC drivers who have the protection of a minimum compensation standard will be more likely to remain in their positions over time, and to devote more time to their work as TNC drivers. Such experienced drivers will improve the safety and reliability of the TNC services provided by the TNCs to passengers and thus reduce safety and reliability problems created by frequent turnover in the TNC services industry.

Section 2. A new Chapter 14.31 is added to the Seattle Municipal Code as follows:

CHAPTER 14.31 TRANSPORTATION NETWORK COMPANY DRIVERS MINIMUM COMPENSATION

14.31.010 Short title

This Chapter 14.31 shall constitute the “Transportation Network Company Driver Minimum Compensation Ordinance” and may be cited as such.

14.31.015 Declaration of policy

It is declared to be the policy of the City, in the exercise of its police powers for the protection of the public health, safety, and general welfare, and for the maintenance of peace and good government, to ensure that TNC drivers can perform their services in a safe and reliable manner by establishing minimum labor standards for the benefit of TNC drivers, including, but not limited to a minimum compensation standard for TNC drivers that is comprised of at least the equivalent of the “hourly minimum wage” established for Schedule 1 employers in Chapter 14.19 plus reasonable expenses.

14.31.020 Definitions

For the purposes of this Chapter 14.31:

“Agency” means the Department of Finance and Administrative Services and any division therein;

“Application dispatch” means technology that allows consumers to directly request dispatch of TNC drivers for trips and/or allows TNC drivers or TNCs to accept trip requests and payments for trips via the internet using mobile interfaces such as, but not limited to, smartphone and tablet applications;

“Available platform time” means the time a TNC driver is logged in to the driver platform prior to receiving a trip request from a TNC;

“City” means the City of Seattle;

“Compensation” means payment owed to a TNC driver by reason of providing TNC services;

“Director” means the Director of the Department of Finance and Administrative Services;

“Dispatch platform time” means the time a TNC driver spends traveling from dispatch location to passenger pick-up location. Dispatch platform time ends when a passenger cancels a trip, fails to appear for a trip, or enters the TNC driver’s vehicle;

“Driver platform” means the driver-facing application dispatch system software or any online-enabled application service, website, or system, used by a TNC driver, that enables the prearrangement of passenger trips for compensation;

“Operating in Seattle” means, with respect to a TNC, providing application dispatch services to any affiliated driver at any time for the transport of any passenger for compensation from or to a point within the geographical confines of the City;

“Passenger platform time” means the period of time commencing when a passenger enters the TNC driver’s vehicle until the time when the passenger exits the TNC driver’s vehicle;

“Reasonable expenses” means (1) the per mile cost of operating a vehicle for purposes of providing TNC services as determined by the Agency’s evaluation pursuant to Section 14.31.060 and (2) the non-mileage expenses incurred by TNC drivers to provide TNC services as determined by the Agency’s evaluation pursuant to Section 14.31.060, which may include, but are not limited to:

1. The amount of employer-side payroll taxes that TNC drivers must pay;
2. Business license fees that TNC drivers must pay;
3. Compensation for meal periods and rest breaks;
4. Compensation for paid sick and safe time;
5. Cost of worker’s compensation insurance;
6. Cost of unemployment insurance;
7. Cost of paid family medical leave insurance; and
8. Cost of medical, dental, and vision insurance;

“TNC services” means services related to the transportation of passengers that are provided by a TNC driver while logged in to the driver platform, including services provided during available platform time, dispatch platform time, and passenger platform time;

“Transportation network company” or “TNC” means an organization whether a corporation, partnership, sole proprietor, or other form, licensed or required to be licensed under Chapter 6.310, operating in Seattle that offers prearranged transportation services for compensation using an online-enabled application or platform, such as an application dispatch system, to connect passengers with drivers using a “transportation network company (TNC) endorsed vehicle,” as defined in Chapter 6.310;

“Transportation network company driver” or “TNC driver” means a licensed for-hire driver, as defined in Chapter 6.310, affiliated with and accepting trips from a licensed transportation network company;

“TNC dispatched trip” or “trip” means the dispatch of a TNC driver to provide transportation to a passenger in a TNC endorsed vehicle through the use of a TNC’s application dispatch system.

14.31.030 TNC driver coverage

A TNC driver is covered by this Chapter 14.31 if the TNC driver provides TNC services within the geographic boundaries of the City for a TNC covered by this Chapter 14.31.

14.31.040 TNC coverage

A. TNCs that report greater than 1,000,000 trips that originate in the City per the most recent quarterly report under Section 6.310.540 are covered under this Chapter 14.31.

B. Separate entities that form an integrated enterprise shall be considered a single TNC under this Chapter 14.31. Separate entities will be considered an integrated enterprise and a single TNC under this Chapter 14.31 where a separate entity controls the operation of another entity. The factors to consider include, but are not limited to:

1. Degree of interrelation between the operations of multiple entities;
2. Degree to which the entities share common management;
3. Centralized control of labor relations; and
4. Degree of common ownership or financial control over the entities.

14.31.050 Minimum compensation

Following the completion of the evaluation by the Agency required in subsection 14.31.060.A and upon the effective date of the ordinance referenced in 14.31.060.E, TNCs shall pay TNC

drivers a minimum compensation standard that is comprised of at least the equivalent of the “hourly minimum wage” established for Schedule 1 employers in Chapter 14.19 plus reasonable expenses.

14.31.060 Evaluation of TNC driver minimum compensation

A. The Agency, in coordination with the Office of Labor Standards, shall conduct an evaluation to determine a minimum compensation standard for TNC drivers that is comprised of at least the equivalent of the “hourly minimum wage” established for Schedule 1 employers in Chapter 14.19 plus reasonable expenses. The Agency is authorized to consider a minimum compensation standard that provides compensation for available platform time, dispatch platform time, passenger platform time, and reasonable expenses.

B. In conducting its evaluation, the Agency shall consider the best available sources of data, which may include, but are not limited to: TNC driver surveys or interviews, data provided by TNCs, data provided by TNC drivers, data provided by passengers, data from other jurisdictions, data available through academic, policy, or community based organizations, public forums, academic research, and stakeholder interviews. The Agency shall coordinate with the Office of Labor Standards to determine the best available sources of data as well as to conduct outreach with and elicit input from relevant stakeholders. Areas of evaluation may include, but are not limited to:

1. The “hourly minimum wage” established for Schedule 1 employers in Chapter 14.19;

2. The number of TNC drivers who provide TNC services for more than one TNC and the frequency with which TNC drivers are available to provide TNC services for more than one TNC at the same time;

3. The average and mean number of trips per hour driven by TNC drivers;

4. The average and mean number of pick-ups per hour completed by TNC drivers;

5. The average and mean amount of available platform time, dispatch platform time, and passenger platform time for TNC drivers;

6. The average and mean mileage driven by TNC drivers during available platform time, dispatch platform time, and passenger platform;

~~7. The average and mean mileage driven by TNC drivers in a TNC endorsed vehicle for personal purposes;~~

~~8.~~ 7. The average and mean number of hours driven by TNC drivers each week;

~~9.~~ 8. Incentives for TNCs to reduce available platform time;

~~10.~~ 9. The impact of TNC drivers providing shared or pooled trips on TNC driver earnings, work hours, or working conditions under any proposed minimum compensation standard;

~~11.~~ 10. The reasonable expenses incurred by TNC drivers to provide TNC services, including non-mileage expenses and mileage expenses. Mileage expenses may include, but are not limited to:

a. Depreciation;

b. Lease payments;

c. Maintenance and repairs;

d. Tires;

e. Gasoline (including all taxes thereon);

f. Oil;

g. Insurance; and

h. License and vehicle registration fees; ~~and~~

~~12. 11.~~ The impacts of any proposed minimum compensation standard on TNCs, TNC passengers, and TNC drivers, including TNC driver earnings and work hours; ~~and~~

12. The average and mean percentage of the passenger price that is retained by TNCs on each trip, as compared to the percentage of passenger price that is retained by TNC drivers on each trip; and

13. Access to benefits, such as medical, disability, and life insurance, retirement benefits, paid leave, and other benefits for TNC drivers.

C. In conjunction with its evaluation, the Agency, in coordination with the Office of Labor Standards, is authorized to contract with academic and/or policy researchers to conduct an evaluation to recommend a minimum compensation standard for TNC drivers that is comprised of at least the equivalent of the “hourly minimum wage” established for Schedule 1 employers in Chapter 14.19 plus reasonable expenses.

D. The Agency shall complete its evaluation and, along with the Office of Labor Standards, present its recommendations to the Mayor and Council by March 31, 2020.

E. After receipt of the Agency’s recommendation, the Mayor shall transmit to Council proposed legislation implementing a minimum compensation standard for TNC drivers no later than May 1, 2020.

F. If elements of the minimum compensation standard, considered and adopted by the Council, are mandated for a TNC driver through federal or state law, or other applicable City policy, the City intends to consider adjustments to the minimum compensation standard.

14.31.250 Severability

The provisions of this Chapter 14.31 are declared to be separate and severable. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, section, subsection, or portion of this Chapter 14.31, or the application thereof to any TNC, TNC driver, or circumstance, is held to be invalid, it shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this Chapter 14.31, or the validity of its application to other persons or circumstances.

* * *

Section 3. No provision of this ordinance shall be construed as providing any determination regarding the legal status of TNC drivers as employees or independent contractors.

Section 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force 30 days after its approval by the Mayor, but if not approved and returned by the Mayor within ten days after presentation, it shall take effect as provided by Seattle Municipal Code Section 1.04.020.

Passed by the City Council the _____ day of _____, 2019,
and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this _____ day of _____, 2019.

President _____ of the City Council

Approved by me this _____ day of _____, 2019.

Jenny A. Durkan, Mayor

Filed by me this _____ day of _____, 2019.

Monica Martinez Simmons, City Clerk

(Seal)

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
TNCSPN	103	B	1

Budget Action Title: Request that FAS and SDOT report on the feasibility of a Transportation Assistance Voucher Program

Ongoing: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Amy Gore

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Statement of Legislative Intent:

This Statement of Legislative Intent (SLI) requests that Finance and Administrative Services (FAS) and Seattle Department of Transportation (SDOT) provide a report to the Governance, Equity & Technology Committee (or successor committee) on the feasibility of a City of Seattle Transportation Assistance Voucher Program to be funded by Transportation Network Company (TNC) Tax revenues. This report will be due on or before March 31, 2020.

The program would provide vouchers to persons with limited mobility, seniors and/or low-income households to be used on transportation services provided by City of Seattle for-hire licensed operators. The intent is that the report requested in this SLI will be the basis of a new Seattle Transportation Assistance Voucher Program that would be created by Council in 2020 and funded with TNC tax revenues each year. The report should also explore the option of leveraging funding through partnerships with existing programs.

To effectuate this change, Council should also pass Council Budget Action (CBA) TNCSPN-106-B-1 which adds the Transportation Assistance Voucher Program to the list of eligible uses of TNC tax revenues in Resolution 31914; pass CBA TNCTAX 103-B-1, which adds the Transportation Assistance Voucher Program to the list of intended uses of the TNC tax revenues in Council Bill 119684; and pass CBA TNCSPN-104-B-1, which imposes a proviso on \$500,000 of finance general appropriations.

Responsible Council Committee(s):

Governance, Equity & Technology

Date Due to Council: March 31, 2020

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
TNCSPN	104	B	1

Budget Action Title: Impose a proviso on Finance General Reserves related to a Transportation Assistance Voucher Program

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: Yes

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Amy Gore

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action imposes a proviso on \$500,000 of 2020 appropriations to Finance General Reserves from Transportation Network Companies (TNC) Tax revenues. Council intends to create a new Transportation Assistance Voucher Program or support similar regional programs after reviewing the report requested in Statement of Legislative Intent TNCSPN 103-B-1. The Transportation Assistance Voucher Program would provide vouchers to persons with limited mobility, seniors, and/or low-income households; vouchers would be used on transportation services provided by for-hire licensed operators in the City of Seattle.

In particular, this Council Budget Action imposes the following proviso:

“Of the appropriation in the 2020 budget for Finance General Reserves, \$500,000 is appropriated solely for a Transportation Assistance Voucher Program and may be used for no other purpose until authorized by a future ordinance. Council anticipates that such authority will not be granted until the Department of Finance and Administrative Services provides a response to Statement of Legislative Intent TNCSPN-103-B-1.”

To effectuate this change, Council should also pass CBA TNCSPN-106-B-1 which adds the Transportation Assistance Voucher Program to the list of eligible uses of TNC tax revenues in Resolution 31914; pass CBA TNCSPN-103-A-1, which creates a SLI requesting that the Department of Finance and Administrative Services develop the program; and pass CBA TNCTAX 103-B-1, which adds the Transportation Assistance Voucher Program to the list of intended uses of the TNC tax revenues in Council Bill 119684.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
TNCSPN	106	B	1

Budget Action Title: Substitute Resolution 31914 vD3 for vD1d and adopt Resolution 31914

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: Yes

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Amy Gore

Council Bill or Resolution: Res 31914

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Budget Action Description:

This action substitutes version D3 of RES 31914, shown in Attachment 1, for version D1d. The substitute resolution:

- (1) makes clarifying and technical corrections;
- (2) allows for an increase in appropriations for the Driver Resolution Center and costs related to administering driver protections if the cost of those uses increases;
- (3) amends the target incomes for rental affordable housing funded with Transportation Network Company (TNC) tax revenues; and
- (4) amends Section 1 of the bill so that the list of specified transportation and transit investments that are eligible to be funded with TNC tax revenues includes the Center City Streetcar Connector, the purchase of transit service, additional support for the Sound Transit West Seattle and Ballard Link Extension, and a transportation assistance voucher program;

This action adopts Resolution 31914 as amended. The non-binding resolution outlines the proposed spending plan for TNC tax revenues. It includes four eligible expenditures: (1) funding the administration of the TNC tax and regulations, (2) a driver resolution center and costs related to administering driver protections, (3) housing affordable to households to be located near frequent transit service, and (4) projects related to transportation and transit, as described above.

The TNC tax would generate approximately \$8.9 million in 2020. Based on the spending plan in Resolution 31914, \$1.5 million would be appropriated to FAS to set up the tax, \$250,000 would go to FAS to establish a new Driver Resource Center and \$3.5 million would be used for affordable housing near transit and \$3.5 million would be spent on transportation and transit.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
TNCSPN	106	B	1

In the 2020 Proposed Budget, \$1.5 million of TNC tax revenue is appropriated to Finance and Administrative Services; the remaining \$7.3 million in revenue is in Finance General Reserves to be appropriated through a separate ordinance to SDOT, OH, OLS and FAS as described in the spending plan in Resolution 31914. The Chair's Balancing Package transfers \$2.7 million of 2020 TNC tax revenues from Finance General Reserves to SDOT to fund transportation projects, including Fortson Square, Market to MOHAI, and the redesign of Thomas Street.

Attachment 1:

CITY OF SEATTLE

RESOLUTION _____

..title

A RESOLUTION adopting a spending plan for the proceeds of the Seattle Transportation Network Company tax to provide support to affordable housing near frequent transit, transportation, and a driver conflict resolution center.

..body

WHEREAS, Seattle is one of the fastest-growing major cities in the country, gaining 100,000

new residents and more than 50,000 jobs in the last 20 years, and this growth is a boon to

our economy and ~~a test~~creates greater demand for our transportation system; and

WHEREAS, Seattle families' transportation-related spending is second only to their spending on

housing, and a well-functioning transportation system that provides many alternatives to

the expense of car ownership makes living and working in Seattle more affordable; and

WHEREAS, public transit provides affordable and critical transportation services to all

consumers; and

WHEREAS, the Seattle streetcar network has seen an increase in ridership of 18 percent in 2018,

totaling a combined system-wide ridership of 1,673,000 riders; and

WHEREAS, the Center City ~~Connector~~ Streetcar Connector line will provide a critical link in the

Seattle streetcar network, connecting residents and visitors to regional bus lines, ferries at

Coleman Docks, and light rail connections; and

WHEREAS, existing sources of funding for affordable housing are insufficient to meet the needs

of all individuals and families experiencing a housing cost burden; and

WHEREAS, investments in affordable housing provide access to opportunity for low-wage

workers and their families, increase mobility from poverty, and foster inclusive

communities accessible to all; and

1 WHEREAS, individuals and families making in the range of \$15 to \$25 per hour are especially
2 dependent on transit for commuting to centrally located destinations such as their jobs,
3 schools, grocery stores, libraries, and clinics; and

4 WHEREAS, co-locating affordable housing investments near transit infrastructure amplifies
5 investments' capacity to simultaneously address Seattle's mobility and affordability
6 challenges; and

7 WHEREAS, transportation network companies (TNCs) provide application dispatch services
8 that allow passengers to directly request the dispatch of drivers via the internet using
9 mobile interfaces such as smartphone applications; and

10 WHEREAS, TNCs are major hiring entities, with 31,676 TNC drivers issued permits by King
11 County in 2018 as recorded by the King County Department of Licensing; and

12 WHEREAS, in the pursuit of economic opportunity, many TNC drivers are immigrants and
13 people of color who have taken on debt or invested their savings to purchase and/or lease
14 vehicles and for-hire licenses; and

15 WHEREAS, TNC drivers who have access to a driver conflict resolution center for education
16 and representation in cases such as unwarranted deactivation will be more likely to
17 remain in their positions over time, and such experienced drivers will improve the safety
18 and reliability of the TNC services provided to passengers and thus reduce the safety and
19 reliability problems created by frequent turnover in the TNC industry; and

20 WHEREAS, research shows TNCs contribute to growing traffic congestion in large U.S. cities;
21 and

22 WHEREAS, over 24 million TNC trips were taken in Seattle in 2018, showing consistent growth
23 year over year; and

WHEREAS, The City of Seattle intends to exercise its taxing authority, as granted by the Washington State Constitution and as authorized by the Washington State Legislature, and impose a tax on TNCs operating in Seattle; and

WHEREAS, Mayor Durkan has proposed further investments in affordable housing near transit, transportation, and a driver conflict resolution center using proceeds from a tax on TNC companies providing 1,000,000 rides per quarter or more on a per-ride basis; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of this plan is to effectuate Seattle's vision to provide housing and transit opportunities for all, and support drivers in the TNC community by bringing educational tools and representation that is afforded to other sectors;

NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEATTLE, THE MAYOR CONCURRING, THAT:

Section 1. **Spending Plan.** The City shall use the proceeds of the transportation network company (TNC) tax imposed by Chapter 5.39 of the Seattle Municipal Code to accelerate affordable housing production for low-wage workers and their families at locations that are within the frequent transit network, make investments in transportation, including transit, and provide for workplace protections. Eligible expenditures include:

A. Funding of the administration of the TNC tax and regulations related to TNC drivers up to \$2,000,000 in the first year and up to \$1,500,000 in the second, third, and fourth years. ~~for the second year and each year after up to \$1,500,000.~~ Beginning in year five, this amount may increase each year, subject to appropriations, to reflect ~~the rate of inflation,~~ consistent with the Consumer Price Index the cost of administering the TNC tax and regulations, and subject to appropriations.

1 B. Up to \$3,500,000 per year shall fund a Driver Resolution Center to provide driver
2 resolution services and costs related to administering driver protections. Beginning in year five,
3 this amount may increase each year, subject to appropriations, to reflect the cost of operating a
4 Driver Resolution Center and costs related to administering driver protections.

5 C. After administrative costs related to the tax and regulations of TNC drivers, as
6 described in subsection A of this section, and after funding the Driver Resolution Center and
7 other driver protections as described in subsection B of this section, up to 50 percent of revenue
8 from the tax over its first six full years shall be used to finance acquisition, construction,
9 rehabilitation, operations, and maintenance of property to provide housing that serves low-
10 income households and provide for the housing needs of low-income households within the
11 frequent transit network, as defined by the Seattle Department of Transportation's Transit Master
12 Plan. The low-income housing funded hereby should serve renter households making up to 60
13 percent of the annual median family income and owner households making up to 80 percent of
14 the annual median family income for the statistical area or division thereof including Seattle, for
15 which median family income is published from time to time by the U.S. Department of Housing
16 and Urban Development, or successor agency, with adjustments according to household size in a
17 manner determined by the Director of Housing. Beginning in the seventh full year after adoption
18 of this tax, up to \$5,000,000 (in 2020 dollars, indexed to reflect the rate of inflation) per year
19 shall be used to provide operating support for Office of Housing (OH)–funded housing
20 affordable to households with incomes at or below 30 percent of the median family income.

21 D. After administrative costs related to the tax and regulations of TNC drivers as
22 described in subsection A of this section, and after funding the Driver Resolution Center and
23 other driver protections as described in subsection B of this section, and after the funding for

affordable housing as described in subsection C of this section, the remainder of revenue collected in the first six full years that the tax is imposed shall be used to support projects related to transportation and transit, including but not limited to, the Center City Streetcar Connector, the purchase of transit service, additional support for the Sound Transit West Seattle and Ballard Link Extensions, a transportation assistance voucher program, as appropriated. Beginning in the seventh full year after adoption of this tax, after the administrative costs, funding the Driver Resolution Center, and after up to \$5,000,000 (in 2020 dollars, indexed to reflect the rate of inflation) used to support for OH-funded housing affordable to households with incomes at or below 30 percent of the median family income per year, the remainder of the net proceeds shall be used to support projects related to transportation improvements and transit.

Section 2. Every year, or at such other intervals as the City Council may specify, the Executive shall prepare a report to include total revenue collected per year and the cost of administration of the tax and regulatory oversight related to the TNC tax.

Section 3. Accountability and Oversight Committees. For the purpose of overseeing the funding for low-income housing with access to the frequent transit network, the Housing Levy Oversight Committee shall provide a report to the City Council as to the progress of funding received from the TNC tax. The Director of the Office of Housing, or the Director's designee, will prepare and submit to the Oversight Committee, City Council, and Mayor an annual progress report on the implementation of funds from the TNC tax.

For the purpose of overseeing the spending of tax proceeds related to transportation improvements, the Levy to Move Seattle Oversight Committee (or its successor) shall oversee and monitor the progress of funding received from the tax. The Director of the Department of Transportation, or assigned designee, will prepare and submit to the Oversight Committee, City

Council, and Mayor an annual report on the implementation of programs receiving funding from the tax.

Adopted by the City Council the _____ day of _____, 2019,
and signed by me in open session in authentication of its adoption this _____ day of _____, 2019.

President _____ of the City Council

The Mayor concurred the _____ day of _____, 2019.

Jenny A. Durkan

Filed by me this _____ day of _____, 2019.

Monica Martinez Simmons, City Clerk

(Seal)

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
TNCTAX	103	B	1

Budget Action Title: Substitute CB 119684 vD4 for vD2e and pass

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: Yes

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Amy Gore

Council Bill or Resolution: CB 119684

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Budget Action Description:

This action substitutes version D4 of Council Bill (CB) 119684, shown in Attachment 1, for version D2e. The substitute bill:

- (1) Makes clarifying and technical corrections;
- (2) Removes the supplemental tax of six cents and increases the base Transportation Network Company (TNC) tax by six cents;
- (3) Amends Section 12 of the bill so that the list of specified transportation and transit investments that are intended to be funded with TNC tax revenues includes the Center City Streetcar Connector, the purchase of transit service, additional support for the Sound Transit West Seattle and Ballard Link Extension, and a transportation assistance voucher program; and
- (4) Adds a new section to the bill to clarify that the TNC tax revenues appropriated to the Seattle Department of Transportation (SDOT) are not counted as part of the "Minimal Annual GSF Appropriation" as required in Section 5 of Ordinance 124796.

This action also passes CB 119684 which creates a \$0.57 per ride tax for TNC trips originating anywhere within the City of Seattle operated by TNC companies that provided at least one million rides in the preceding quarter. The tax will go into effect on July 1, 2020; revenues are anticipated beginning in October 2020. Based on the estimated number of rides, a tax rate of \$0.57, and a July 1, 2020 effective date, the proposed tax would generate an estimated \$8.9 million in 2020.

In the 2020 Proposed Budget, \$1.5 million of TNC tax revenue is appropriated to Finance and Administrative Services; the remaining \$7.3 million in revenue is in Finance General Reserves to be appropriated through a separate ordinance to SDOT, OH, OLS and FAS as described in the spending plan in Resolution 31914. The Chair's Balancing Package transfers \$2.7 million of 2020 TNC tax revenues from Finance General Reserves to SDOT to fund transportation projects, including Fortson Square, Market to

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
TNCTAX	103	B	1

MOHAI, and the redesign of Thomas Street.

The legislation also amends several sections of Seattle Municipal Code (SMC) 5.55 to add the proposed TNC tax to existing general administrative provisions of the SMC, such as records preservation, rulemaking, and applicable violations and penalties, so that these provisions would also apply to the TNC tax.

Attachment 1:

CITY OF SEATTLE

ORDINANCE _____

COUNCIL BILL _____

..title

AN ORDINANCE relating to taxation; imposing a tax on transportation network companies; adding a new Chapter 5.39 to the Seattle Municipal Code; and amending Sections 5.30.010, 5.30.060, 5.55.010, 5.55.040, 5.55.060, 5.55.150, 5.55.165, 5.55.220, and 5.55.230 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

..body

WHEREAS, transportation network companies (TNCs) provide application dispatch services that allow passengers to directly request the dispatch of drivers via the internet using mobile interfaces such as smartphone applications; and

WHEREAS, over 24 million TNC trips were taken in Seattle in 2018; and

WHEREAS, the Mayor and City Council seek to invest in affordable housing near transit, transportation and transit investments including the Center City ~~Connector~~ Streetcar Connector, and a driver conflict resolution center using proceeds from a tax on TNC companies providing 1,000,000 rides per quarter or more on a per-ride basis; and

WHEREAS, the Director of Finance and Administrative Services (FAS) assesses a per-ride regulatory fee for the costs to FAS of operating and enforcing the TNC regulatory scheme; and

WHEREAS, as of the date of submitting this ordinance to establish a tax on TNC rides, the fee to regulate TNCs was \$0.14; and

WHEREAS, ~~The~~the City of Seattle intends to exercise its taxing authority, as granted by the Washington State Constitution and as authorized by the Washington State Legislature, and impose a tax on TNCs operating in Seattle; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. A new Chapter 5.39 is added to the Seattle Municipal Code as follows:

Chapter 5.39 TRANSPORTATION NETWORK COMPANY TAX

5.39.010 Administrative provisions

All provisions contained in Chapter 5.55 shall have full force and application with respect to taxes imposed under this Chapter 5.39 except as may be expressly stated to the contrary herein.

5.39.020 Definitions

The definitions contained in Chapter 5.30 shall be fully applicable to this Chapter 5.39 except as may be expressly stated to the contrary herein. The following additional definitions shall apply throughout this Chapter 5.39:

“Application dispatch” means technology that allows consumers to directly request dispatch of drivers for trips and/or allows drivers or TNCs to accept payments for trips via the internet using mobile interfaces such as, but not limited to, smartphone and tablet applications.

“For-hire vehicle” has the same meaning as given in Section 6.310.110.

“Motor vehicle” has the same meaning as given in Section 6.310.110.

“Operating in Seattle” means, with respect to a TNC, providing application dispatch services to any affiliated driver at any time for the transport of any passenger for compensation from a point within the geographical confines of Seattle.

“Personal vehicle” means a motor vehicle that is not a taxicab or for-hire vehicle, that is subject to regulation under Chapter 6.310, and that is used by a driver to provide trips arranged through a TNC application dispatch system.

“Taxicab” has the same meaning given in Section 6.310.110.

“TNC” means a transportation network company.

“TNC dispatched trip” or “trip” means the provision of transportation by a transportation network company driver to a passenger in a TNC vehicle through the use of a TNC’s application dispatch system. The term “TNC dispatched trip” does not include transportation provided by taxicabs or for-hire vehicles:

“TNC driver” or “driver” means a driver, licensed or required to be licensed under Chapter 6.310, affiliated with, and accepting dispatched trips from, a TNC.

“TNC vehicle” means a personal motor vehicle used for the transportation of passengers for compensation that is affiliated with a TNC.

“Transportation network company” means a person, licensed or required to be licensed under Chapter 6.310, operating in Seattle that offers prearranged transportation services for compensation using an online-enabled application or platform to connect passengers with drivers using their personal vehicles.

“Trip that originates in Seattle” means a TNC dispatched trip where a passenger enters a TNC vehicle within Seattle city limits.

5.39.030 Tax imposed—Rates

~~A.~~ There is imposed a tax on every TNC operating in Seattle. The amount of the tax due shall be ~~the tax rate under subsection 5.39.030.B~~ \$0.57 per trip that originates in Seattle.

~~B. The tax rate shall be:~~

~~1. Fifty-one seven57-cents per trip; and~~

~~2. In addition to the tax rate per trip imposed under subsection 5.39.030.B.1, the taxpayer shall pay a supplemental rate per trip in an amount to be set by the Director. For the period from July 1, 2020, through December 31, 2020, the Director shall set the supplemental rate under this subsection 5.39.030.B.2 at an amount equal to \$0.14 minus the total fees per ride~~

~~imposed under subsection 6.310.150.B. If the total fees per ride imposed under subsection 6.310.150.B exceed \$0.14, then the supplemental rate shall be zero. For the period after December 31, 2020, the Director shall set the supplemental rate under this subsection 5.39.030.B.2 at \$0.06.~~

5.39.040 Deductions

A taxpayer may deduct from the measure of the tax any trip that originates in Seattle and terminates outside the state of Washington.

5.39.050 Tax threshold

No tax shall be due under Section 5.39.030 from a TNC that reports fewer than 1,000,000 trips that originate in Seattle in the prior calendar quarter. Any TNC below this threshold shall complete and file a return and declare no tax due on the return. The TNC shall enter on the tax return the number of trips originating in Seattle even though no tax may be due.

5.39.060 Transportation network company tax—When due

The tax imposed by this Chapter 5.39 shall be due and payable in accordance with Section 5.55.040. The transportation network company tax shall be due and payable in quarterly installments. The Director may use discretion to assign businesses to a monthly or annual reporting period. Forms for such filings shall be prescribed by the Director. Persons discontinuing their business activities in Seattle shall report and pay the transportation network company tax at the same time as they file their final business license tax return.

5.39.070 Excise tax in addition to other license fees and taxes—Part of operating overhead

A. The tax imposed by Chapter 5.39 is a general excise tax on the privilege of conducting certain business within Seattle and shall be in addition to any license fee or tax

imposed or levied under any other law, statute, or ordinance whether imposed or levied by the City, state, or other governmental entity or political subdivision.

B. It is not the intention of this Chapter 5.39 that the tax imposed herein be construed as a tax upon the purchasers or customer, but that tax shall be levied upon, and collectible from, the person engaging in the business activities herein designated and that such tax shall constitute a part of the operating overhead or cost of doing business of such persons.

5.39.080 Transportation network company tax—Constitutional limitation

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Chapter 5.39, if imposition of the tax under this Chapter 5.39 would place an undue burden upon interstate commerce or violate constitutional requirements, a taxpayer shall be allowed a credit to the extent necessary to preserve the validity of the tax, and still apply the tax to as much of the taxpayer's activities as may be subject to the City's taxing authority.

Section 2. Section 5.30.010 of the Seattle Municipal Code, last amended by Ordinance 125324, is amended as follows:

5.30.010 Definition provisions

The definitions contained in this Chapter 5.30 shall apply to the following chapters of the Seattle Municipal Code: Chapters 5.32 (Amusement Devices), 5.35 (Commercial Parking Tax), 5.39 (Transportation Network Company Tax), 5.40 (Admission Tax), 5.45 (Business License Tax), 5.46 (Square Footage Tax), 5.48 (Business Tax—Utilities), 5.50 (Firearms and Ammunition Tax), 5.52 (Gambling Tax), 5.53 (Sweetened Beverage Tax), and 5.55 (General Administrative Provisions) unless expressly provided for otherwise therein, and shall also apply to other chapters and sections of the Seattle Municipal Code in the manner and to the extent expressly

indicated in each chapter or section. Words in the singular number shall include the plural and the plural shall include the singular. Words in one gender shall include ~~((the))~~ all other genders.

Section 3. Subsection 5.30.060.C of the Seattle Municipal Code, which section was last amended by Ordinance 125324, is amended as follows:

5.30.060 Definitions, T—Z

* * *

C. “Taxpayer” means any “person,” as herein defined, required by Chapter 5.55 to have a business license tax certificate, or liable for any license, tax, or fee, or for the collection of any tax or fee, under Chapters 5.32 (Revenue Code), 5.35 (Commercial Parking Tax), 5.39 (Transportation Network Company Tax), 5.40 (Admission Tax), 5.45 (Business License Tax), 5.46 (Square Footage Tax), 5.48 (Business Tax—Utilities), 5.50 (Firearms and Ammunition Tax), 5.52 (Gambling Tax), and 5.53 (Sweetened Beverage Tax), or who engages in any business or who performs any act for which a tax or fee is imposed under those chapters.

* * *

Section 4. Section 5.55.010 of the Seattle Municipal Code, last amended by Ordinance 125324, is amended as follows:

5.55.010 Application of chapter stated

Unless expressly stated to the contrary in each chapter, the provisions of this Chapter 5.55 shall apply with respect to the licenses and taxes imposed under this Chapter 5.55 and Chapters 5.32 (Amusement Devices), 5.35 (Commercial Parking Tax), ~~((5.37 (Employee Hours Taxes),))~~ 5.39 (Transportation Network Company Tax), 5.40 (Admission Tax), 5.45 (Business License Tax), 5.46 (Square Footage Tax), 5.48 (Business Tax—Utilities), 5.50 (Firearms and Ammunition

Tax), 5.52 (Gambling Tax), 5.53 (Sweetened Beverage Tax), and under other titles, chapters, and sections in such manner and to such extent as indicated in each such title, chapter, or section.

Section 5. Subsection 5.55.040.A of the Seattle Municipal Code, which section was last amended by Ordinance 125324, is amended as follows:

5.55.040 When due and payable—Reporting periods—Monthly, quarterly, and annual returns—Threshold provisions—Computing time periods—Failure to file returns

A. Other than any annual license fee or registration fee assessed under this Chapter 5.55, the taxes imposed by Chapters 5.32 (Amusement Devices), 5.35 (Commercial Parking Tax), 5.39 (Transportation Network Company Tax), 5.40 (Admission Tax), 5.45 (Business License Tax), 5.46 (Square Footage Tax), 5.48 (Business Tax—Utilities), 5.50 (Firearms and Ammunition Tax), 5.52 (Gambling Tax), and 5.53 (Sweetened Beverage Tax) shall be due and payable in quarterly installments. The Director may use discretion to assign businesses to a monthly or annual reporting period depending on the tax amount owing or type of tax. Taxes imposed by subsections 5.52.030.A.2 and 5.52.030.B.2 for ~~((punchboards))~~ punch boards and pull-tabs shall be due and payable in monthly installments. Tax returns and payments are due on or before the last day of the next month following the end of the assigned reporting period covered by the return.

* * *

Section 6. Subsection 5.55.060.A of the Seattle Municipal Code, which section was last amended by Ordinance 125324, is amended as follows:

5.55.060 Records to be preserved—Examination—Inspection—Search warrants—Estoppel to question assessment

A. Every person liable for any fee or tax imposed by this Chapter 5.55 and Chapters 5.32, 5.35, 5.39, 5.40, 5.45, 5.46, 5.48, 5.50, 5.52, and 5.53 shall keep and preserve, for a period of five years after filing a tax return, such records as may be necessary to determine the amount of any fee or tax for which the person may be liable; which records shall include copies of all federal income tax and state tax returns and reports made by the person. All books, records, papers, invoices, ticket stubs, vendor lists, gambling games, and payout information, inventories, stocks of merchandise, and other data, including federal income tax and state tax returns, and reports needed to determine the accuracy of any taxes due, shall be open for inspection or examination at any time by the Director or a duly authorized agent. Every person's business premises shall be open for inspection or examination by the Director or a duly authorized agent. For the purposes of this Section 5.55.060, for the tax imposed by Chapter 5.53, "business premises" means wherever the person's business records and tax documents are maintained and does not mean every site owned or operated by the person.

* * *

Section 7. Subsection 5.55.150.E of the Seattle Municipal Code, which section was last amended by Ordinance 125324, is amended as follows:

5.55.150 Appeal to the Hearing Examiner

* * *

E. The Hearing Examiner shall ascertain the correct amount of the tax, fee, interest, or penalty due either by affirming, reversing, or modifying an action of the Director. Reversal or modification is proper if the Director's assessment or refund denial violates the terms of this

Chapter 5.55, or Chapters 5.30, 5.32, 5.35, ~~((5.37,))~~ 5.39, 5.40, 5.45, 5.46, 5.48, 5.50, 5.52, or 5.53.

Section 8. Section 5.55.165 of the Seattle Municipal Code, last amended by Ordinance 125324, is amended as follows:

5.55.165 Director of Finance and Administrative Services to make rules

The Director of Finance and Administrative Services shall have the power and it shall be the Director's duty, from time to time, to adopt, publish, and enforce rules and regulations not inconsistent with this Chapter 5.55, with Chapters 5.30, 5.32, 5.35, 5.39, 5.40, 5.45, 5.46, 5.48, 5.50, 5.52, or 5.53, or with law for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of such chapters, and it shall be unlawful to violate or fail to comply with any such rule or regulation.

Section 9. Subsections 5.55.220.A and 5.55.220.B of the Seattle Municipal Code, which section was last amended by Ordinance 125324, are amended as follows:

5.55.220 Unlawful actions—Violation—Penalties

A. It shall be unlawful for any person subject to the provisions of this Chapter 5.55 or Chapters 5.32, 5.35, 5.39, 5.40, 5.45, 5.46, 5.48, 5.50, 5.52, and 5.53:

1. To violate or fail to comply with any of the provisions of this Chapter 5.55, or Chapters 5.32, 5.35, 5.39, 5.40, 5.45, 5.46, 5.48, 5.50, 5.52, and 5.53, or any lawful rule or regulation adopted by the Director;

2. To make or manufacture any license required by this Chapter 5.55 except upon authority of the Director;

3. To make any false statement on any license, application, or tax return;

4. To aid or abet any person in any attempt to evade payment of a license fee or tax;

5. To refuse admission to the Director to inspect the premises and/or records as required by this Chapter 5.55, or to otherwise interfere with the Director in the performance of duties imposed by Chapters 5.32, 5.35, 5.39, 5.40, 5.45, 5.46, 5.48, 5.50, 5.52, and 5.53;

6. To fail to appear or testify in response to a subpoena issued pursuant to Section 3.02.120 in any proceeding to determine compliance with this Chapter 5.55 and Chapters 5.32, 5.35, 5.39, 5.40, 5.45, 5.46, 5.48, 5.50, 5.52, and 5.53;

7. To testify falsely in any investigation, audit, or proceeding conducted pursuant to this Chapter 5.55;

8. To continue to engage in any business activity, profession, trade, or occupation after the revocation of or during a period of suspension of a business license tax certificate issued under Section 5.55.030; or

9. In any manner, to hinder or delay the City or any of its officers in carrying out the provisions of this Chapter 5.55 or Chapters 5.32, 5.35, 5.39, 5.40, 5.45, 5.46, 5.48, 5.50, 5.52, and 5.53.

B. Each violation of or failure to comply with the provisions of this Chapter 5.55, or Chapters 5.32, 5.35, (~~5.37~~), 5.39, 5.40, 5.45, 5.46, 5.48, 5.50, 5.52, or 5.53 shall constitute a separate offense. Except as provided in subsection 5.55.220.C, any person who commits an act defined in subsection 5.55.220.A is guilty of a gross misdemeanor, punishable in accordance with Section 12A.02.070. The provisions of Chapters 12A.02 and 12A.04 apply to the offenses defined in subsection 5.55.220.A, except that liability is absolute and none of the mental states described in Section 12A.04.030 need be proved.

* * *

Section 10. Subsection 5.55.230.A of the Seattle Municipal Code, which section was last amended by Ordinance 125324, is amended as follows:

5.55.230 Denial, revocation of, or refusal to renew business license tax certificate

A. The Director, or the Director's designee, has the power and authority to deny, revoke, or refuse to renew any business license tax certificate or amusement device license issued under the provisions of this Chapter 5.55. The Director, or the Director's designee, shall notify such applicant or licensee in writing by mail in accordance with Section 5.55.180 of the denial of, revocation of, or refusal to renew the license and on what grounds such a decision was based. The Director may deny, revoke, or refuse to renew any business license tax certificate or other license issued under this Chapter 5.55 on one or more of the following grounds:

1. The license was procured by fraud or false representation of fact.
2. The licensee has failed to comply with any provisions of this Chapter 5.55.
3. The licensee has failed to comply with any provisions of Chapters 5.32, 5.35, 5.39, 5.40, 5.45, 5.46, 5.48, 5.50, 5.52, or 5.53.
4. The licensee is in default in any payment of any license fee or tax under Title 5 or Title 6.

Section 11. Severability. If any part, provision, or section of this ordinance is held to be void or unconstitutional, all other parts, provisions, and sections of this ordinance not expressly so held to be void or unconstitutional shall continue in full force and effect.

Section 12. It is the intent of the Mayor and the Council through the annual budget process to use the proceeds of the tax imposed by Seattle Municipal Code Section 5.39.030 for the following purposes:

- A. Administrative costs related to the tax and regulations of TNC drivers;

B. Investment in affordable housing near transit;

C. Transportation and transit investments, including, but not limited to, the Center City ~~Connector~~ Streetcar Connector, the purchase of transit service, additional support for the Sound Transit West Seattle and Ballard Link Extensions, and a transportation assistance voucher program, as appropriated; and

D. A driver conflict resolution center.

Section 13. It is the intent of the Mayor and the Council that TNC tax revenues which are appropriated to the Seattle Department of Transportation are not counted as part of the Minimal Annual GSF Appropriation to the SDOT budget as required in Section 5 of Ordinance 124796, for the Move Seattle Levy.

Section 14. Sections 1 through 12 of this ordinance shall take effect on July 1, 2020.

Section 15. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force 30 days after its approval by the Mayor, but if not approved and returned by the Mayor within ten days after presentation, it shall take effect as provided by Seattle Municipal Code Section 1.04.020.

Passed by the City Council the _____ day of _____, 2019,
and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this _____ day of _____, 2019.

President _____ of the City Council

Approved by me this _____ day of _____, 2019.

Jenny A. Durkan, Mayor

Filed by me this _____ day of _____, 2019.

Monica Martinez Simmons, City Clerk

(Seal)

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
ARTS	1	A	2

Budget Action Title: Add \$50,000 GF to ARTS for the expansion of Coyote Central to the Lake City neighborhood

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Debora Juarez

Council Members: Bruce Harrell, Abel Pacheco, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw

Staff Analyst: Asha Venkataraman

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$50,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(50,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(50,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action would add \$50,000 GF to the Office of Arts and Culture (ARTS) to support the expansion of Coyote Central to the Lake City neighborhood. This funding would contribute to a new building, "Coyote North," which will have a dedicated performing arts center, hold classes, provide activities, and give access to professional artists for youth living in the North End.

Coyote Central is a creative space for youth and teenagers to explore interests and build skills in creative pursuits through hands-on projects. Coyote North is currently raising funds to meet their capital and programming goal of \$2.4 million. Coyote North applied to ARTS for funding through its Cultural Facilities Fund competitive process and has been awarded \$90,000. Adding the funding described in this Council Budget Action will give Coyote North a total award of \$140,000.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
ARTS	1	A	2

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add funding for expanded arts programming		0	0	ARTS - AR000	ARTS - BO-AR-VA170 - Cultural Space	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$50,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
ARTS	2	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$25,000 of Admissions Tax to ARTS to support racial equity alignment

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Bruce Harrell

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw

Staff Analyst: Asha Venkataraman

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$0	
Net Balance Effect	\$0	
Other Funds		
Arts and Culture Fund (12400)		
Revenues	\$0	
Expenditures	\$25,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(25,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(25,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action would add \$25,000 in Admissions Tax funding to the Office of Arts and Culture (ARTS) to further align the work between the Race and Social Justice Initiative and racially equitable organizations serving artists of color, immigrants, and others experiencing structural oppression such as the Martin Luther King Jr. Commemorative Committee (MLKCC).

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
ARTS	2	B	1

Funding will be used for investments such as:

- Expansion of the "Turning Commitment into Action" model to include a series on creative strategies for racial justice and equity;
- Strategizing with community organizations and individuals who are vulnerable to cultural displacement due to development and gentrification; and
- Partnering with entities that already have connections to ARTS.

The Council added \$25,000 of one-time funding for this same purpose in the 2019 Adopted Budget. Those funds were awarded to Urban League to partner with MLKCC to organize and host the community-focused celebration of the life of and recognition of the assassination of MLK Jr. Consistent with the 2020 Endorsed Budget, the 2020 Proposed Budget did not include any funding for this purpose.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add funding to support racial equity alignment		0	0	ARTS - AR000	ARTS - BO-AR-VA160 - Arts and Cultural Programs	12400 - Arts and Culture Fund	2020	\$0	\$25,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
ARTS	3	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$15,000 of Admissions Tax to ARTS for access to online historical resources

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Sally Bagshaw

Council Members: Lisa Herbold,Kshama Sawant,Debora Juarez,Mike O'Brien

Staff Analyst: Asha Venkataraman

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$0	
Net Balance Effect	\$0	
Other Funds		
Arts and Culture Fund (12400)		
Revenues	\$0	
Expenditures	\$15,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(15,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(15,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action would add \$15,000 in Admission Tax funding to the Office of Arts and Culture (ARTS) to support gaps in funding for programs that provide free online access to Seattle's historical resources, such as at HistoryLink. This support would come from unspent Admissions Tax funds.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
ARTS	3	B	1

ARTS annually funds HistoryLink with a \$50,000 contract. If awarded to HistoryLink, the additional \$15,000 would add to the \$50,000 contract for a total of \$65,000 in 2020.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add funding for HistoryLink		0	0	ARTS - AR000	ARTS - BO-AR-VA160 - Arts and Cultural Programs	12400 - Arts and Culture Fund	2020	\$0	\$15,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
ARTS	4	A	1

Budget Action Title: Cut \$82,975 in Admissions Tax from ARTS and delay hiring of new positions by three months

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Asha Venkataraman

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$0	
Net Balance Effect	\$0	
Other Funds		
Arts and Culture Fund (12400)		
Revenues	\$0	
Expenditures	\$(82,975)	
Net Balance Effect	\$82,975	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$82,975	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action cuts \$82,975 in Admissions Tax from the Office of Arts and Culture (ARTS) by delaying hiring for the three proposed position additions in the Mayor's 2020 Proposed Budget by three months rather than supporting full-year costs.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
ARTS	4	A	1

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Cut three months funding from admin staff analyst hiring		0	0	ARTS - AR000	ARTS - BO-AR-VA150 - Leadership and Administration	12400 - Arts and Culture Fund	2020	\$0	\$(22,758)
2	Cut three months funding from SA1 and SA2 hiring		0	0	ARTS - AR000	ARTS - BO-AR-VA160 - Arts and Cultural Programs	12400 - Arts and Culture Fund	2020	\$0	\$(60,217)

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
AUD	1	A	2

Budget Action Title: Add \$61,976 GF, 3,590 SCL Fund, \$1,544 Drainage and Wastewater Fund, \$1,508 Water Fund and \$538 Solid Waste Fund for salary increases for the Executive Manager and Strategic Advisor positions in the Office of City Auditor.

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Sally Bagshaw

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Bruce Harrell, Abel Pacheco, Mike O'Brien, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Lise Kaye

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$7,180	
General Fund Expenditures	\$69,156	
Net Balance Effect	\$(61,976)	
Other Funds		
Light Fund (41000)		
Revenues	\$0	
Expenditures	\$3,590	
Net Balance Effect	\$(3,590)	
Water Fund (43000)		
Revenues	\$0	
Expenditures	\$1,508	
Net Balance Effect	\$(1,508)	
Drainage and Wastewater Fund (44010)		
Revenues	\$0	

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
AUD	1	A	2

Expenditures	\$1,544	
Net Balance Effect	\$(1,544)	
Solid Waste Fund (45010)		
Revenues	\$0	
Expenditures	\$538	
Net Balance Effect	\$(538)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(69,156)	

Budget Action Description:

This budget action adds \$61,976 GF, 3,590 Seattle City Light Fund, \$1,544 Drainage and Wastewater Fund, \$1,508 Water Fund and \$538 Solid Waste Fund for five percent salary increases (from a base that includes pending 2019 AWI adjustments) for the Executive Manager positions (City Auditor and Deputy City Auditor) and the Strategic Advisor positions (Auditors) in the Office of the City Auditor, to be granted at management's discretion in recognition of 2019 performance.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Increase appropriation for salaries in City Auditor's Office		0	0	AUD - AD000	AUD - BO-AD-VG000 - Office of the City Auditor	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$69,156
2	Increase revenue to GF for salaries in City Auditor's Office		0	0	FG - FG000	FG - BR-FG-REVENUE - Finance General - Revenue	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$7,180	\$0
3	Increase appropriation for salaries in City Auditor's Office		0	0	SCL - CL000	SCL - BO-CL-N - Leadership and Administration - General Expense	41000 - Light Fund	2020	\$0	\$3,590
4	Increase appropriation for salaries in City Auditor's Office		0	0	SPU - SU000	SPU - BO-SU-N100B - Leadership and Administration	43000 - Water Fund	2020	\$0	\$1,508
5	Increase appropriation for salaries in City Auditor's Office		0	0	SPU - SU000	SPU - BO-SU-N100B - Leadership and Administration	44010 - Drainage and Wastewater Fund	2020	\$0	\$1,544
6	Increase appropriation for salaries in City Auditor's Office		0	0	SPU - SU000	SPU - BO-SU-N100B - Leadership and Administration	45010 - Solid Waste Fund	2020	\$0	\$538

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
CBO	2	B	1

Budget Action Title: Request that CBO report on steps, timeline and funding to collect high-earners municipal income tax

Ongoing: Yes Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lisa Herbold

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Dan Eder

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Statement of Legislative Intent:

This Statement of Legislative Intent requests that the City Budget Office provide a report to the Finance and Neighborhoods Committee (or its successor) and the Central Staff Executive Director within 30 days of a ruling from the Supreme Court allowing the City to begin collecting a progressive tax on high-income residents. The report should identify the necessary steps, a proposed implementation timeline, and funding needs for the City to begin collecting as early as practicable in 2020 the progressive tax on high-income residents (passed as Ordinance 119002 on July 10, 2017).

In the event that the Supreme Court rules that the City cannot begin collecting a progressive tax on high-income residents, this Statement of Legislative Intent requests a different report from the City Budget Office within 30 days of such a ruling. In such a circumstance, the City Budget Office should provide a report to the Finance and Neighborhoods Committee (or its successor) and the Central Staff Executive Director indicating the necessary steps, a proposed implementation timeline, and funding needs for the City to impose an income tax on unearned income.

Responsible Council Committee(s):

Finance & Neighborhoods

Date Due to Council: March 31, 2020

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
CBO	3	A	2

Budget Action Title: Request that CBO develop a proposal for a compensation program for Boards and Commissions volunteers

Ongoing: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Teresa Mosqueda

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Lise Kaye

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Statement of Legislative Intent:

This Statement of Legislative Intent requests that the City Budget Office (CBO), in partnership with the Department of Neighborhoods, Office for Civil Rights, Seattle Department of Human Resources, and the Law Department, develop a proposal to provide compensation (through scholarships, stipends, or other benefits such as transit passes) to volunteers on the City's Boards and Commissions whose employers do not pay them for such service to make these engagement opportunities more inclusive and accessible.

The City has over 70 boards and commissions that provide advice and feedback on a broad range of topics to the City Council and the Mayor. This work should include:

- (1) analysis to determine the funding needed to support the recommended approach;
- (2) analysis of existing City resources expended annually to support the boards and commissions to determine if there are efficiencies that could be introduced to free up resources to provide this compensation; and
- (3) a best practices review of other cities that provide compensation to inform implementation of a compensation option for volunteers, including recommendations for establishing low-barrier criteria to determine eligibility for compensation.

CBO should submit a proposal to the Finance and Neighborhoods Committee, or successor committee, and the Council Central Staff Executive Director, by June 1, 2020.

Responsible Council Committee(s):

Finance & Neighborhoods

Date Due to Council: June 1, 2020

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
CBO	4	A	2

Budget Action Title: Request a report from CBO on the use and contracted cost of beds at the King County Jail and options for distribution of services inside the King County Jail

Ongoing: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lorena González

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Bruce Harrell, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Lise Kaye

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Statement of Legislative Intent:

Following the response to SLI 12-70-A-2-2019, and the draw down of contracted services to the lowest possible floor beginning in 2020, this Statement of Legislative Intent requests a report from the City Budget Office (CBO) on the actual use of those contracted beds by the City of Seattle's Jail Services Contract with King County. The report should include the following information:

1. An analysis of the average daily bed use per the contract held by the City by year over the life of the current contract;
2. The 2019 and 2020 cost per bed/per night per the contract; and,
3. Options for flexibility in the distribution of services inside the King County Jail given the City's, and County's, recent commitment to capital improvements in the Jail for the purpose of enhanced shelter services to provide comprehensive services to community members that are the hardest to serve.

The report should be submitted to the Gender Equity, Safe Communities, New Americans & Education Committee, or its successor committee, and a copy to the Central Staff Executive Director, by May 15, 2020.

Responsible Council Committee(s):

Gender Equity, Safe Communities, New Americans & Education

Date Due to Council: May 15, 2020

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
CBO	20	A	1

Budget Action Title: Transfer \$2.14 million from the Unrestricted Cumulative Reserve Fund to the GF

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Brian Goodnight

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$2,140,000	
General Fund Expenditures	\$0	
Net Balance Effect	\$2,140,000	
Other Funds		
Unrestricted Cumulative Reserve Fund (00164)		
Revenues	\$0	
Expenditures	\$2,140,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(2,140,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$0	

Budget Action Description:

This budget action transfers \$2.14 million from the Unrestricted Cumulative Reserve Fund to the GF to be used for funding the Council's priorities.

The 2020 Proposed Budget includes a \$2.14 million reserve in the Unrestricted Cumulative Reserve

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
CBO	20	A	1

Fund labeled as a child care reserve. These funds are not restricted, and this action would transfer these funds to the GF to be appropriated in 2020.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Increase revenue to recognize transfer from CRS-U		0	0	FG - FG000	FG - BR-FG-REVENUE - Finance General - Revenue	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$2,140,000	\$0
2	Increase appropriations for transfer of Child care reserve		0	0	FG - FG000	FG - BO-FG-2QA00 - Appropriation to Special Funds	00164 - Unrestricted Cumulative Reserve Fund	2020	\$0	\$2,140,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
CBO	21	A	1

Budget Action Title: Recognize the City Budget Office's November 2019 forecast update

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Tom Mikesell

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$1,216,427	
General Fund Expenditures	\$0	
Net Balance Effect	\$1,216,427	
Other Funds		
Low Income Housing Fund (16400)		
Revenues	\$(271,638)	
Expenditures	\$0	
Net Balance Effect	\$(271,638)	
Transportation Benefit District Fund (19900)		
Revenues	\$386,651	
Expenditures	\$0	
Net Balance Effect	\$386,651	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$1,331,440	

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
CBO	21	A	1

Budget Action Description:

This budget action recognizes the results from the City Budget Office's November 2019 forecast update. Every August Council receives a General Fund revenue forecast followed by a fall update. The November 2019 update shows a net increase of \$1,216,427 in new revenue for 2020. This change reflects a 2020 error correction in the form of a \$1,322,000 one-time "transfer-in" from the Information Technology Fund (Transfer – ITD), partially offset by a combined \$105,573 decrease among the following revenue categories: Car Sharing Revenue, Parking Meters, Short Term Rental, and Heating Oil Tax.

Non-General Fund revenue changes include a \$589,362 increase in net Seattle Transportation Benefit District Funds (for transportation investments) in 2020; and \$271,638 less in Low-Income Housing Fund revenues in 2020. There were no changes to the Capital Parking Tax, Sugary Beverage Tax, or the Red Light Camera funds.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	CBO November 2019 Revenue Forecast Update - Ongoing Revenues		0	0	CBO - CB000	CBO - BR-CB-REVENUE - City Budget Office - Revenue	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$(105,573)	\$0
2	CBO November 2019 Revenue Forecast Update - Seattle IT Fund Transfer In		0	0	CBO - CB000	CBO - BR-CB-REVENUE - City Budget Office - Revenue	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$1,322,000	\$0
3	CBO November 2019 Revenue Forecast update - Low Income Housing Fund		0	0	OH - HU000	OH - BR-HU-REVENUE - Office of Housing - Revenue	16400 - Low Income Housing Fund	2020	\$(271,638)	\$0
4	CBO November 2019 Revenue Forecast update - Seattle Transportation Benefit District Fund		0	0	SDOT - TR000	SDOT - BR-TR-REVENUE - Seattle Department of Transportation - Revenue	19900 - Transportation Benefit District Fund	2020	\$386,651	\$0

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
CBO	22	A	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$750,000 ongoing revenue for 2019 Information Technology Fund rate true-up

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Tom Mikesell

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$750,000	
General Fund Expenditures	\$0	
Net Balance Effect	\$750,000	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$750,000	

Budget Action Description:

This budget action adds \$750,000 of ongoing General Fund revenue from the 'true-up' of Seattle Information Technology's Internal Services rates with actual service costs. The Seattle Information Technology budget is funded with a mix of direct billing for costs incurred and costs allocated to other city funds for services provided. Beginning in 2018, Seattle IT expenditure savings that are backed by internal rate revenue are refunded to billed departments. The 2018 true-up generated a \$1,322,000 refund to the General Fund. As this is a new ongoing practice, this budget action recognizes \$750,000 as ongoing revenue from the 2019 true-up.

Budget Action Transactions

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
CBO	22	A	1

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Recognize \$750,000 from the 2019 true-up of Seattle IT rates		0	0	FG - FG000	FG - BR-FG-REVENUE - Finance General - Revenue	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$750,000	\$0

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
CBO	100	A	1

Budget Action Title: Pass CB 119681 CBO SBT Fund Policies Amendment Ordinance

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Yolanda Ho

Council Bill or Resolution: CB 119681

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action recommends passage of Council Bill (C.B.) 119681, amending the financial policies regarding the use of Sweetened Beverage Tax (SBT) revenues. This C.B. would:

1. Add an exemption from the prohibition against using SBT revenues to replace other funding sources in the case of existing program expenditures that were previously supported by non-City revenues, such as grants, gifts, and loans; and
2. Add an optional use of revenues to be held in fund balance, up to \$2,000,000, for the sole purpose of supporting existing program expenditures when revenues decline below base program expenditure authority.

These changes are intended to protect against future revenue declines and encourage City departments to seek non-City funding (e.g., grants and other outside funding) to expand existing programs or create new programs that align with SBT financial policies.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
CPC	1	A	2

Budget Action Title: Add \$200,000 GF in 2020 (one-time) to the CPC to fund Work Plan items

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lorena González

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Sally Bagshaw

Staff Analyst: Greg Doss

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$200,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(200,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(200,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action would add \$200,000 GF in 2020 (one-time) to the Community Police Commission (CPC) to fund four one-time projects that are identified in the CPC's 2020 Work Plan. Funding for these projects was not included in either the 2020 Endorsed Budget or the 2020 Proposed Budget. This Council Budget Action would provide funding for the following:

1. A national search process for a permanent Executive Director (\$70,000).
2. A consultant to support the CPC through a planning process and help with the production of the CPC's Strategic Plan document (\$50,000).
3. A consultant with subject matter expertise to assist with convening and facilitating a taskforce that will analyze the Seattle Police Department's complainant appeals process (\$30,000).

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
CPC	1	A	2

4. An organizational development expert to advise the CPC about how to maximize its operations while achieving the CPC's stated goals and statutory duties (\$50,000).

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add \$200,00 GF in 2020 (one-time) to the CPC to fund Work Plan items		0	0	CPC - CP000	CPC - BO-CP-X1P00 - Office of the Community Police Commission	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$200,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
CPC	1	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$80,000 GF in 2020 (ongoing) to CPC to allow for contracting with outside legal counsel and impose a proviso

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: Yes

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lorena González

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Sally Bagshaw

Staff Analyst: Greg Doss

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$80,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(80,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(80,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action adds \$80,000 GF in 2020 (ongoing) to the Community Police Commission (CPC) for the retention of legal services in order to receive independent legal advice and representation in policing-related matters, particularly with relation to United States v. Seattle, before the U.S. District Court of Western Washington. This Council budget action also imposes a proviso.

No funding for this purpose was included in either the 2020 Endorsed or the 2020 Proposed Budget. The \$80,000 would provide funding to hire independent legal counsel in the event that the CPC finds itself in conflict with the Seattle City Attorney. This type of conflict happened in 2019 when the CPC chose to independently file a brief that responded to an order by the Honorable Judge Robart, pursuant to the 2012 Settlement Agreement between the U.S. District Court and the City of Seattle.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
CPC	1	B	1

The Seattle City Attorney's Office provides legal services to the Executive and Legislative Branches, except when there is a conflict of interest, specific expertise is required, or existing staff is at capacity. In other instances, a City department may not wish to be represented by the City Attorney's Office because there is disagreement about a particular course of action. In these instances, a department may be required to use its operating budget to retain outside counsel. The cost of outside legal counsel can be difficult for a small city department, such as the police accountability agencies established in Ordinance 125315, to cover within existing appropriation levels.

This Council Budget Action imposes the following proviso:

"Of the appropriation in the 2020 budget for the Community Police Commission, \$80,000 is appropriated solely for the retention of outside legal counsel for an attorney-client relationship only, and may be spent for no other purpose."

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add \$80,000 GF in 2020 (ongoing) to CPC to allow for contracting with outside legal counsel		0	0	CPC - CP000	CPC - BO-CP-X1P00 - Office of the Community Police Commission	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$80,000

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
DEEL	1	A	2

Budget Action Title: Request that DEEL conduct stakeholder engagement and report on including labor harmony language in Child Care Assistance Program contracts

Ongoing: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Teresa Mosqueda

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Kshama Sawant, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Brian Goodnight

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Statement of Legislative Intent:

The purpose of this Statement of Legislative Intent is to take initial steps toward implementing labor harmony provisions in the contracting vehicles for the City's Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP), known as Vendor Services Agreements.

In recent years, the Council has taken a number of actions to incorporate labor standard provisions into City contracts or contracting processes. Recent examples include:

- a) Priority Hire and Project Labor Agreement requirements for public works construction projects in 2015;
- b) City Light Energy Efficiency as a Service pilot projects in 2018; and
- c) the Central Waterfront Operations and Maintenance agreement in 2019.

In addition, in April 2019, the Council added a provision to the Families, Education, Preschool, and Promise (FEPP) Levy Implementation and Evaluation Plan that requires the Department of Education and Early Learning (DEEL) to consider "adherence to labor laws and a commitment to labor harmony" in evaluating contractor proposals.

The Council requests that DEEL conduct stakeholder engagement meetings with current or potential CCAP providers to determine if labor harmony provisions are currently in place and how those provisions could be implemented to ensure uninterrupted care. Stakeholder engagement should, at a minimum, include: family child care providers, child care center directors and teachers, and labor organizations.

The Council requests that the stakeholder engagement process include in-person meetings to gather information and solicit feedback on potential options for implementing labor harmony. In order to ensure robust turnout and participation at the meetings, the Council requests that DEEL utilize multiple methods of communications with stakeholders, including email, telephone, text messages, traditional mail, etc.

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
DEEL	1	A	2

The Council further requests that DEEL provide a report to the Council summarizing the information gathered, feedback received, and implementation options no later than May 1, 2020.

Responsible Council Committee(s):

Gender Equity, Safe Communities, New Americans & Education

Date Due to Council:

May 1, 2020

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
DEEL	3	A	2

Budget Action Title: Impose a proviso on a portion of DEEL Child Care Assistance Program expansion funds to increase access to infant care

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: Yes

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lorena González

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw

Staff Analyst: Brian Goodnight

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Budget Action Description:

This budget action would impose a proviso on a portion of the appropriations in the Department of Education and Early Learning (DEEL) for the expansion of the Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP).

Between January and August 2019, on average, infants made up less than three percent of the children begin served by CCAP. The Council requests that DEEL explore strategies for increasing access to infant care through CCAP or other City programs, including an evaluation of whether the subsidy amounts for families with infants can be increased, and whether a lack of access to diapers is a barrier to families using child care services. The Council requests that DEEL provide a written report to the Council no later than March 31, 2020. To ensure that these requests are fulfilled to the Council's satisfaction, this budget action imposes the following proviso:

"No more than \$4.5 million of the money appropriated in the 2020 budget for the Department of Education and Early Learning may be spent for the Child Care Assistance Program until authorized by future ordinance. Council anticipates that such authority will not be granted until the Department of Education and Early Learning provides a plan for increasing access to infant care through the Child Care Assistance Program."

Background:

In the 2020 Endorsed Budget, CCAP is supported by 8.25 FTE and appropriations of approximately \$3.1 million. The 2020 Proposed Budget includes a \$3 million expansion of the program funded with Sweetened Beverage Tax revenues. Of the \$3 million proposed increase, approximately \$1.68 million would be used to fund child care vouchers, \$800,000 would be used for professional development and financial incentives for

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
DEEL	3	A	2

child care providers, and \$525,000 would be used to support an additional 5.5 FTE.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
DON	1	A	2

Budget Action Title: Add \$75,000 GF to DON to support the Seattle Rep's Public Works Seattle Program

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lisa Herbold

Council Members: Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw

Staff Analyst: Lish Whitson

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$75,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(75,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(75,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action adds \$75,000 GF (one-time) to the Department of Neighborhoods (DON) Neighborhood Matching Fund program to increase a grant with the Seattle Repertory Theater to support the Public Works Seattle project. The Public Works Seattle project builds partnerships with community based organizations to enable people of all backgrounds to participate in theater workshops and classes, attend performances, and create ambitious works of participatory theater. This project has received \$25,000, the maximum grant amount, from the Neighborhood Matching Fund in 2019. These funds will increase the grant to \$100,000, the Neighborhood Matching Fund grant maximum prior to 2019.

Budget Action Transactions

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
DON	1	A	2

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Provide \$75,000 for the Seattle Rep's Public Works Seattle program		0	0	DON - DN000	DON - BO-DN-I3400 - Neighborhood Matching Fund	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$75,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
DON	2	A	2

Budget Action Title: Add \$75,000 GF to DON to support a South Park Public Safety Coordinator

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lisa Herbold

Council Members: Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Lish Whitson

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$75,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(75,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(75,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action adds \$75,000 GF to the Department of Neighborhoods to continue the work of the South Park Public Safety Coordinator. The City also provided \$75,000 for this work in 2018 and 2019.

The South Park Public Safety Coordinator was a recommendation of the 2017 South Park Public Safety Taskforce Report, which recommended hiring a bilingual resident to coordinate community public safety efforts in South Park. In 2018, the coordinator was involved in seven CPTED assessments and coordinated 15 community cleanups, over 90 safety partnership and neighborhood coordination meetings, and 110 community safety and outreach events. Their work has continued into 2019.

Budget Action Transactions

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
DON	2	A	2

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add \$75,000 GF to DON to support South Park public safety coordination		0	0	DON - DN000	DON - BO-DN-I3300 - Community Building	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$75,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
DON	3	A	2

Budget Action Title: Add \$34,000 GF (one-time) to DON for Hub in a Box

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lorena González

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw

Staff Analyst: Lish Whitson

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$34,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(34,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(34,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action adds \$34,000 GF to the Department of Neighborhoods (DON) to support the Hub in a Box project.

Hub in a Box provides secure equipment to support community responses in the case of a disaster. The Hub in a Box program places supplies in areas where people are not typically engaged with the City and are less likely to want to navigate City processes. Priority will be placed on communities that have lower rates of individual household capacity for emergency preparedness.

These funds will enable the program to install 15 hubs in 2020.

Budget Action Transactions

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
DON	3	A	2

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add \$34,000 to DON to support the Hub in a Box project		0	0	DON - DN000	DON - BO-DN-I3300 - Community Building	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$34,000

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
DON	4	A	2

Budget Action Title: Request that DON report on long-term funding opportunities to preserve and enhance P-Patches

Ongoing: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Mike O'Brien

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Sally Bagshaw

Staff Analyst: Lish Whitson

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Statement of Legislative Intent:

This Budget Action requests that the Department of Neighborhoods (DON) work with the Seattle Parks and Recreation (SPR) and the City Budget Office to identify funding opportunities, either through the Metropolitan Parks District or some other ongoing source of funding, for P-Patch maintenance and enhancement, and report to the Finance and Neighborhoods Committee, or its successor committee, and submit a copy to the Central Staff Executive Director, by June 28, 2020.

The SPR generally spends up to \$200,000 a year from Metropolitan Parks District funds to improve P-Patches. This enables the program to maintain and enhance up to five out of the 89 P-Patches a year. In 2019, no P-Patch improvements were funded.

In addition, the 2020 Proposed Budget includes \$3 million in one time funding from the Sweetened Budget Tax for land acquisition, garden relocation, and capital infrastructure improvements for the P-Patch program.

Responsible Council Committee(s):

Finance & Neighborhoods

Date Due to Council: June 28, 2020

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
FAS	1	B	1

Budget Action Title: Amend the CIP page for the FAS Fire Station 31 Improvements (MC-FA-FS31MP) and add \$500,000 for a temporary replacement fire station

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: Yes Has Attachment: Yes

Primary Sponsor: Debora Juarez

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Bruce Harrell, Abel Pacheco, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Lish Whitson

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$0	
Net Balance Effect	\$0	
Other Funds		
REET I Capital Fund (30010)		
Expenditures	\$500,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(500,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(500,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action adds \$500,000 REET I to the Department of Finance and Administrative Services (FAS) FAS Fire Station 31 Improvements CIP Project (MC-FA-FS31MP) in 2020 and renames that CIP Project to "Fire Station 31 Temporary Station" for creation of an interim fire station and siting of a permanent station as shown on Attachment A. The amended CIP Project provides funding to site and erect a temporary station using tents and trailers, and funding for site selection for a permanent

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
FAS	1	B	1

replacement to the existing Fire Station 31. The current CIP Project includes \$1.5 million for these activities in 2020; with this Council Budget Action, a total of \$2 million will be available to relocate the Fire Station.

Fire Station 31, located at 1319 N. Northgate Way, has been closed; and the City of Seattle has temporarily relocated fire fighters and apparatuses from Fire Station 31 to neighboring fire stations to allow for the testing of mold, mycotoxins, and water intrusion in the facility. Due to structural conditions and physical capacity issues of an aging building, this budget action will replace the station instead of making repairs. A new state-of-the-art facility will preserve the health and safety of fire fighters, as well as provide better and faster emergency services for the neighborhoods surrounding this station.

This Council Budget Action envisions three phases: (1) creation of a temporary fire station using tents and trailers, estimated to cost \$3.6 million; (2) site selection and cost estimating for a replacement Fire Station 31; and (3) replacing Fire Station 31 either in situ or in a new location, estimated to cost \$43.4 million.

This Council Budget Action funds the first two stages of the project. Funding for this budget action was included as a reserve in the Real Estate Excise Tax I (REET I) fund. This Council Budget Action reallocates \$500,000 held in REET I reserves for 2020 to fully fund the Fire Station 31 Temporary Station CIP project. The Council anticipates that future funding for the permanent facility will come from one or more of the following sources: REET funding set aside in the FAS CIP for North Seattle public safety facilities, future bonds, or a possible future levy. In 2020, FAS and the City Budget Office intend to submit a plan to the City Council for financing and constructing a permanent Fire Station 31.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add REET I funding for temporary station		0	0	FAS - FA000	FAS - BC-FA-PSFACFIRE - Public Safety Facilities Fire	30010 - REET I Capital Fund	2020	\$0	\$500,000

Fire Station 31 ~~Improvements~~Temporary Station

Project No:	MC-FA-FS31IMP	BSL Code:	BC-FA-PSFACFIRE
Project Type:	Discrete	BSL Name:	Public Safety Facilities Fire
Project Category:	Improved <u>New</u> Facility	Location:	1319 N Northgate Way
Current Project Stage:	Stage 5 <u>— Construction 2 — Initiation</u> , <u>Project Definition & Planning</u>	Council District:	Council District 5
Start/End Date:	2014 — 2019 <u>2019-2021</u>	Neighborhood District:	Northwest
Total Project Cost:	\$3,6504,150	Urban Village:	Aurora Licton Springs

This project provides resources to ~~ensure the long-term functioning of~~ provide an interim location for Fire Station 31. ~~An assessment of the final project scope is underway and additional funding may be required to complete the necessary improvements~~ The project includes leasing an interim site for the fire station and providing tents and trailers to house the fire fighters and equipment.

Resources	LTD Actuals	2019 Revised	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Real Estate Excise Tax I	1,335	815	1,500 <u>2,000</u>	-	-	-	-	-	3,6504,150
Total:	1,335	815	1,500 <u>2,000</u>	-	-	-	-	-	3,6504,150
Fund Appropriations / Allocations ¹	LTD Actuals	2019 Revised	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
REET I Capital Fund	1,335	815	1,500 <u>2,000</u>	-	-	-	-	-	3,6504,150
Total:	1,335	815	1,500 <u>2,000</u>	-	-	-	-	-	3,6504,150

O&M Impacts: N/A

¹Funds are appropriated through the Adopted Budget at the Budget Summary Level. All Amounts shown above are in thousands of dollars

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
FAS	5	B	1

Budget Action Title: Request FAS to report on adding questions to Title 6 business license applications

Ongoing: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Mike O'Brien

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Karina Bull

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Statement of Legislative Intent:

This Budget Action requests Finance and Administrative Services (FAS), in consultation with the Office of Labor Standards (OLS), to develop a plan for adding questions to the City's registration process for Title 6 business license applications. Information collected from these questions would support the City's policy development and outreach for labor standards and other laws covering businesses operating in Seattle.

The Council requests FAS to consider adding questions that address business characteristics and preferred contacts for outreach, including but not limited to:

- (1) number of employees in Seattle;
- (2) number of employees worldwide;
- (3) franchise status;
- (4) NAICS Code;
- (5) preferred contact information for City outreach and education; and
- (6) an annually updated email address associated with the business that includes the ability to opt-out of receiving City communications.

The Council requests FAS to develop a plan for adding these questions that includes but is not limited to:

- (1) assessment of outcomes for making the questions mandatory or voluntary;
- (2) methods for encompassing paper and on-line registrations;
- (3) content of questions;
- (4) ability for the City to add questions if necessary;
- (5) ability for businesses to update information on a rolling and annual basis;
- (6) language access;
- (7) cost;
- (8) timeline;
- (9) compliance; and
- (10) any necessary legislation to implement these changes.

The Council requests FAS to submit this plan to the Finance and Neighborhoods Committee, or successor committee, by June 30, 2020.

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
FAS	5	B	1

Sample questions:

1. Number of employees in Seattle

- ☐ 0
- ☐ 1 to 4
- ☐ 5 to 19
- ☐ 20 to 49
- ☐ 50 to 249
- ☐ 250 to 499
- ☐ 500 and more

2. Number of employees worldwide (including employees in franchise network)

- ☐ 0
- ☐ 1 to 4
- ☐ 5 to 19
- ☐ 20 to 49
- ☐ 50 to 249
- ☐ 250 to 499
- ☐ 500 and more

Responsible Council Committee(s):

Finance & Neighborhoods

Date Due to Council:

June 30, 2019

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
FAS	6	A	1

Budget Action Title: Reduce appropriation in FAS for Waterfront LID payment for City-owned properties by \$767,560

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Ketil Freeman

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$757,560	
General Fund Expenditures	\$0	
Net Balance Effect	\$757,560	
Other Funds		
Central Waterfront Improvement Fund (35900)		
Revenues	\$0	
Expenditures	\$0	
Net Balance Effect	\$0	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$757,560	

Budget Action Description:

The Budget Action reduces the appropriation in the Department of Finance and Administrative Services (FAS) by \$767,560 for payments of assessments on City-owned property for the Waterfront Local Improvement District (LID).

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
FAS	6	A	1

The Mayor's proposed budget appropriates \$2,100,000 to pay Waterfront LID assessments for City-owned property. That proposed appropriation: (1) assumes the original \$200,000,000 LID, which has since been reduced to \$160,000,000, and (2) assumes that the City would pay the assessment on two City-owned properties which have been sold or will be transferred in 2019, the Seattle IT Communication Shop and the Civic Square Block. Central Staff estimates that savings associated with the former assumption would reduce City expenditures on assessments by \$375,000. Savings associated with the latter assumption would reduce expenditures by \$392,560. Combined savings are \$767,560.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Increase appropriation to transfer to GF		0	0	FAS - FA000	FAS - BO-FA-WATERFRNT - Central Waterfront Improvement Program Financial Support	35900 - Central Waterfront Improvement Fund	2020	\$0	\$757,560
2	Reduce appropriation for waterfront LID assessment payment		0	0	FAS - FA000	FAS - BO-FA-WATERFRNT - Central Waterfront Improvement Program Financial Support	35900 - Central Waterfront Improvement Fund	2020	\$0	\$(757,560)
3	Increase revenue to GF from the Central Waterfront Improvement Fund		0	0	FG - FG000	FG - BR-FG-REVENUE - Finance General - Revenue	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$757,560	\$0

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
FAS	100	A	1

Budget Action Title: Pass CB 119682 amending provisions related to apportionment of income in determining Business License (B&O) Tax liability to conform with State law

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Tom Mikesell

Council Bill or Resolution: CB 119682

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Budget Action Description:

This budget action recommends passage of CB 119682 which amends the City's Business License (B&O) tax code to comply with State requirements. In 2019, the Washington State Legislature enacted Substitute House Bill (SHB) 1403, which modified the apportionment formula for local business and occupation tax as codified in RCW 35.102.130. Apportionment refers to dividing a tax base between more than one jurisdiction in which a taxpayer conducts business. The changes in SHB 1403 included:

- Simplifying the service income factor by adopting a market-based sourcing hierarchy;
- Providing for income to be excluded from the denominator of the income factor that is attributable to a jurisdiction where the taxpayer would not be subject to tax; and
- Establishing guidelines for the application of an alternative apportionment method.

Under SMC 5.45.081, the City currently requires that income from activities in more than one jurisdiction be apportioned using a two factor formula based on payroll and a complex formula for determining service income. SHB 1403 simplifies the formula for calculating service income by basing the income apportionment on customer location. A committee of City representatives worked with the Association of Washington Cities to amend the model ordinance section that apportions gross income and to incorporate the legislative changes of SHB 1403 into SMC 5.45.081.

To continue to impose the B&O tax, RCW 35.102.040 requires cities that impose the tax to adopt the changes included in CB 119682 by January 1, 2020.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
FAS	101	A	1

Budget Action Title: Pass CB 119683 amending due and payable provisions in the Business License (B&O) Tax to conform with State law

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Tom Mikesell

Council Bill or Resolution: CB 119683

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Budget Action Description:

This budget action recommends passage of Council Bill (CB) 119683, which amends the City's business license tax (B&O tax) code to extend the tax return and payment date for annual filers of the B&O tax to April 15 of the year following the period covered by the return. The City currently requires, under SMC 5.55.040, that B&O tax returns and payments are due on or before the last day of the next month following the end of the reporting period covered by the return, which for annual filers is January 30 of the following year.

This change in filing date will shift some tax returns that would have been received in 2020 into the following year, resulting in a one-time loss of \$3.5 million as estimated by the Department of Finance and Administrative Services. The revenue impact of the changes made by this legislation is included in the revenue forecast supporting the Mayor's Proposed 2020 Budget. To continue to impose the B&O tax, RCW 35.90.090 requires cities that impose a business and occupation tax to adopt these changes to the model ordinance by January 1, 2020.

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HSD	1	A	2

Budget Action Title: Request that HSD report on contracts with American Indian and Alaska Native organizations

Ongoing: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Debora Juarez

Council Members: Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Amy Gore

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Statement of Legislative Intent:

This Statement of Legislative Intent (SLI) requests that the Human Services Department (HSD) provide a report to the Civic Development, Public Assets & Native Communities (or successor committee) on contracts with American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) organizations as well as recommendations to ensure funding for these organizations is equitable and sufficient. This report will be due on or before March 31, 2020.

This SLI will formalize the request made in Resolution 31900, passed by Council on September 9, 2019, that HSD submit a report on funding adequacy for the AI/AN community as part of Council's response to the epidemic of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls.

Responsible Council Committee(s):

Civic Development, Public Assets & Native Communities

Date Due to Council: March 31, 2020

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HSD	4	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$60,000 GF (one-time) for state-wide human services lobbying and advocacy

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Mike O'Brien

Council Members: Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Amy Gore

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$60,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(60,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(60,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This action adds \$60,000 GF (one-time) to the Human Services Department (HSD) to contract with a non-profit organization to conduct state-wide lobbying and advocacy with a focus on addressing poverty and creating opportunities for everyone to prosper through people-centered approaches. The proposed budget adds \$25,000 for this purpose; this action brings total funding to \$85,000.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add one-time funds for lobbying		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H5000 - Leadership and Administration	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$60,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HSD	4	B	1

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HSD	5	A	2

Budget Action Title: Request a report from HSD on subsidizing transit passes for employees of HSD contracted service providers

Ongoing: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lisa Herbold

Council Members: Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Karina Bull

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Statement of Legislative Intent:

The Council requests that the Human Services Department (HSD) provide a report on the cost, feasibility, and methods of providing resources to subsidize transit passes for employees of HSD-contracted service providers. The report should include one or more options for how the City could cover some or all costs necessary for an HSD-contracted service provider to provide fully or partially subsidized transit benefits to its employees. HSD should work with Council staff and relevant stakeholders beginning in January 2020 to develop a work plan for this report, and meet as needed through June 30, 2020.

Building on the information provided in the response to SLI-35-7-A-2-2019, the report should address the following issues:

- 1) Approximately how many employee salaries at HSD-contracted service providers are contingent on the funding provided through HSD contracts? (Given that HSD contracts are not directly based on number of employees, how can the City determine or estimate the number of employees or FTEs supported by each contract?)
- 2) What are feasible methods and associated costs for providing transit benefits to these employees?
- 3) What transit benefits do HSD-contracted service providers already offer to their employees?
- 4) If the City were to offer funds to subsidize transit benefits for employees covered by an HSD contract, on the condition that a service provider offer the same benefit to all its Seattle employees, how many HSD-contracted service providers would likely participate in the program, and what are the projected costs?
- 5) What opportunities are there for collaboration with King County to develop a joint program that also covers the Department of Community and Human Services (DCHS) contracts?
- 6) What are the potential funding sources, existing or new, that could subsidize transit passes for HSD-contracted service providers.

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HSD	5	A	2

The final report should be submitted to the Chair of the Human Services, Equitable Development, and Renters' Rights Committee, or successor committee, and to the Central Staff Executive Director, by June 30, 2020.

Responsible Council Committee(s):

Human Services, Equitable Development & Renter Rights

Date Due to Council:

June 30, 2020

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HSD	10	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$10,000 GF (ongoing) to support transportation and activities for low-income seniors

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Kshama Sawant

Council Members: Bruce Harrell, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Amy Gore

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$10,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(10,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(10,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This action adds \$10,000 of ongoing funds to the Human Services Department (HSD) to contract with non-profit community-based organizations to fund transportation and senior activities for low income seniors.

This action increases the funding available to subsidize bus passes and support senior activities and meals provided by a non-profit community-based organization, such as the Vietnamese Seniors Association. The VSA serves low income seniors in the Chinatown/International District, who rely on subsidized bus passes for transportation and senior activities. In 2018 and 2019, HSD funded Asian Counseling and Referral Services (ACRS) with \$25,000 for the program; ACRS subcontracted to VSA. Consistent with the 2020 Endorsed Budget, the proposed budget includes \$26,163 for this purpose; this budget action increases total funding to \$36,163 to increase the number of program participants.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HSD	10	B	1

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add ongoing GF for transportation and activities		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H6000 - Promoting Healthy Aging	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$10,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HSD	30	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$150,000 GF (one-time) for American Indian and Alaska Native youth development through sports

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Debora Juarez

Council Members: Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Amy Gore

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$150,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(150,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(150,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This action adds \$150,000 GF (one-time) to the Human Services Department to contract with a 501(c) 3 non-profit dedicated to empowering native youth to live healthy lives by providing awareness, prevention and character enrichment using sport as a modality, such as Rise Above, to increase mentorship opportunities through the delivery of culturally relevant, pro-social interactions with tribal youth.

Consistent with the 2020 Endorsed Budget, the proposed budget includes \$1.8 million for Youth Development and Education contracts. This action increases the program by 8.5 percent to \$1.9 million.

Budget Action Transactions

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HSD	30	B	1

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add one-time GF for youth development through sports		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H2000 - Preparing Youth for Success	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$150,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HSD	51	A	2

Budget Action Title: Add \$55,000 GF in one-time funds to HSD for educational programs targeted to the African American diaspora on HIV/AIDS and chronic disease

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Bruce Harrell

Council Members: Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Jeff Simms

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$55,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(55,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(55,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action adds \$55,000 GF to the Human Services Department (HSD) to support education work focused on the African American diaspora discussing HIV/AIDS and chronic illnesses, such as work by African Americans Reach and Teach Health. The education work will seek to address fixed, cultural, and traditionally held beliefs about HIV/AIDS and other chronic health conditions and provide impacted individuals with skills to better manage their health and work with their health care provider. This work will be conducted in collaboration with community clinics, community-based organizations, senior services and residential housing facilities, and HSD's Division of Aging and Disability Services.

The funds provided will support this work through the end of 2020.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HSD	51	A	2

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Increase appropriation for education work on HIV/AIDS and chronic diseases		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H7000 - Promoting Public Health	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$55,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HSD	53	A	2

Budget Action Title: Impose a proviso on funding for substance use disorder treatment programs

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: Yes

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Mike O'Brien

Council Members: Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Debora Juarez, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Jeff Simms

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action imposes the following proviso on \$500,000 GF provided to the Human Services Department (HSD) in the 2020 Endorsed and Proposed Budgets for substance use disorder treatment to clarify that the Council intends these funds to be on-going:

"Of the funds provided to the Human Services Department (HSD) in the Promoting Public Health BSL, \$500,000 is appropriated solely to fund substance abuse disorder treatment as an addition to the base contract between HSD and Seattle King County Public Health rather than as a single year amendment and may be spent for no other purpose."

The addition of this proviso will ensure that the \$500,000 provided in the 2019 Adopted Budget and continued in the 2020 Endorsed Budget will be treated as an on-going source of funding for these services that will continue in subsequent years. The funds provided for this purpose in 2019 have been assumed to expire after 2020, which has limited the ability to contract for more than a single year.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HSD	54	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$140,000 GF one-time funding to HSD for a harm-reduction outreach program for street-based sex workers and drug users

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Teresa Mosqueda

Council Members: Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Jeff Simms

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$140,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(140,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(140,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action adds \$140,000 GF one-time funding to the Human Services Department (HSD) for harm-reduction and outreach services to street-based sex workers and drug users. HSD will contract with a peer-based, people of color led project, such as the Green Light Project. In addition to direct outreach to sex workers and drug users, funds could be used for harm reduction materials, such as safe sex supplies, safe injection supplies, and fentanyl test kits.

Budget Action Transactions

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HSD	54	B	1

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Increase appropriation for harm reduction and outreach to sex workers and drug users		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H7000 - Promoting Public Health	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$140,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HXM	1	A	2

Budget Action Title: Add \$23,000 for HXM improvements

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Abel Pacheco

Council Members: Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw

Staff Analyst: Amy Gore

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$23,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(23,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(23,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This action adds \$23,000 GF to the Office of Hearing Examiner (HXM), including \$8,000 in one-time funding for portable recording equipment and \$15,000 in ongoing funding for a planner to participate in mediation.

Currently, HXM has access to two hearing rooms, one large and one small, resulting in the office only being able to accommodate one large, multi-party public hearing at a time. With the purchase of portable recording equipment, a second larger room could be obtained as needed to conduct two larger hearings simultaneously.

This action also adds \$15,000 ongoing GF to pay for the participation of a planner in the mediation process. Currently, mediation parties must pay for the required participation of a planner.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
HXM	1	A	2

This additional \$23,000 represents a two percent increase in the HXM appropriations for 2020, bringing the total HXM appropriations to \$1.1 million.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add one-time GF for portable recording equipment.		0	0	HXM - HX000	HXM - BO-HX-V1X00 - Office of the Hearing Examiner	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$8,000
2	Add ongoing GF for mediation planner		0	0	HXM - HX000	HXM - BO-HX-V1X00 - Office of the Hearing Examiner	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$15,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
LAW	2	A	2

Budget Action Title: Add \$113,077 GF to LAW for 1.0 FTE paralegal position to be a trauma informed advocate for domestic violence firearm enforcement

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lorena González

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw

Staff Analyst: Asha Venkataraman

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$113,077	
Net Balance Effect	\$(113,077)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(113,077)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action adds \$113,077 GF and 1.0 FTE paralegal position to the City Attorney's Office (LAW) to support the Regional Domestic Violence Firearm Enforcement Unit (Unit). This includes \$111,077 in ongoing funding and \$2,000 in one-time funding for equipment and office setup. This position will expand the Unit's capacity to address "red flag" cases involving individuals suspected of domestic violence and/or who pose an extreme risk.

The Regional Domestic Violence Firearms Enforcement Unit includes members from the King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office, LAW, the Seattle Police Department, and the King County Sheriff's Office. Formed by King County and Seattle in 2018, the mission of the unit is to reduce gun violence and increase victim and community safety through regional collaboration and proactive enforcement of firearm laws including the Extreme Risk Protection Orders approved by votes in an initiative in 2016.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
LAW	2	A	2

The Unit currently consists of a Program Manager; three dedicated firearms prosecutors; a “Court Coordinator”; a “Court Orders Problem-Solver”; law enforcement personnel to serve and enforce the orders; a DV-Firearms Advocate to help petitioners and their families; and a paralegal and data/records staffer. This additional advocate position will expand the ability of the Unit to serve as the first point of contact for family or household members initiating extreme risk protection orders and will help educate the public and community partners about these protection orders.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add one time funding for equipment costs		0	0	LAW - LW000	LAW - BO-LW-J1500 - Criminal	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$2,000
2	Add ongoing funding for licensing and training costs		0	0	LAW - LW000	LAW - BO-LW-J1500 - Criminal	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$1,000
3	Pocket Adjustments		0	0	LAW - LW000	LAW - BO-LW-J1500 - Criminal	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$110,077
4	Pocket Adjustments	Paralegal - Law	1	1	LAW - LW000	LAW - BO-LW-J1500 - Criminal	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$0

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
LAW	3	A	1

Budget Action Title: Cut \$31,366 from LAW to delay hiring of one Assistant City Prosecutor by three months

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Asha Venkataraman

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$(31,366)	
Net Balance Effect	\$31,366	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$31,366	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action cuts \$31,366 GF (one-time) from the City Attorney's Office (LAW) by delaying hiring for the assistant city prosecutor position added in the Mayor's 2020 Proposed Budget by three months rather than supporting full-year costs.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Cut three months funding from ACP hiring		0	0	LAW - LW000	LAW - BO-LW-J1500 - Criminal	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$(31,366)

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
LAW	5	A	1

Budget Action Title: Cut \$270,648 GF (ongoing) from LAW

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Asha Venkataraman

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$(270,648)	
Net Balance Effect	\$270,648	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$270,648	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action cuts \$270,648 GF from the City Attorney's Office (LAW) which was included in the 2020 Proposed Budget. The 2019 Adopted Budget assumed a salary savings cut that the Mayor restored in the 2020 Proposed Budget with inflation and this Council Budget Action cuts the addition of those funds.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Cut restoration of vacancy rate assumption		0	0	LAW - LW000	LAW - BO-LW-J1300 - Civil	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$(270,648)

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
LAW	5	A	1

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
LEG	2	A	2

Budget Action Title: Add \$20,770 GF to LEG for two reclassified Communications Division positions

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Bruce Harrell

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw

Staff Analyst: Lise Kaye

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$20,770	
Net Balance Effect	\$(20,770)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(20,770)	

Budget Action Description:

This action adds \$20,770 GF (ongoing) to the Legislative Department (LEG) to increase the salaries for two reclassified positions in the Communications Division. Both positions, previously classified as Public Relations Specialist, Sr, were reclassified effective May 26, 2019, to Strategic Advisor-Legislative. This Council Budget Action adds \$20,770 to bring the salaries in the pay range for the new classifications.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Increase salary and benefits for position		0	0	LEG - LG000	LEG - BO-LG-G1000 - Legislative Department	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$10,385

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
LEG	2	A	2

	#00026859								
2	Increase salary and benefits for position #10003356		0	0	LEG - LG000	LEG - BO-LG-G1000 - Legislative Department	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0 \$10,385

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
LEG	5	A	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$100,000 GF to LEG to create an infant/parent room

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Sally Bagshaw

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Lish Whitson

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$100,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(100,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(100,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action would add \$100,000 GF to LEG to create an infant and parent room in City Hall. The City Council passed Resolution 31910, which lays out steps to create an infant-at-work pilot program for the City of Seattle. These funds would allow the Council to dedicate and furnish a room in City Hall that would provide a quiet place for employees to feed and comfort their infants, which is considered a best practice for infant-at-work programs by the Parenting In the Workplace Institute.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
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2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
LEG	5	A	1

1	Add funding for an infant/parent room		0	0	LEG - LG000	LEG - BO-LG-G1000 - Legislative Department	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$100,000
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2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OCR	1	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$15,000 GF to OCR to fund Indigenous People's Day celebrations and impose a proviso

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: Yes

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Kshama Sawant

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Bruce Harrell, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Asha Venkataraman

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$15,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(15,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(15,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action would add \$15,000 GF to the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) to create a stable source of funding for the City of Seattle's annual Indigenous People's Day celebration, including but not limited to the morning march, the daytime City Hall celebration, and the evening celebration at the Day Break Star Center. The Council Budget Action would also impose a proviso.

The Council added \$5,000 in the 2017 Adopted Budget and \$12,000 in the 2019 Adopted Budget, providing OCR with \$17,000 in ongoing funding for Indigenous People's Day. Consistent with the 2020 Endorsed Budget, the 2020 Proposed Budget includes \$17,000 for this purpose. The \$15,000 added in this Council Budget Action would increase ongoing funding to \$32,000.

This Council Budget Action would impose the following budget proviso:

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OCR	1	B	1

"Of the appropriation in the 2020 budget for the Office for Civil Rights, \$15,000 is appropriated solely for supporting Seattle's annual Indigenous People's Day celebration and may be spent for no other purpose."

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add funding for Indigenous People's Day		0	0	OCR - CR000	OCR - BO-CR-X1R00 - Civil Rights	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$15,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OCR	2	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$15,000 GF to OCR for Human Rights Day

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Bruce Harrell

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Asha Venkataraman

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$15,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(15,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(15,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action would add \$15,000 GF to the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) to create a stable source of funding for the City's "Human Rights Day" Celebration.

Background:

The City of Seattle created the Seattle Human Rights Commission in 1963. The Council also recognized December 10th as the official date for commemoration of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The City has applied human rights principles in its policy-making; in 2012, the City reaffirmed its commitment to promote human rights by proclaiming Seattle a "Human Rights City" and adopting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights through Resolution 31420. A "Human Rights City" consciously aspires to respect, protect, and fulfill universal human rights as spelled out in the Universal

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OCR	2	B	1

Declaration of Human Rights. Along the same lines, the City has been celebrating Human Rights Day since 2000, and the 2020 celebration will be the 21st annual celebration.

Consistent with the 2020 Endorsed Budget, the 2020 Proposed Budget includes no funding to implement this celebration.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add funding for Human Rights Day		0	0	OCR - CR000	OCR - BO-CR-X1R00 - Civil Rights	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$15,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OCR	3	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$15,000 GF to OCR to fund the City's MLK Jr. Unity Day celebration

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Bruce Harrell

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Asha Venkataraman

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$15,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(15,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(15,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action would add \$15,000 GF to the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) to provide a stable source of funding for the City's Martin Luther King, Jr. (MLK Jr.) Unity Day celebrations. The City first began programming to celebrate MLK Jr. Unity Day celebrations in 2015, and the City has sponsored a celebration each year since then. The 2020 celebration will be the 6th annual Unity Day.

Consistent with the 2020 Endorsed Budget, the 2020 Proposed Budget does not include any funding in OCR for these celebrations.

Budget Action Transactions

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OCR	3	B	1

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add funding for MLK, Jr. Unity Day celebrations		0	0	OCR - CR000	OCR - BO-CR-X1R00 - Civil Rights	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$15,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OCR	4	A	2

Budget Action Title: Add \$252,876 GF to OCR for 2.0 full time FTE positions to address capacity issues

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lisa Herbold

Council Members: Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Asha Venkataraman

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$252,876	
Net Balance Effect	\$(252,876)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(252,876)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action would add \$252,876 GF to the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) and add two positions: 1.0 FTE dispute resolution mediator for a restorative justice approach to resolution of cases regarding violation of the City's civil rights laws and a 1.0 FTE planning and development specialist II position to help with community outreach.

These positions were added as two part-time temporary positions in the 2019 Second Quarter Supplemental Budget, supported by one-time funding for 2019. Consistent with the 2020 Endorsed Budget, the 2020 Proposed Budget did not include funding for these positions. This Council Budget Action would convert these two part-time, temporary positions into two permanent, full-time positions supported by ongoing funding.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OCR	4	A	2

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Pocket Adjustments		0	0	OCR - CR000	OCR - BO-CR-X1R00 - Civil Rights	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$252,876
2	Pocket Adjustments	Dispute Resolution Mediator	1	1	OCR - CR000	OCR - BO-CR-X1R00 - Civil Rights	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$0
3	Pocket Adjustments	Plng&Dev Spec II	1	1	OCR - CR000	OCR - BO-CR-X1R00 - Civil Rights	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$0

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OCR	5	A	1

Budget Action Title: Cut \$52,404 GF from OCR and delay hiring of new positions by three months

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Asha Venkataraman

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$(52,404)	
Net Balance Effect	\$52,404	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$52,404	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action cuts \$52,404 GF from the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) by delaying hiring for the two proposed position additions in the Mayor's 2020 Proposed Budget by three months rather than supporting full-year costs.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Cut PDSpec1 to 9 months		0	0	OCR - CR000	OCR - BO-CR-X1R00 - Civil Rights	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$(23,600)
2	Cut SA1 to 9 months		0	0	OCR - CR000	OCR - BO-CR-X1R00 - Civil Rights	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$(28,804)

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OCR	5	A	1

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OED	1	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$100,000 GF (one-time) to OED to conduct an analysis of regional employment dependent on fossil fuels

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Mike O'Brien

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Yolanda Ho

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$100,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(100,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(100,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action adds \$100,000 GF (one-time) to the Office of Economic Development (OED) for a consultant study of employment dependent on fossil fuels in the Seattle metropolitan area. The Green New Deal for Seattle (Resolution 31895), adopted by Council in August 2019, established a goal of making Seattle climate pollution-free by 2030, and committed the City to ensuring a just transition for workers whose jobs currently depend on the fossil fuel industry. However, the City lacks data on how many jobs in the region currently depend on the fossil fuel industry, and it is not clear what resources or actions will be required to achieve a just transition.

The goals of the study are to: (1) understand the potential impact to workers as the City acts to reduce reliance on fossil fuels; (2) analyze where job growth is anticipated in clean energy and related industries; and (3) identify strategies for supporting small businesses and their workers as the City

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OED	1	B	1

transitions away from fossil fuels. This study should include, but not be limited to:

1. An analysis of jobs and wages of those directly employed by the fossil fuel industry as well as related industries, such as pipefitters, natural gas appliance businesses, and auto mechanics;
2. A forecast of regional job growth in clean energy and related industries;
3. Interviews and/or focus groups with key stakeholders, including labor unions, workforce training providers, and small business owners; and
4. Recommendations for strategies that the City and its partners can implement to: (a) ensure a just transition for workers, with a particular focus on how to equip workers with the necessary skills to move from jobs reliant on fossil fuels to jobs in the clean energy sector; (b) accelerate and expand job growth in the clean energy sector, if necessary; and (c) ensure that jobs created are family-wage jobs.

The report should be presented to the Sustainability and Transportation Committee, or successor committee, and submitted to the Council Central Staff Executive Director and the Green New Deal Oversight Board by June 30, 2020.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Increase GF support to fund fossil fuel employment study		0	0	OED - ED000	OED - BO-ED-X1D00 - Business Services	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$100,000

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OED	2	A	2

Budget Action Title: Request that OED create strategies to connect developers with small businesses and service providers

Ongoing: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Teresa Mosqueda

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Yolanda Ho

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Statement of Legislative Intent:

This Statement of Legislative Intent requests that the Office of Economic Development (OED) collaborate with the Office of Housing (OH), Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections (SDCI), and the Office of Planning and Community Development to identify strategies and develop tools that will help connect building owners and developers with small businesses and service providers that are seeking commercial tenancies. This could include, but is not limited to: (1) developing a database of small businesses that are either at risk of displacement or have already been displaced, and an inventory of existing vacant commercial spaces and commercial space under development; (2) information on potential funding opportunities for commercial space, such as the Equitable Development Initiative, Seattle Preschool Program, and child care facilities program; and (3) information on permitting, leasing, licensing, and other applicable processes, rules and other requirements. SDCI and OH should provide these resources to all developers pursuing mixed-use residential projects (both affordable and market-rate) at pre-application meetings.

OED, SDCI, and OH should submit the materials and provide a progress report to the Housing, Health, Energy, and Workers' Rights Committee, or successor committee, and the Council Central Staff Executive Director by May 29, 2020.

Responsible Council Committee(s):

Housing, Health, Energy & Workers' Rights

Date Due to Council: May 29, 2020

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OED	4	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$75,000 GF (ongoing) to OED to support high road apprenticeships

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Teresa Mosqueda

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Yolanda Ho

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$75,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(75,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(75,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action adds \$75,000 GF (ongoing) to the Office of Economic Development (OED) to contract with a non-profit organization that has a history of partnering with municipal governments and businesses to develop career pathways, such as the Workforce Development Council of Seattle-King County (WDC), to support high road apprenticeships. These apprenticeships offer living wages, full benefits, flexibility, participative management, career advancement pathways, and a voice on the job. While OED and the WDC have invested in developing and promoting apprenticeship opportunities, neither has specifically focused on high road apprenticeships.

This action funds a high road apprenticeship coordinator within a non-profit organization dedicated to engaging with existing high road training programs and developing new programs. OED should collaborate with the selected non-profit organization and the MLK Labor to determine specific

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OED	4	B	1

responsibilities for this new role.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Increase GF support for high road apprenticeships		0	0	OED - ED000	OED - BO-ED-X1D00 - Business Services	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$75,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OED	8	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$116,291 admissions tax (ongoing) to OED for 1.0 FTE Film and Music Program Lead

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lisa Herbold

Council Members: Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Yolanda Ho

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$0	
Net Balance Effect	\$0	
Other Funds		
Arts and Culture Fund (12400)		
Revenues	\$0	
Expenditures	\$116,291	
Net Balance Effect	\$(116,291)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(116,291)	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action adds \$116,291 in ongoing admissions tax revenue to the Office of Economic Development (OED) for a Film and Music Program Lead (Strategic Advisor 1, exempt) to focus on managing film and music program functions. Since 2012, management of the film and special events functions has been undertaken by a Film and Special Events Program Lead (1.0 FTE Strategic Advisor

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OED	8	B	1

1). OED has found this dual film and special events managerial role to be inadequate for each of the programs, with the position allocating about 85 percent of its time to special events and 15 percent to film. Separating the duties into two assignments gives OED greater staff capacity to focus on both the film industry as well as the special events industry.

The responsibility of the Film and Music Program Lead position includes, but is not be limited to:

1. Overseeing coordination of permits for film and music events;
2. Providing leadership to interdepartmental teams as an authoritative representative of OED to achieve important City objectives related to the film and music industry;
3. Influencing the film and music permitting processes;
4. Serving as a technical expert in film production to provide direct economic, cultural, and community development impact to the City;
5. Assisting in the development of policies affecting the City's ability to fund and deliver permitting programs and services to drive economic, cultural, and community growth for Seattle;
6. Advising the OED Director, the Special Events Committee, and manager on policies which may involve long-term impacts to the City, City services, partners, or the public;
7. Providing policy direction related to the Creative Economy and film and music industries, and participating in or leading and interdepartmental team, task force, and other public or internal-facing groups or processes;
8. Leading one administrative staff member in the day-to-day aspects of processing and approving permit applications, such as collecting payment for permits and events, issuing materials, receipts, and deposit returns;
9. Creating a system for alerting people who may be impacted by filming activities, such as an email or United States Postal Service mail program;
10. Creating City-issued identification badges for location scouting;
11. Providing assistance with obtaining Occupational Safety and Health Administration safety passports when required by federal law; and
12. Creating pre-approved signage and documentation communicating the planned timing for film shoots that may be posted in the vicinity of the filming location.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Pocket Adjustments		0	0	OED - ED000	OED - BO-ED-X1D00 - Business Services	12400 - Arts and Culture Fund	2020	\$0	\$116,291
2	Pocket Adjustments	StratAdvsr1,Exempt	1	1	OED - ED000	OED - BO-ED-X1D00 - Business Services	12400 - Arts and Culture Fund	2020	\$0	\$0

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OED	10	A	2

Budget Action Title: Request that OED provide recommendations regarding the creation of a film commission

Ongoing: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lisa Herbold

Council Members: Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Yolanda Ho

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Statement of Legislative Intent:

This Statement of Legislative Intent requests that the Office of Economic Development (OED) provide recommendations regarding the creation of a film commission to serve as an independent advisory body to the City Council and Mayor on issues related to the film industry in Seattle. In the 2020 Proposed Budget, the resources previously located within the Office of Film and Music (OFM) will be repurposed to advance OED's new Creative Industry strategy. While the key functions of OFM, such as the permitting support for special events and filming, will remain unchanged, OED's broader strategy may result in a diminished focus on the film industry.

OED should determine if a film commission is necessary, and if so, describe the purpose of the commission, desired qualifications of commission members, and what resources would be needed to support the commission. To develop these recommendations, OED should consult with film industry stakeholders and the Office of Arts and Culture, as needed, and provide a report to the Civil Rights, Utilities, Economic Development, and Arts Committee, or successor committee, and the Council Central Staff Executive Director by April 3, 2020.

Responsible Council Committee(s):

Civil Rights, Utilities, Economic Development & Arts

Date Due to Council: April 3, 2020

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OED	12	A	1

Budget Action Title: Cut \$65,000 GF (one-time) for Creative Industry Policy Advisor in OED

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Yolanda Ho

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$(65,000)	
Net Balance Effect	\$65,000	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$65,000	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action cuts \$65,000 GF (one-time) from the Office of Economic Development (OED) of the \$164,000 GF appropriated for the Creative Industry Policy Advisor (Strategic Advisor 2) in the 2020 Proposed Budget. The position is intended to support the implementation of OED's Creative Industry sector strategy with marketing, stakeholder management, and policy research and development. This action delays filling the position from January 1 to June 1, 2020.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Decrease GF support		0	0	OED - ED000	OED - BO-ED-X1D00 -	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$(65,000)

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OED	12	A	1

	for Creative Industry Policy Advisor					Business Services				
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2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OED	13	A	1

Budget Action Title: Cut \$100,000 GF (ongoing) for business recruitment and retention consultant services in OED

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Yolanda Ho

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$(100,000)	
Net Balance Effect	\$100,000	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$100,000	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action cuts \$100,000 GF (ongoing) from the Office of Economic Development (OED) for business recruitment and retention consultant services. Last year, the Council adopted Green Sheet 22-4-A-1-2019, which cut \$100,000 from OED's 2019 Adopted and 2020 Endorsed Budgets that was proposed to support Greater Seattle Partners, a public-private regional economic development corporation. Despite this action, the Executive fully funded this contract in 2019. This action cuts funding for this contract from OED's baseline that was included in the 2020 Proposed Budget.

Budget Action Transactions

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OED	13	A	1

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Decrease GF support for business recruitment and retention consultant services		0	0	OED - ED000	OED - BO-ED-X1D00 - Business Services	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$(100,000)

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OED	19	A	2

Budget Action Title: Add \$200,000 GF (one-time) to OED to support redevelopment of the Seattle Vocational Institute

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Bruce Harrell

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Yolanda Ho

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$200,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(200,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(200,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action adds \$200,000 GF (one-time) to the Office of Economic Development (OED) to provide funding to the Central District Community Preservation and Development Authority (CD CPDA) for costs associated with the redevelopment of the Seattle Vocational Institute (SVI) building in the Central District.

As part of the 2019 Adopted and 2020 Endorsed Budgets, the Council adopted Green Sheet 13-4-B-1-2019, which added \$100,000 GF to Finance General to support a feasibility study for the proposed CD CPDA. The funds were used to match funding from the State of Washington and King County to conduct initial planning and outreach work for the CD CPDA that is expected to be completed at the end of December 2019. Earlier this year, the Washington State Legislature passed and the Governor signed House Bill 1918, establishing the CD CPDA.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OED	19	A	2

The intended source of ongoing revenue for the CD CPDA is rental income from the building currently occupied by SVI, which is owned by Seattle Colleges. Title to the property will be transferred from Seattle Colleges to the CD CPDA following the appointment of its Board of Directors around the end of 2019. The CD CPDA is requesting \$21.5 million in capital construction funding from the State of Washington and \$2 million from King County for design, engineering, construction, and operating costs for an 18-month period before, during, and after construction. This funding will match and support these costs.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Increase GF support for Seattle Vocational Institute pre-development costs		0	0	OED - ED000	OED - BO-ED-X1D00 - Business Services	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$200,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OEO	1	A	1

Budget Action Title: Reduce OEO's relocation funds by \$135,250 GF in 2020 (one-time)

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Karina Bull

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$(135,250)	
Net Balance Effect	\$135,250	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$135,250	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action would reduce relocation funds for the Office of Employee Ombud (OEO) by \$135,250 GF in 2020 (one-time). The 2020 Proposed Budget included \$541,000 in one-time funding for relocating to a larger office space to support a growing staff and operational needs. This budget action would reduce this amount by \$135,250 and provide OEO with \$405,750 (\$541,000 less \$135,250) in one-time funding to cover those costs.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Reduce relocation		0	0	OEO - EM000	OEO - BO-EM-V10MB -	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$(135,250)

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OEO	1	A	1

	funds					Office of Employee Ombud				
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2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OIG	1	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$80,000 GF in 2020 (ongoing) to OIG to allow for contracting with outside legal counsel and impose a proviso

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: Yes

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lorena González

Council Members: Bruce Harrell, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw

Staff Analyst: Greg Doss

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$80,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(80,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(80,000)	

Budget Action Description:

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action adds \$80,000 GF in 2020 (ongoing) to the Office of Inspector General for Public Safety (OIG) for the retention of legal services in order to receive independent legal advice and representation in policing-related matters, particularly with relation to United States v. Seattle, before the U.S. District Court of Western Washington. This Council budget action also imposes a proviso.

No funding for this purpose was included in either the 2020 Endorsed or the 2020 Proposed Budget. The \$80,000 would provide funding to hire independent legal counsel in the event that the OIG finds itself in conflict with the Seattle City Attorney. This type of conflict happened in 2019 when another police accountability agency, the Community Police Commission, chose to independently file a brief that

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OIG	1	B	1

responded to an order by the Honorable Judge Robart, pursuant to the 2012 Settlement Agreement between the U.S. District Court and the City of Seattle.

The Seattle City Attorney's Office provides legal services to the Executive and Legislative Branches, except when there is a conflict of interest, specific expertise is required, or existing staff is at capacity. In other instances, a City department may not wish to be represented by the City Attorney's Office because there is disagreement about a particular course of action. In these instances, a department may be required to use its operating budget to retain outside counsel. The cost of outside legal counsel can be difficult for a small city department, such as the police accountability agencies established in Ordinance 125315, to cover within existing appropriation levels.

This Council Budget Action imposes the following proviso:

"Of the appropriation in the 2020 budget for the Office of Inspector General for Police, \$80,000 is appropriated solely for the retention of outside legal counsel for an attorney-client relationship only, and may be spent for no other purpose."

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add \$80,000 GF in 2020 (ongoing) to OIG to allow for contracting with outside legal counsel		0	0	OIG - IG000	OIG - BO-IG-1000 - Office of Inspector General for Public Safety	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$80,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OIG	2	A	1

Budget Action Title: Add 1.0 FTE to OIG to create an Operations Manager Position

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lorena González

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Greg Doss

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$0	
Net Balance Effect	\$0	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$0	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action would add 1.0 FTE to the Office of the Inspector General for Public Safety (OIG) for an Operations Manager Position.

Compared with the 2020 Endorsed Budget, the 2020 Proposed Budget adds funding and position authority for two auditor positions: One Senior Auditor \$171,000 (1.0 FTE) and one Auditor \$159,000 (1.0 FTE). Neither the 2020 Endorsed Budget nor the 2020 Proposed Budget provides position authority or funding for an Operations Manager position, which the OIG requested during the development of the Mayor's 2020 Proposed Budget.

OIG staff have expressed a need to increase operational capacity to perform finance, budget, public disclosure, and human resource functions. Many of the finance and human resource duties continue to be performed with the assistance of Legislative Department staff.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OIG	2	A	1

OIG indicates that no new funding is required in 2020. OIG indicates that it can fund the new position with salary savings in 2020. However, OIG would require approximately \$149,000 in additional ongoing annual funding beginning in 2021 in order to pay for ongoing salary, benefits, and indirect costs associated with the new position.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Pocket Adjustments	StratAdvsr2,Exempt	1	1	OIG - IG000	OIG - BO-IG-1000 - Office of Inspector General for Public Safety	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$0

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OIRA	1	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$375,000 one-time GF for Rapid Response Fund

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lorena González

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw

Staff Analyst: Amy Gore

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$375,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(375,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(375,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This action adds \$375,000 GF (one-time) to the Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs (OIRA) to reestablish the Rapid Response Fund, which was funded with \$150,000 GF in 2017. This fund will support specialized "Know Your Rights" clinics for Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) and Temporary Protected Status (TPS) programs, fund additional community support for outreach regarding public charge and other rule changes that impact access to services utilized by immigrant and refugee residents, and respond to emerging threats from the Trump Administration and policy changes that impact the immigrant and refugee community.

This action increases total appropriations for OIRA from \$3.9 million in the 2020 Proposed Budget to \$4.3 million, an increase of 9 percent.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OIRA	1	B	1

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add one-time GF for Rapid Response Fund		0	0	OIRA - IA000	OIRA - BO-IA-X1N00 - Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$375,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OIRA	3	A	2

Budget Action Title: Add \$50,000 GF (one-time) for Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals and Temporary Protected Status application scholarship funding

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Abel Pacheco

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Kshama Sawant, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Amy Gore

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$50,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(50,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(50,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This action adds \$50,000 of one-time GF to the Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs (OIRA) to provide scholarships to Seattle residents applying to renew their Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) or Temporary Protected Status (TPS) status. Depending on circumstances, DACA and TPS renewal application fees range from \$85 to \$495 per applicant.

In 2018, OIRA used \$20,000 of one-time funding to partner with 21 Progress to provide grants to DACA renewal applicants. There was not funding for this purpose in the 2019 Adopted Budget or in the 2020 Endorsed or Proposed Budget.

Budget Action Transactions

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OIRA	3	A	2

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add GF for DACA and TPS scholarships		0	0	OIRA - IA000	OIRA - BO-IA-X1N00 - Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$50,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OPA	1	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$80,000 GF in 2020 (ongoing) to OPA to allow for contracting with outside legal counsel and impose a proviso

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: Yes

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lorena González

Council Members: Kshama Sawant, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw

Staff Analyst: Greg Doss

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$80,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(80,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(80,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action adds \$80,000 GF in 2020 (ongoing) to the Office of Police Accountability (OPA) for the retention of legal services in order to receive independent legal advice and representation in policing-related matters, particularly with relation to United States v. Seattle, before the U.S. District Court of Western Washington. This Council budget action also imposes a proviso.

No funding for this purpose was included in either the 2020 Endorsed or the 2020 Proposed Budget. The \$80,000 would provide funding to hire independent legal counsel in the event that the OPA finds itself in conflict with the Seattle City Attorney. This type of conflict happened in 2019 when another police accountability agency, the Community Police Commission, chose to independently file a brief that responded to an order by the Honorable Judge Robart, pursuant to the 2012 Settlement Agreement between the U.S. District Court and the City of Seattle.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OPA	1	B	1

The Seattle City Attorney's Office provides legal services to the Executive and Legislative Branches, except when there is a conflict of interest, specific expertise is required, or existing staff is at capacity. In other instances, a City department may not wish to be represented by the City Attorney's Office because there is disagreement about a particular course of action. In these instances, a department may be required to use its operating budget to retain outside counsel. The cost of outside legal counsel can be difficult for a small city department, such as the police accountability agencies established in Ordinance 125315, to cover within existing appropriation levels.

This Council Budget Action imposes the following proviso:

"Of the appropriation in the 2020 budget for the Office of Police Accountability, \$80,000 is appropriated solely for the retention of outside legal counsel for an attorney-client relationship only, and may be spent for no other purpose."

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add \$80,000 GF in 2020 (ongoing) to OPA to allow for contracting with outside legal counsel		0	0	SPD - SP000	SPD - BO-SP-P1300 - Office of Police Accountability	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$80,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OPCD	1	A	2

Budget Action Title: Proviso \$150,000 in 2020 for Comprehensive Plan Outreach and Engagement in OPCD

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: Yes

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Teresa Mosqueda

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Lish Whitson

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action imposes a proviso \$150,000 GF in the Office of Planning and Community Development's (OPCD) budget proposed for outreach and engagement work regarding the next major Comprehensive Plan update. The proviso will be lifted after OPCD presents its work plan, including plans for a Racial Equity Toolkit, to the Planning, Land Use and Zoning Committee, or its successor committee.

Under the Washington State Growth Management Act, the City is required to update its Comprehensive Plan every eight years. The next major update is due in 2023. The Urban Village Strategy for growth was adopted as a foundation of the Comprehensive Plan in 1994 and has been the guiding strategy for comprehensive plans in Seattle ever since. The purpose of the urban village strategy is to concentrate growth in "urban villages" and "urban centers" where jobs, transit and services are readily available.

In the 25 years since adoption of the first Comprehensive Plan, communities of color throughout the city have been displaced from areas like the Central District. Data suggests that this is largely driven by a lack of housing options, particularly in areas with high access to opportunity north of the Ship Canal, in the face of unanticipated growth. Coupled with restrictions on development capacity, this has led to gentrification of areas such as the Central District, Chinatown-International District, Beacon Hill, Columbia City, and Delridge.

In 2018, the Council adopted Statement of Legislative Intent (SLI) 29-4-B-1, which requested that "OPCD, DON, and OCR prepare a racial equity analysis of Seattle's strategy for accommodating growth" as part of "pre-planning work in anticipation of the next major update to the Comprehensive Plan." The Council has received a preliminary response to this SLI. A final response is due on December 1, 2019.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OPCD	1	A	2

This Council Budget Action would impose the following budget proviso:

"None of the money appropriated in the 2020 budget for the Office of Planning and Community Development for outreach and engagement regarding the next major update to the Comprehensive Plan may be spent unless the Chair of the Council's Planning, Land Use and Zoning committee, or the successor committee with purview over the Office of Planning and Community Development, files a certification with the City Clerk that the Office of Planning and Community Development, the Department of Neighborhoods, and the Office for Civil Rights have briefed the committee on their work plan for Comprehensive Plan outreach and engagement, including a racial equity toolkit."

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OPCD	2	B	1

Budget Action Title: Proviso \$500,000 in OPCD for the Comprehensive Plan Environmental Impact Statement

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: Yes

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Teresa Mosqueda

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Lish Whitson

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action imposes a proviso on \$500,000 in the Office of Planning and Community Development's (OPCD's) budget to ensure that certain issues are studied in an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) if an EIS is required for the next major Comprehensive Plan update. Any EIS would study a range of alternatives. OPCD expects to use these funds to contract with a consultant to prepare the EIS. The proviso requires that the contract with an EIS consultant provides for:

- (1) Analysis of a growth alternative addressing additional housing capacity and diversity - including duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes, and row houses - in areas of the city currently zoned exclusively for single-family houses;
- (2) Development of strategies to minimize displacement of low-income residents and communities of color; and
- (3) Analysis of an alternative name for single-family areas and single-family zones, such as Neighborhood Residential.

Background

Seattle's Comprehensive Plan is a 20-year vision and roadmap for Seattle's future growth. A major update is undertaken every eight years. The City's next Comprehensive Plan update will look ahead to June 2023. OPCD is conducting pre-planning in 2019 and will formally launch the Comprehensive Plan update process in 2020.

The Comprehensive Plan's "Urban Village Strategy" for growth, adopted in 1994, concentrates jobs,

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OPCD	2	B	1

housing, and services into four categories of urban villages. It has been the guiding strategy for Comprehensive Plans in Seattle ever since. Of all the areas that allow residential uses in Seattle, 25 percent allows for multifamily residential development, while 75 percent is zoned exclusively for single-family detached houses.

Seattle has seen unprecedented growth over the last decade, adding more than 120,000 residents since 2010 - and this trend is expected to continue. Since 2006, over 80 percent of Seattle's growth has occurred in urban centers and villages. Only 5 percent of new housing units in Seattle from 2010 to 2017 were built in areas zoned Single-family. Even as the population of Seattle as a whole has increased significantly, the population density in some single-family areas has decreased.

Statement of Legislative Intent 29-4-B-1-2019 requested that "OPCD, DON, and OCR prepare a racial equity analysis of Seattle's strategy for accommodating growth" as part of "pre-planning work in anticipation of the next major update to the Comprehensive Plan." The racial equity toolkit is expected to provide policy options to increase the equity of Seattle's growth strategy and address the legacy of discrimination and exclusion in Seattle's public policies and investments, in particular the inequity inherent in the City's Single-family zoning. Washington State House Bill 1923 amended the Revised Code of Washington to encourage cities to adopt additional methods to accommodate residential growth.

Environmental review will likely be required for any policy options to promote greater economic and racial diversity across Seattle's communities by allowing greater housing flexibility in Seattle's current single-family zones. Any EIS will study a range of alternatives. This proviso requires that changes to single-family zones and other alternatives to minimize displacement be among the alternatives studied if an EIS is prepared for the next major Comprehensive Plan update.

This Council budget action would impose the following budget proviso:

"Of the appropriation in the Office of Planning and Community Development (OPCD), \$500,000 is appropriated solely for the purpose of retaining a consultant or consultants to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), if it is determined by OPCD that an EIS is warranted based on the proposed impacts of the next major Comprehensive Plan update. If required, OPCD is expected to sign a contract for consultant assistance to prepare an EIS in 2020. The appropriation may not be used for any other purpose. If OPCD determines that an EIS is necessary for the next major update, OPCD shall file with the City Clerk a contract with a consultant to study a range of alternatives, including, but not limited to:

1. At least one growth alternative that provides additional housing capacity and housing type diversity in single-family areas.
2. At least one growth alternative that uses other strategies to minimize displacement of low-income residents and communities of color.
3. At least one growth alternative that studies an alternative name for Single-family zones, such as Neighborhood Residential.

The areas of study identified (items 1-3 above) may be combined into one alternative or studied separately. In developing the EIS scope, OPCD should consider other actions to increase residential building capacity, such as those listed in RCW 36.70A.600."

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OPCD	3	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$35,000 GF to OPCD for a natural capital valuation study

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lisa Herbold

Council Members: Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw

Staff Analyst: Lish Whitson

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$35,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(35,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(35,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action adds \$35,000 GF to the Office of Planning and Community Development (OPCD) to contract with an expert in ecosystem services to identify how critical ecosystem services may be incorporated into key areas of City planning and reporting to advance the City's environmental sustainability priorities, with a focus on environmental justice and racial equity. OPCD intends to begin work on the next Comprehensive Plan update in 2020. These funds would be used to consult with experts in ecosystem services on how to embed valuation of natural resources and recognition of ecosystem services into the scope of the next major update to the Comprehensive Plan.

Budget Action Transactions

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OPCD	3	B	1

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Increase GF support for natural capital valuation study		0	0	OPCD - PC000	OPCD - BO-PC-X2P00 - Planning and Community Development	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$35,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OPCD	100	A	1

Budget Action Title: Pass CB 119676 OPCD Equitable Development Initiative interfund loan extension

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Lish Whitson

Council Bill or Resolution: CB 119676

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action recommends passage of Council Bill (C.B.) 119676. This legislation would extend an interfund loan for the Equitable Development Initiative (EDI) program by one year to December 31, 2020. Without the extension, the interfund loan is due on December 31, 2019. With the extension, the interfund loan will be paid from the sale of the former Civic Square Block (anticipated in 2020).

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OSE	1	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$136,291 GF and 1.0 FTE Strategic Advisor 1 to OSE to support the Green New Deal Oversight Board and the climate action interdepartmental team and impose a proviso

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: Yes

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Mike O'Brien

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Yolanda Ho

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$136,291	
Net Balance Effect	\$(136,291)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(136,291)	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action adds \$136,291 GF in ongoing support to the Office of Sustainability and Environment (OSE). In September 2019, the Council passed Ordinance 125926, establishing the Green New Deal Oversight Board (Board) and creating an interdepartmental team (IDT) to implement climate actions. The legislation anticipated that both entities would be staffed by OSE, which does not currently have sufficient staff capacity to support either. This action provides staff support for the Board and IDT by adding \$116,291 GF for 1.0 FTE Strategic Advisor 1, assuming a start date of April 1, 2020. It also adds \$20,000 GF to compensate Board members for whom participating on the Board presents a financial hardship; this amount assumes all 19 members qualify for half of the year.

The Strategic Advisor position will provide administrative support for the Board and coordinate the efforts

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OSE	1	B	1

of the IDT, which will be comprised of representatives from the Department of Parks and Recreation, Seattle Department of Transportation, Office of Planning and Community Development, Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections, Office of Housing, Seattle Public Utilities, Seattle City Light, Office of Economic Development, Seattle Department of Human Resources, Office of Emergency Management, Department of Neighborhoods, the Mayor's Office, City Council, City Council Central Staff, and other departments as needed. The IDT will facilitate the development and creation of annual climate actions for all City departments that will collectively result in the elimination of climate pollutants by 2030, and measure progress towards this goal.

This Budget Action imposes the following budget proviso:

"Of the appropriation in the 2020 budget for the Office of Sustainability and Environment, \$20,000 is appropriated solely for compensation to Green New Deal Oversight Board members for whom participation on the Board presents a financial hardship and may be spent for no other purpose."

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Increase GF support for Green New Deal Oversight Board member compensation		0	0	OSE - SE000	OSE - BO-SE-X1000 - Office of Sustainability and Environment	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$20,000
2	Pocket Adjustments		0	0	OSE - SE000	OSE - BO-SE-X1000 - Office of Sustainability and Environment	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$116,291
3	Pocket Adjustments	StratAdvsr1,Exempt	1	1	OSE - SE000	OSE - BO-SE-X1000 - Office of Sustainability and Environment	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$0

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OSE	2	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$765,000 Sweetened Beverage Tax (SBT) to OSE, add \$960,000 SBT to HSD, add \$300,000 SBT to SPR, add \$475,000 SBT to DEEL, cut \$2,500,000 SBT from DON, and impose a proviso

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: Yes

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: Yes

Primary Sponsor: Mike O'Brien

Council Members: Abel Pacheco, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Yolanda Ho

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$0	
Net Balance Effect	\$0	
Other Funds		
Sweetened Beverage Tax Fund (00155)		
Revenues	\$0	
Expenditures	\$0	
Net Balance Effect	\$0	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$0	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action reduces one-time Sweetened Beverage Tax (SBT) support for capital improvements in the P-Patch program in the Department of Neighborhood (DON) from \$3,000,000 to \$500,000. Currently, the P-Patch Program receives \$200,000 of Parks District funding annually to support

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OSE	2	B	1

maintenance but has otherwise not received substantial capital improvement funding since 2008.

The \$2,500,000 decrease in SBT is redirected to other priorities, including those identified by the SBT Community Advisory Board (CAB). This action increases SBT support in the Office of Sustainability and Environment (OSE), Human Services Department (HSD), Department of Education and Early Learning (DEEL) and Seattle Parks and Recreation (SPR) for the following one-time expenditures, all of which are eligible for SBT funding under Seattle Municipal Code 5.53.055:

1. Adds \$75,000 SBT to OSE for consultant services to assess scratch cooking infrastructure at Seattle Public Schools (SPS). SPS Nutrition Services does not currently have the capability to prepare food from scratch, which would improve the freshness, quality, variety, and taste of school food. An assessment of operational and renovation requirements to transition to scratch cooking will provide SPS with recommendations and cost estimates to implement this change;
2. Adds \$300,000 SBT to SPR and \$140,000 SBT to OSE for installation of water bottle filling stations at community centers and Seattle Public Schools, respectively, to encourage youth to drink more water. Investments should be prioritized for neighborhoods with higher proportions of low-income households and people of color;
3. Adds \$960,000 SBT to HSD to provide micro-grants to food banks, meal program sites, and home child care programs for kitchen equipment and supplies, such as refrigerators, commercial grade ovens and other appliances, to help them provide fresh food options;
4. Adds \$225,000 SBT to OSE for consultant services to develop an evaluation plan for all SBT-supported programs. This will assess the evaluation capacity needs across SBT-funded programs and services and create a plan to evaluate these programs and services, including identifying shared measurement protocols to collect common measures;
5. Adds \$100,000 SBT to DEEL to develop strategies to provide diapers to families for whom a lack of access to diapers presents a barrier to using child care services;
6. Adds \$225,000 SBT to OSE for an additional 450 Fresh Bucks vouchers, which received a \$2,000,000 SBT increase in the 2020 Proposed Budget. This allows OSE to offer a total of 6,450 vouchers to both SNAP-eligible residents and those in the "food security gap" (i.e., people who experience food insecurity but do not qualify for other food assistance programs);
7. Adds \$375,000 SBT to DEEL to evaluate how the City can facilitate connecting families with child care providers and develop strategies based on best practices from other jurisdictions. This could involve developing informational materials (e.g., one-pagers and booklets), including translation services, to help connect families with child care providers and conduct community outreach to distribute these materials; and
8. Adds \$100,000 SBT to OSE for consultant support to assist with the CAB's annual report and other materials, and analyze key issue areas, such as opportunities and gaps in prenatal-to-aged three programs and services in Seattle.

This Budget Action imposes the following proviso:

"Of the appropriations in the 2020 budget for the Department of Neighborhoods, \$500,000 is appropriated for capital improvements for P-Patch gardens located within Healthy Food Priority Areas, as

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OSE	2	B	1

presented on page 22 of the Healthy Food Availability & Food Bank Network Report, published in February 2019, and may be spent for no other purpose. Furthermore, the Council anticipates that funding will be prioritized for gardens located within areas where all three factors - lower income, longer travel times to healthy food retailers, and higher percentage of unhealthy food retailers - are present."

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Increase SBT support for strategies to provide families with diapers		0	0	DEEL - EE000	DEEL - BO-EE-IL100 - Early Learning	00155 - Sweetened Beverage Tax Fund	2020	\$0	\$100,000
2	Increase SBT support to connect families to child care		0	0	DEEL - EE000	DEEL - BO-EE-IL100 - Early Learning	00155 - Sweetened Beverage Tax Fund	2020	\$0	\$375,000
3	Decrease SBT support for P-Patch program		0	0	DON - DN000	DON - BO-DN-I3300 - Community Building	00155 - Sweetened Beverage Tax Fund	2020	\$0	\$(2,500,000)
4	Increase SBT for micro-grants to purchase supplies		0	0	HSD - HS000	HSD - BO-HS-H1000 - Supporting Affordability and Livability	00155 - Sweetened Beverage Tax Fund	2020	\$0	\$960,000
5	Increase SBT support for Community Advisory Board consultant support		0	0	OSE - SE000	OSE - BO-SE-X1000 - Office of Sustainability and Environment	00155 - Sweetened Beverage Tax Fund	2020	\$0	\$100,000
6	Increase SBT support for evaluation plan		0	0	OSE - SE000	OSE - BO-SE-X1000 - Office of Sustainability and Environment	00155 - Sweetened Beverage Tax Fund	2020	\$0	\$225,000
7	Increase SBT support for Fresh Bucks vouchers		0	0	OSE - SE000	OSE - BO-SE-X1000 - Office of Sustainability and Environment	00155 - Sweetened Beverage Tax Fund	2020	\$0	\$225,000
8	Increase SBT support for scratch cooking at Seattle Public Schools		0	0	OSE - SE000	OSE - BO-SE-X1000 - Office of Sustainability and Environment	00155 - Sweetened Beverage Tax Fund	2020	\$0	\$75,000
9	Increase SBT support for water filling stations at Seattle Public Schools		0	0	OSE - SE000	OSE - BO-SE-X1000 - Office of Sustainability and Environment	00155 - Sweetened Beverage Tax Fund	2020	\$0	\$140,000
10	Increase SBT support for water bottle filling stations at community centers		0	0	SPR - PR000	SPR - BO-PR-10000 - Cost Center Maintenance and Repairs	00155 - Sweetened Beverage Tax Fund	2020	\$0	\$300,000

Healthy Food Availability & Food Bank Network Report

FEBRUARY 2019

Public Health
Seattle & King County



Seattle Children's[®]
HOSPITAL • RESEARCH • FOUNDATION

Research Institute

SUGGESTED CITATION

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CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY Healthy food availability & food bank network.....	3
SECTION 1 What do we know about access to healthy food?	5
Objective	6
Results.....	6
Discussion.....	11
SECTION 2 Assessment of food environments by neighborhood: which areas should we prioritize for increasing access to healthy food?	16
Objective	17
Results.....	17
Discussion.....	23
SECTION 3 What is the price and availability of healthy food in Seattle stores?.....	32
Objective	33
Results.....	33
Discussion.....	46
SECTION 4 A. Who experiences food insecurity in Seattle?	56
B. Who falls into the “food security gap”?.....	56
Objective	57
Section 4A. Who experiences food insecurity in Seattle?	57
Results.....	57
Section 4b. Who falls into the food security gap?	67
Results.....	67
Discussion.....	69
SECTION 5 Meeting the need: What do we know about Seattle’s food bank network?	85
Objective	86
Results.....	87
Discussion.....	96
APPENDIX A Evaluation team structure and team biographies	103
APPENDIX B Seattle healthy food survey	110
APPENDIX C Ground truthing	129
APPENDIX D Data sources of UW CPHN SNAP-eligible data	133
APPENDIX E Food bank network analysis appendix items	136

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | HEALTHY FOOD AVAILABILITY & FOOD BANK NETWORK

The Seattle Sweetened Beverage Tax Ordinance 125324 requires the “4) identification and assessment of food deserts in the city and 5) [assessment of] the effectiveness and efficiency of the food bank network in the city.” Input from the Sweetened Beverage Tax Community Advisory Board, the Seattle Sweetened Beverage Tax Evaluation City Review Team, community and research experts, and published studies shaped our approach to developing this report, which has five sections (Figure 1):

KEY FINDINGS

1. **What do we know about access to healthy food?** From an early almost exclusive focus on the physical distance to supermarkets – the original “food desert” – our understanding of access to healthy food has evolved to include five dimensions of access: *availability, accessibility/convenience, affordability, acceptability, and accommodation*.
2. **Which Seattle areas should we prioritize for increasing access to healthy food?** When we expand the assessment of food environments to include income, travel times to healthy food retailers, and how inundated an area is by retailers selling less healthy food, we find that healthy food priority areas are clustered near the southern boundary around the Duwamish waterway (including Georgetown, South Park, Delridge, and High Point). We also see pockets throughout Seattle including neighborhoods in the north end, where, although most of their neighbors are economically secure, low-income residents – especially those who rely on public transportation – may face challenges in accessing healthy food.
3. **How available is and what does healthy food cost in Seattle?** Larger food stores are more likely to carry healthy food items compared to smaller food stores. In lower-income neighborhoods and neighborhoods with a higher percentage of Black or Hispanic populations, there is a lower availability of large food stores and healthy foods. At the same time, when available, protein, milk, and vegetables tended to cost less in these neighborhoods than in high-income neighborhoods. In contrast, fruit was more expensive in lower-income neighborhoods than in high-income neighborhoods.
4. **Who and how many people experience food insecurity in Seattle?** In Seattle, about 13% of adults experience food insecurity (not having enough money for food). Seattle families with children experienced higher rates of food insecurity, from 22% of families with young children (Best Starts for Kids Survey) to 51% of low-income families with children (Seattle Shopping and Wellness Survey). While estimates vary across data sources, we saw consistent patterns showing that in general, people of color, lower-income, less educated, and those who identified as lesbian, gay, or bisexual more commonly reported experiences of food insecurity. Participation in SNAP/Basic Food continued to rise among one age group: older adults. Not until 300% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) do we see food insecurity begin to drop to a low level for Seattle adults; for people of color, it is at 400% FPL. In 2017, about 13,400 Seattle residents experienced food insecurity, yet made too much income to qualify for food assistance benefits. The estimate would be higher if it included people who, although receiving benefits, still experience food insecurity.
5. **How is the food bank network meeting the needs of its clients?** Seattle food bank survey respondents reported distributing more than 22,885,000 pounds of food each year. Food banks described an increase in need, reporting more visits from older adults, homeless, and people living further north and south. Among the 60% of food bank respondents who reported a rise in visits over the last year, 39% reported their funding remained the same or was reduced. To keep up with

demand, 65% of food bank respondents reported having to reduce the variety and 41% had to reduce the amount of food offered to each client. A majority (68%) of food banks reported having less than 10% of their budget for direct food purchases. Clients of food banks expressed the desire for consistent access to quality food such as fresh produce and proteins, and emphasized the importance of maintaining a sense of dignity at the food bank such as by creating experiences that replicate those at a grocery store. Food banks' reported hours of distribution revealed limited hours over the weekend and evenings, which may signal an additional gap in access. To more effectively serve clients, staff emphasized addressing operational needs such as sufficient staffing and space, more purchasing power, and investments in coordinated mobile systems to support procurement and delivery.

FINAL REMARKS

We hope the report is a resource for people and organizations interested in building equitable access to healthy food in Seattle. It provides a comprehensive and updated snapshot of what access to healthy food looks like in Seattle. This report concludes the report required by Ordinance 125324 to assess access to healthy food and the food bank network in Seattle.

Figure 1. Report of healthy food availability and the food bank network in Seattle

Section	Methods
1. What do we know about access to healthy food?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literature review of more than 175 articles, reports, and websites published over past 10 years
2. Assessment of food environments by neighborhood: which areas should we prioritize for increasing access to healthy food?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified healthy food priority areas using measures of 1) income, 2) multi-mode travel times to healthy food retailers, and 3) inundation of less healthy retailers in an area
3. What is the price and availability of healthy food in Seattle stores?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveyed a sample of 134 food stores across Seattle, plus all 23 food stores in the neighborhoods of High Point, Haller Lake, and South Park, to measure availability and price of 19 healthy food items
4. Who experiences food insecurity in Seattle? Who falls into the "food security gap"?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified disparities and estimated rates of food insecurity by analyzing 5 survey datasets and review of community reports; estimate number of people who are food insecure and have incomes that do not qualify for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
5. Meeting the need: what do we know about Seattle's food bank network?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviewed 13 food bank staff; conducted 7 focus groups (3 English, 1 each in Vietnamese, Russian, Cantonese, and Spanish) with 47 food bank clients; surveyed 25 of 30 Seattle food banks

SECTION 1 | WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD?

SUMMARY

To identify domains of access to healthy food, we reviewed over 175 scientific articles, reports, and websites published since 2007. To capture context specific to Seattle, we also reviewed non-academic local reports describing food access. We describe the history and evolution of the concept of “food desert” and discuss the multidimensional approaches to improving healthy food access in Seattle.

Key findings

Recent research on access to healthy foods in the United States has been conducted amid increasing concern about obesity and associated health outcomes, with particular attention to disparities in healthy food access related to income and race/ethnicity. To date, simply improving the *availability* of healthy food has not been enough to drive improvements in diet quality and health outcomes, or to close the healthy-eating gap between high- and low-income households. Our understanding of healthy food access has evolved from the original “food desert” concept (with an early and almost exclusive focus on physical distance between residents’ homes and local supermarkets) to include multiple dimensions of access including *availability*, *accessibility/convenience*, *affordability*, *acceptability*, and *accommodation*. In the Seattle area and elsewhere, research on food access has gone beyond simple measures of store proximity to consider the extent to which healthy food choices are associated with *affordability*, transportation mode (*accessibility/convenience*), type of grocery store (*accessibility/convenience*, and *accommodation*), and a variety of personal and social factors.

SECTION 1 | WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD?

OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this section is to review the literature on healthy food access so we can refine our understanding (a) of *multiple dimensions of healthy food access* in Seattle and (b) of the roles these dimensions may play in reducing disparities in nutritional quality and health outcomes.

In the 19th century, scientific interest in the relationship between diet and health was driven by concerns about malnutrition among impoverished populations. In the 21st century, concerns about widening disparities in nutrition-related diseases such as obesity and diabetes have rekindled this interest and focused attention on the role of physical access to healthy food¹. Following a nationwide red alert about the health consequences of our rapidly spreading obesity epidemic, federal, state, and local governments embraced the notion that eliminating “food deserts”—locations with limited access to nutritious food, especially in low-income areas—would reduce low dietary quality and related health disparities.

In this context, the Seattle Sweetened Beverage Tax (Ordinance 125324) requires as part of the evaluation activities the “4) identification and assessment of food deserts in the city.” As we prepared to address this requirement, we solicited input from City of Seattle staff in the Human Services Department and the Office of Sustainability and Environment, researchers at the UW Center for Public Health Nutrition, and other stakeholders. A message we heard repeatedly was that the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) definition of “food desert” did not adequately capture the nuances and multiple domains of access to healthy food, an insight that set the stage for our review of the food access literature.

With the goal of understanding the evolution of scientific thinking about healthy food access, we queried the scientific search engine PubMed (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/>) using the following terms, alone and in combination: food access, food insecurity, domains of access, food desert, food environment, inequality, disparities and inequity. We also read non-academic literature, primarily from government websites, pertaining to food access in Seattle and King County and reviewed sources identified by team members and experts in the field. Overall, we reviewed more than 175 articles, reports, and websites published after 2007. We chose 2007 as our cut-off because we found comprehensive historical reviews published in 2008 and later years.

RESULTS

DIMENSIONS OF FOOD ACCESS—MOVING TOWARD A MORE COMPREHENSIVE VIEW

Origins of the “food desert” concept

Introduced in Scotland in the early 1990s,² the term “food desert” was defined in the 2008 United States Farm Bill as “an area...with limited access to affordable and nutritious food, particularly such an area composed of predominantly lower income neighborhoods and communities.”^{3,4} In a 2009 report³ to Congress, the U.S. Department of Agriculture outlined a framework in which individual, social, and environmental characteristics – including access to supermarkets – might influence food choices, diet, and health outcomes. In this context, “food deserts” were proposed as a potential contributor to nutrition-related health disparities.

Disparities in access confounded with food insecurity

Neighborhoods with large communities of color often experience disproportionate rates of morbidity, mortality, and adverse health outcomes, and these outcomes have been associated with environmental characteristics such as residential segregation, poverty, and neighborhood deprivation—including fewer supermarkets.^{2,5} One study found that African American neighborhoods had 48% fewer chain supermarkets than their white neighborhood counterparts and Hispanic neighborhoods had only 32% as many chain supermarkets as non-Hispanic neighborhoods.⁶ In addition, disparities have been found in quality, variety, quantity, and price of healthy food, reflecting inequities across several domains of access.^{2,7,8} Among communities of color, access to healthy food is often confounded with food insecurity (limited or uncertain access to adequate food). Elevated rates of food insecurity *and* limited access to supermarkets in their neighborhoods² have been reported for African American,^{2,6,9,10} Latino², and Navajo^{11,12} communities.

Government supports elimination of food deserts

Two years after the Farm Bill defined food deserts, the 2010 Healthy Food Financing Initiative (HFFI) made more than \$400 million available to eliminate food deserts, primarily by retaining and increasing the supply of supermarkets in areas with limited food access.¹³ The rationale went as follows: 1) some studies had shown that people made food choices based on what was immediately available in their neighborhoods,² 2) supermarkets and large grocery stores generally have lower prices and broader availability of healthy foods compared to smaller markets, 3) when given the option, low-income households may shop where food prices are lower,³ and 4) the purchase and consumption of more healthy foods improve diet quality and improve health.

Operational definitions of food deserts

Generally, food deserts have been defined as low-income areas (census tracts, ZIP codes, or census block groups) with low access to supermarkets. The USDA's Economic Research Service recently replaced its Food Desert Locator with the [Food Access Research Atlas](#), an on-line tool that identifies low-income census tracts and enables users to then identify areas with low food access by choosing one of two distances from the nearest supermarket, supercenter, or large grocery store. In urban areas, users choose between more than ½-mile and 1 mile away; in rural areas they choose between more than 10 miles and 20 miles away.

- Low-income census tracts are defined as those where either (a) >20% of the population is below the poverty level or (b) the tract's median family income (MFI) is ≤80% of the statewide MFI, based on the 2010 Decennial Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey.¹⁴⁻¹⁶
- Low-access is determined by the Euclidian or "straight-line" distance between the centers of two grid cells, one containing population-level poverty estimate and the other the nearest supermarket.

Limitations of the food desert concept

Supermarket proximity alone does not adequately measure access to healthy food

After using the USDA tools for identifying food deserts, researchers have concluded that simple proximity to a supermarket does not fully capture the nuances of access to healthy food.¹⁷ Using this measure alone can lead to inaccurate estimates of who does and does not have adequate access to

nutritious food.¹⁸ Problems with using this metric may be due to its reliance on the following assumptions:

- People can and do shop primarily at the grocery store closest to home.
- Full-service supermarkets are the primary source for nutritious foods and meet the needs and food preferences of all residents.
- Mode of transportation to/from food stores is the same for all residents.^{18,19}

Food deserts have limited association with diet and health outcomes

A 2012 systematic review concluded that proximity measures of supermarket availability were unrelated to dietary outcomes.²⁰ Another study concluded that “food swamps” (areas with a preponderance of stores selling fast food and junk food rather than healthy food options) were better than food deserts as predictors of neighborhood obesity rates.²¹ And a report focusing on policy applications of food deserts found that choosing slightly different boundaries to represent the same geographic area (i.e., census tracts vs. ZIP codes vs. census block groups) yielded inconsistent correlations with the outcomes of interest.¹⁹

The exclusive focus of food desert research on access to chain supermarkets and grocery stores highlights these retail outlets as sources of fresh produce but ignores the fact that they also sell vast amounts of cheap, unhealthy foods. A study in the San Francisco Bay Area found that small markets contributed to community food security and provided culturally acceptable foods at relatively low prices. The researchers noted, however, that small, full-service stores were no panacea, as it was often difficult for these neighborhood markets to maintain quality at low profit margins.²² Because the mix of foods sold in small and medium-sized stores is so heterogeneous, in-store assessments (as described in Section 3 of this report) may be the most accurate way to determine the availability of healthy foods.

As mentioned above, the 2010 Healthy Food Financing Initiative (HFFI) was designed to bring grocery stores and other healthy food retailers to underserved communities across America.¹³ The HFFI

"expands access to nutritious food in these communities through efforts such as developing and equipping grocery stores, small retailers, corner stores, and farmers markets selling healthy food."²³ However, multiple studies have found that introducing a new supermarket does little to change diet, increase access to nutritious food, or improve health among residents in the neighborhoods where these supermarkets have opened.^{24–26} While this result does not discount the importance of providing access to healthy foods, it suggests that access, while necessary, is not sufficient to move the needle on healthy diets or health outcomes in surrounding communities. In the Seattle area as well, proximity to the nearest supermarket is not associated with diet quality (research described below).

... introducing a new supermarket does little to change diet, increase access to nutritious food, or improve health... access, while necessary, is not sufficient to move the needle on healthy diets or health outcomes in surrounding communities.

Broadening our conceptualization of food access

The physical environment in which people obtain and eat food is only one component of food access. In the real world, people’s food choices are made in the (connected) contexts of policy, a broad set of food environments, and individual and social factors. Sections 3 and 5 provide details about various food environments in the City of Seattle, including the price and availability of healthy food at retail stores

and food banks throughout the city. Across all these settings, healthy food access can be limited by cost as well as capacity to address the risk of providing healthy, perishable foods.

Most sections of this report focus on the food environment and policy-backed supports to improve availability and access to food. However, policies that simply increase food access by introducing supermarkets do not improve dietary quality or health outcomes²⁷ and physical proximity to a supermarket does not assure utilization. Recent reviews have stressed that increasing access to healthy food is not enough to close the healthy-eating gap between high- and low-income families.²⁸ Individual and social factors also shape food choices and behaviors. For example, education and nutrition knowledge generally predict increased *preferences* for healthy foods,²⁶ although this can vary across populations.²⁹

Individual and social factors also shape food choices and behaviors.

Introducing the five dimensions of healthy food access

To consider a broader conceptualization of healthy food access, researchers have retooled five dimensions of healthcare access and applied them to healthy food access (Box 1). These dimensions proved very useful in our assessments of the Seattle food environment, and we refer to them throughout this report. Although the first three dimensions – *availability*, *accessibility/convenience*ⁱ, and *affordability* – have been studied extensively,²⁰ *accommodation* and *acceptability* could have equal or greater impacts on healthy food choices. While we had limited capacity to assess all five dimensions for the entire food system serving Seattle’s food insecure population, we were able to look at most dimensions in our assessment of the food bank network (Section 5).

Box 1. Dimensions of healthy food access^{20,30}

- **Availability:** adequacy of supply of healthy food, such as number of places to purchase produce and presence of certain types of restaurants in neighborhoods
- **Accessibility/Convenience:** geographic location of food supply and ease of getting to that location (key measures are travel time and distance)
- **Affordability:** Food prices, people’s perception of worth relative to food cost and ability to pay for food that is available (often measured by store audits or regional price indices)
- **Accommodation:** how well food sources accept and adapt to residents’ needs (store hours, types of payment accepted, offerings of culturally relevant food items)
- **Acceptability:** Attitudes regarding attributes of the local food environment and whether the supply of products meets personal standards (measured by surveys, interviews, focus groups)

Researching food access in Seattle

Research focusing on food access in the City of Seattle and King County has gone beyond the food desert concept by introducing dimensions of *affordability* and vulnerability, testing different definitions of low-income, and replacing “as-the-crow-flies” distance estimates with calculations of travel times in four different modes.

Using the U.S. Department of Agriculture definition of food desert, the Food Access Research Atlas identifies areas of north and south Seattle as low-income and low-access based on the ½-mile Euclidian

ⁱ To avoid confusion with the more general term “access,” we revised the original dimension “accessibility” to “accessibility/convenience “

(straight-line) distance from a supermarket, supercenter, or large grocery store. However, the Food Access Research Atlas does not factor in affordability or other components of healthy food access.

A 2012 study in King County measured access to supermarkets via four travel modes: walking, bicycling, riding transit, or driving within 10 minutes trip time for each mode. Food affordability was determined by stratifying seven supermarket chains as low-, medium-, and high-cost, and researchers tested different definitions of low-income (by census block groups) and vulnerability (which included lack of vehicle ownership) for households. Findings that fewer than 8% of low-income families lived within a 10-minute bus ride to a low- or medium-cost supermarket and more than 89% lived beyond a 10-minute walk to a low-cost supermarket³¹ provide a more nuanced perspective on the constraints and choices involved in food access.

While this study considered domains of *accessibility/convenience* and *affordability*, studying only low- or medium-income block groups fails to address food access barriers faced by low-income households living in high-income areas.¹⁹ Nationwide, an estimated 8.5 million low-income individuals live in moderate- and higher-income areas that are more than 1 mile from a supermarket.³² A study in Portland identified an abundance of “food mirages,” areas where supermarkets and grocery stores were plentiful, but healthful foods were unaffordable, especially in regions of gentrification.¹⁸

In “*Women in the Green Economy: Voices from Southeast Seattle*,” Got Green reported that 67% of the women surveyed cited cost as the largest barrier to healthy food; 23% cited geographic accessibility as another barrier.³³ Women in the Delridge neighborhood surveyed for a “*Seattle Women and Food Access Report*” in 2014 emphasized that lower food prices and increased economic ability could help remove barriers to accessing healthy food; they also cited the importance of improving public transportation, and some women supported cooperative ownership for local grocery stores.³⁴

The 2014 Seattle Obesity Study found that only one in three respondents bought most of the food for their household at the supermarket closest to home. And physical distance to a household’s primary supermarket was not linked to diet quality. Instead, income, education, and shopping at high-cost (compared to medium- and low-cost) stores was the best predictor of diet quality (probably reflecting unmeasured confounding rather than a causal relationship between high-cost supermarkets and higher fruit and vegetable intake). Cost for essentially the same 100 commonly consumed and widely available market-basket foods differed substantially, from an average \$224 at low-cost supermarkets to \$393 at high-cost supermarkets.¹⁷

Also in the Seattle area, a 2018 longitudinal study focused on correlates of dietary behaviors among middle-aged Hispanic and white women living in low-income neighborhoods and found weak relationships between most aspects of the food environment and dietary behaviors. There were two notable exceptions, however: among Hispanic women, the presence of ethnic food stores was associated with higher fruit and vegetable consumption, while among white women, having fast-food restaurants in the neighborhood was associated with consumption of more soft drinks and a higher percentage of calories consumed from fat. Regarding the finding in Hispanic women, this could be related to the *accommodation* and *acceptability* dimensions of food access, i.e., access to culturally relevant and recognizable fruits and vegetables. In addition, education showed different relationships to healthy eating in the two groups of women. Among white women, higher education was associated with higher consumption of fruits and vegetables and lower consumption of soft drinks; among Hispanic women, however, higher education was associated with consumption of a greater percentage of calories from fat.²⁹ This study found that women of differing ethnic groups did not respond similarly to

environment conditions or educational attainment, underscoring the importance of understanding the roles of individual, social, and cultural factors in actual dietary behavior.

Improving measurement of food access

Over a decade of research on food deserts, scientific understanding of food access has evolved considerably and researchers have developed new measures to address some of the shortcomings of the food desert concept. One such metric is the Modified Retail Food Environment Index (mRFEI),³⁵ which combines the *food desert concept's* emphasis on an area's lack of access to healthy foods with the *food swamp concept's* focus on areas where healthy food options are inundated with unhealthy food options. Another improved measure, the Healthy Food Priority Area index (HFPAi), was developed to examine the food environment of Baltimore City.⁵ Section 2 describes PHSKC's adaptation of the HFPAi to capture multiple dimensions of healthy food access in the City of Seattle.

DISCUSSION

Beyond food access

As concern about America's obesity epidemic grew, the food desert concept garnered a great deal of attention, interest, and governmental support, in part because it suggested a relatively straightforward solution in which a redistribution of supermarkets would improve food access, which would in turn lead to improvements in diet quality and health outcomes. Eliminating food deserts does not, however, appear to meaningfully improve either food access or health.¹ Cross-sectional evidence linking food deserts with residents' diet quality is weak and rigorous studies of newly introduced supermarkets in food deserts suggest that their presence does not result in improved dietary intake.

While the rationale behind the food desert concept had intuitive appeal, research has shown that framing food access as a function of the spatial distribution of supermarkets does not accurately describe people's actual food access behaviors. In addition, our literature review suggests that while education and nutrition knowledge predict preferences for healthy foods,²⁶ closing the healthy-eating gaps -- between high- and low-income families and between groups of different races/ethnicities -- may require interventions tailored to specific groups. Although a focus on food deserts can be framed as a food justice issue, this approach may have the unintended consequence of obscuring the need to focus on upstream causes of food insecurity such as poverty and the limitation it places on ability to meet basic needs.²⁷

The food desert concept fails to capture the nuances of healthy food access and ignores underlying structural inequalities that shape the local food environment and an individual's or household's access to healthy affordable food.^{5,20} Improving healthy food access requires careful consideration of multiple domains -- *accessibility/convenience, affordability, accommodation, availability, acceptability*, and possibly others as well. Meaningful improvement of dietary quality and health outcomes are more likely to occur when policies include a focus on upstream causes of food insecurity and health inequities such as poverty, racism, and unequal opportunity.²⁷

In conclusion, when addressing the issue of food insecurity in Seattle, it is important to consider the full spectrum of food access dimensions. Expanding our concept of food access beyond proximity-to-grocery-stores forces us to consider more broadly defined 'healthy food environments' and offers a meaningful context for understanding the barriers individuals and households face in accessing healthy food. In addition, Section 3 discusses disparities by race/ethnicity and income in the distribution of store

types across Seattle neighborhoods and Section 4 provides details about who in Seattle experiences food insecurity.

Limitations

This review aimed to provide a narrative summary of the current literature about neighborhood healthy food access. Unfortunately, research on this topic has struggled to define and delineate the aspects of healthy food access that impact diet quality. The evidence base is also limited by the absence of empirical tests of comprehensive models of diet quality that examine potential influences of various environmental, social, and individual factors on diet quality.

Our approach to examining the literature and its relevance to Seattle also has limitations, which include conducting a selective narrative review rather than a systematic review. We did not comprehensively evaluate study quality or extract data from the studies to conduct a quantitative synthesis. Given the general, non-academic audience for this report and interest in local information, we summarized studies to provide a qualitative synthesis of the current knowledge about food access. Our literature review emphasized public health research and practice. The PubMed search engine we used included biomedical literature, life science journals, and online books, so we could have missed relevant studies in health economics or social sciences research literature. Although the literature base is continually growing, we limited the end date of our review to November 2018 and might miss more recently published relevant articles.

Finally, because we did not include “student” or “campus” in our search terms, our review did not address food insecurity among college students. As reported in Section 2 of this report, food insecurity is high in Seattle’s University District (and among 18-24 year olds) and the University District is identified as meeting two of the three factors we used to define a healthy food priority area.

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SECTION 2 | ASSESSMENT OF FOOD ENVIRONMENTS BY NEIGHBORHOOD: WHICH AREAS SHOULD WE PRIORITIZE FOR INCREASING ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD?

SUMMARY

This section identifies healthy food priority areas (HFPA) in Seattle – locations to prioritize for improving access to healthy, affordable food. The analysis goes beyond locating food deserts (distance to nearest supermarket in low-income areas) by including three of the five domains of access to healthy food described in Section 1: *affordability* (ability to pay), *accessibility/convenience* (location and ease of transport), and *availability* (adequacy of food supply). We identified areas that had higher poverty levels and looked for overlap with areas that had longer travel times to the four nearest healthy food retailers and/or areas inundated by retailers selling less healthy options than retailers selling healthy food (such as produce).

Key findings

While Delridge and areas in north and south Seattle are specified as food deserts according to United States Department of Agriculture, additional analyses show the following nuances:

- Areas with higher concentrations of poverty are located at the northern city boundary, pockets of areas around Greenwood and Sand Point, the University District, as well as from the Central District extending south into Southeast and West Seattle.
- People with longer travel times to healthy food retailers lived in areas by water, Eastlake, the corridor around the Duwamish waterway (including Georgetown, South Park, Delridge, and High Point), and the University District. Longer travel times are likely to impact lower-income households living in these areas more than wealthier households.
- One-way travel times to healthy options were almost four minutes longer for people living in areas with a profusion of food retailers selling less healthy options compared to areas with more balanced options for food (11 minutes vs. 7 minutes).
- The healthy food priority areas near the southern boundary around the Duwamish waterway (including Georgetown, South Park, Delridge, and High Point) overlapped on all three factors: lower income, longer travel times to healthy food retailers, and higher percentage of unhealthy food retailers. We also identified small areas across Seattle including neighborhoods in the north end, where, although most of their neighbors are economically secure, low-income residents – especially those who rely on public transportation – may face challenges in accessing healthy food.

SECTION 2 | ASSESSMENT OF FOOD ENVIRONMENTS BY NEIGHBORHOOD: WHICH AREAS SHOULD WE PRIORITIZE FOR INCREASING ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD?

OBJECTIVE

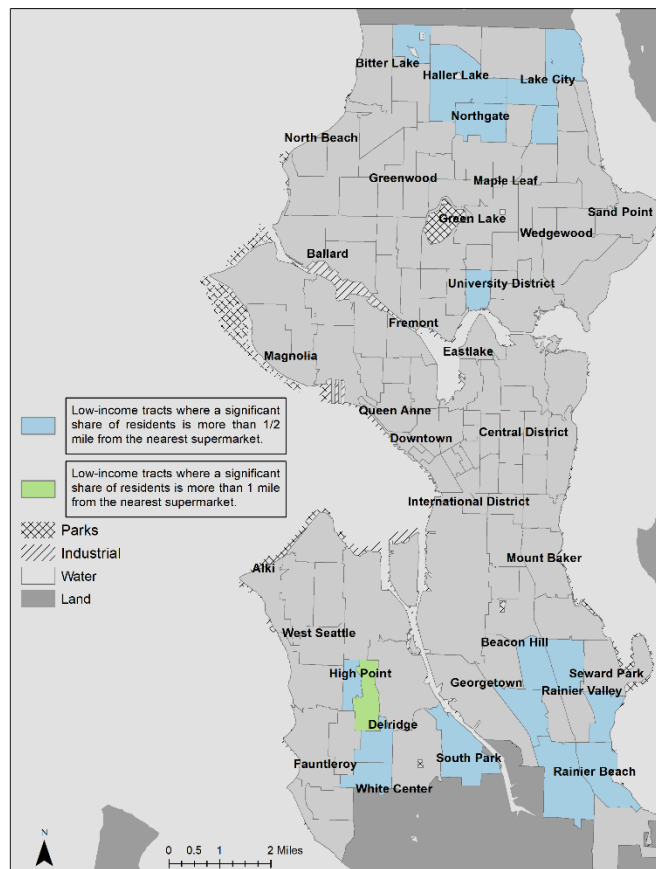
The objective of this section is to identify healthy food priority areas (HFPA) in Seattle – locations to prioritize for improving access to healthy, affordable food. The Seattle Sweetened Beverage Tax (Ordinance 125324) asks for the “identification and assessment of food deserts in the city.” As reviewed in Section 1, assessing the food environment has evolved beyond the original food desert calculation of proximity to supermarkets. Concerns about using this metric include assuming people shop primarily at the supermarket closest to home or that supermarkets are the only place people shop for produce (which excludes other categories of retailers with produce sections, such as ethnic groceries, warehouses, and produce or farmer’s markets). Similarly, people we consulted (local community and subject matter experts) about this work called for us to examine other known domains of access to healthy food. Of the five dimensions of food access introduced in Section 1, we found reliable data to look at three dimensions: *affordability* (ability to pay), *accessibility/convenience* (location and ease of transport), and *availability* (adequacy of food supply). We adapted methods of a recent report assessing inequities in the food environment in Baltimore¹ and identifying healthy food priority areas. The results from our analyses identify areas in Seattle where low-income households live and where access to healthy, affordable food and a healthy food environment is limited. We compare results to food desert locations identified by the USDA Food Access Research Atlas. We also compare results to areas where low-income households have limited food retail access, as identified by a 2013 report from the City of Seattle Office of Sustainability and Environment.

RESULTS

FOOD DESERT LOCATIONS, ACCORDING TO THE USDA FOOD ACCESS RESEARCH ATLAS

The term food desert refers to a low-income neighborhood with limited or no access to a supermarket. The [USDA Food Access Research Atlas](#) identifies Delridge as the only neighborhood that qualifies as a food desert using the 1-mile distance criterion. Using the ½-mile distance criterion, several other neighborhoods, predominately in North and South Seattle, are considered food deserts (Figure 1). At the end of this section, we discuss how the food deserts identified here compare to healthy food priority areas that emerged from our additional analyses. See addendum at the end of this section for detailed methods.

Figure 1. Food desert locations identified by USDA Food Access Research Atlas



Note: A food desert refers to a low-income neighborhood with limited or no access to a supermarket. The USDA Food Access Research Atlas (<https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/>) identifies Delridge as the only neighborhood that qualifies as a food desert using the 1-mile distance criterion. Using the ½-mile distance criterion, several other neighborhoods, predominately in North and South Seattle, are considered food deserts.

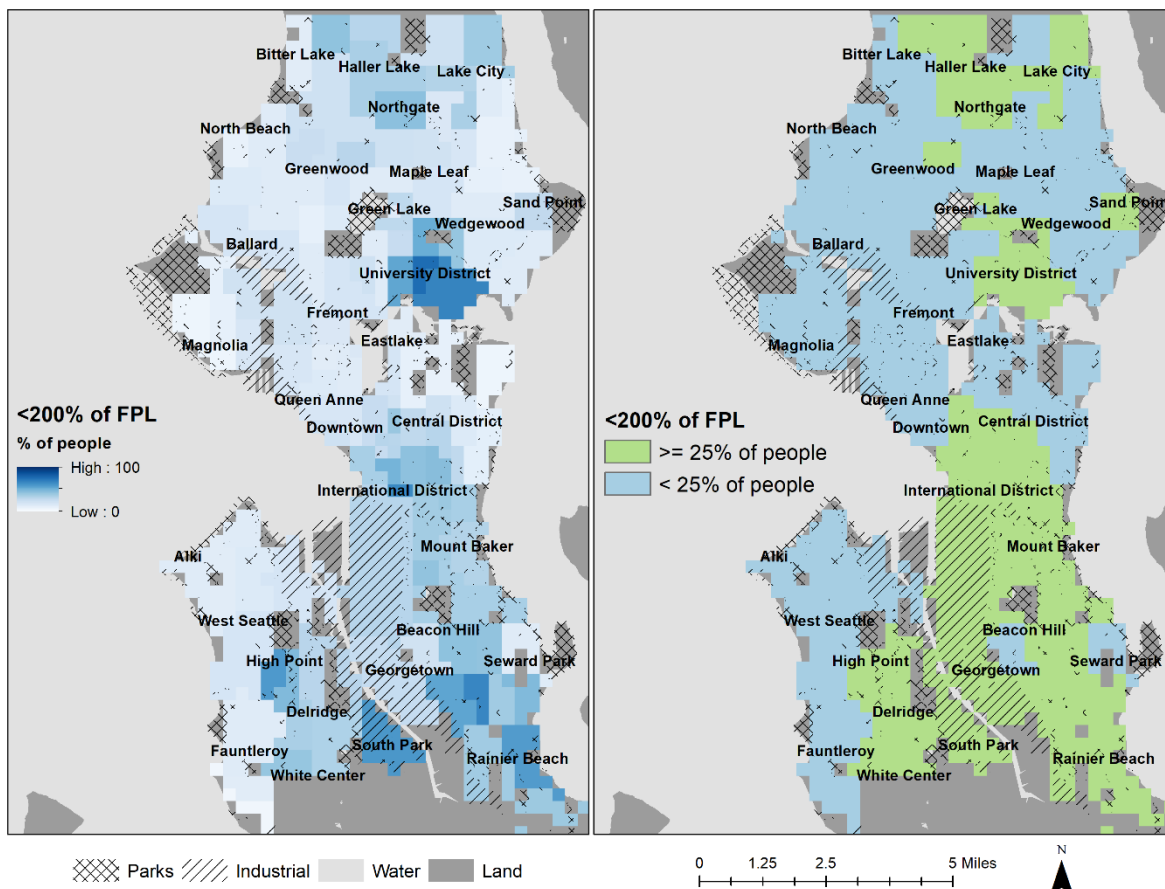
AREAS WITH HIGHER POVERTY LEVELS

While Section 3 of this report gives information about the price of food, another aspect of looking at the dimension of affordability is by looking at income. We used the American Community Survey data for 2012 through 2016 to analyze areas by percent of people living below 200% Federal Poverty Level (FPL). We selected 200% FPL because it is Washington state's cutoff for participation in the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Figure 2 shows a map on the left with the distribution of percent of people living below 200% FPL. The darkest shaded areas have the highest percent of people living below 200% FPL. The map on the right shows areas where at least a quarter of people live below 200% FPL. We chose a cut point of 25% because it allows us to see predominantly low-income areas as well as areas with moderate concentrations of low-income households. We found that higher poverty areas are at the northern city boundary, pockets of areas around Greenwood and Sand Point, the University District, as well as from the Central District extending into Southeast and West Seattle.

...higher poverty areas are at the northern city boundary, pockets of areas around Greenwood and Sand Point, the University District, as well as from the Central District extending south into Southeast and West Seattle.

south into Southeast and West Seattle. We estimate that approximately 182,500 [95% CI, 95,800 – 262,200] people of all ages in the City of Seattle have a household income below 200% FPL.

Figure 2. Income <200% Federal Poverty Level in Seattle



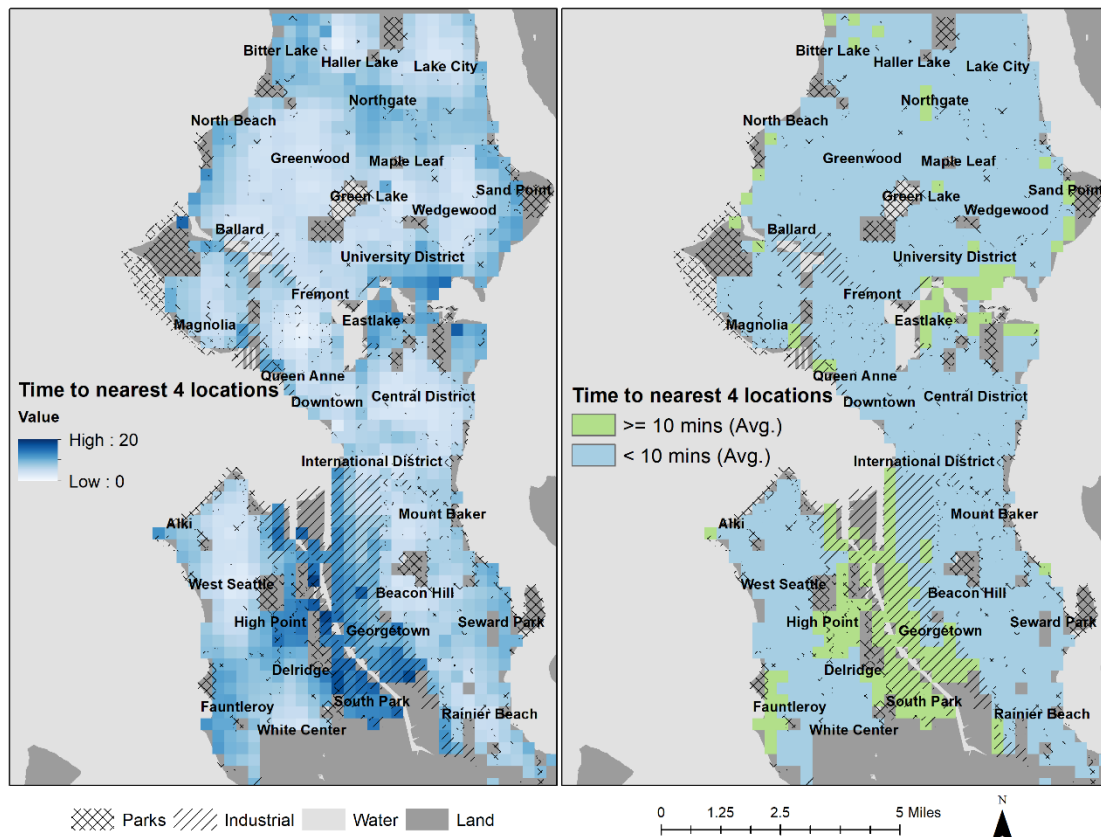
Note: At left, we see areas (census tracts) with least to most percent of people living below 200% FPL, which is the cutoff for income eligibility for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance in Washington State. At right, we see areas where more than a quarter of people are living below 200% FPL. Areas with higher concentrations of poverty are located at the northern city boundary, pockets of areas around Greenwood and Sand Point, the University District, as well as from the Central District extending south into Southeast and West Seattle. Source: American Community Survey (2012-2016).

ACCESSIBILITY/CONVENIENCE: AREAS WITH LONGER TRAVEL TIME TO HEALTHY FOOD RETAILERS

Figure 3 shows one-way travel time (walking, driving, or using public transit) to the four nearest healthy food retailers. We chose four instead of one retailer because studies show people do not necessarily shop at the food retailer closest to home². Based on previous work, we identified areas with poorer access to healthy food as places that had one-way travel time of 10 minutes or more³. The highlighted areas with longer travel times are largely areas along the water, Eastlake, the corridor around the Duwamish waterway (including Georgetown, South Park, Delridge, and High Point), and the University District. Citywide, the average one-way travel time was just over 7 minutes, ranging from about 1.6 minutes to about 18 minutes.

The highlighted areas with longer travel times are largely areas along the water, Eastlake, the corridor around the Duwamish waterway (including Georgetown, South Park, Delridge, and High Point), and the University District.

Figure 3. Average travel time to the nearest four healthy food retailers in Seattle (2015-2018)



Note: At left, we see areas (.25 mile x .25 mile grid) with shortest to longest average one-way travel times (driving, walking, and public transit) to the four nearest healthy food retailers. At right, we see areas where it takes at least 10 minutes to travel to the four nearest healthy food retailers. These areas are generally concentrated along the water, including Eastlake, the Duwamish waterway (including Georgetown, South Park, Delridge, and High Point), and the University District. Sources: King County Public Health Food Permit records categorized by the University of Washington Urban Form Lab (2015) ; City of Seattle list of farmers market locations (2017); online web searches of food retailers (2018); Open Trip Planner (2018); Open Street Map (2018); General Transit Feed Specification (2018).

AVAILABILITY: AREAS INUNDATED BY RETAILERS SELLING LESS HEALTHY OPTIONS THAN RETAILERS SELLING HEALTHY FOOD (SUCH AS PRODUCE)

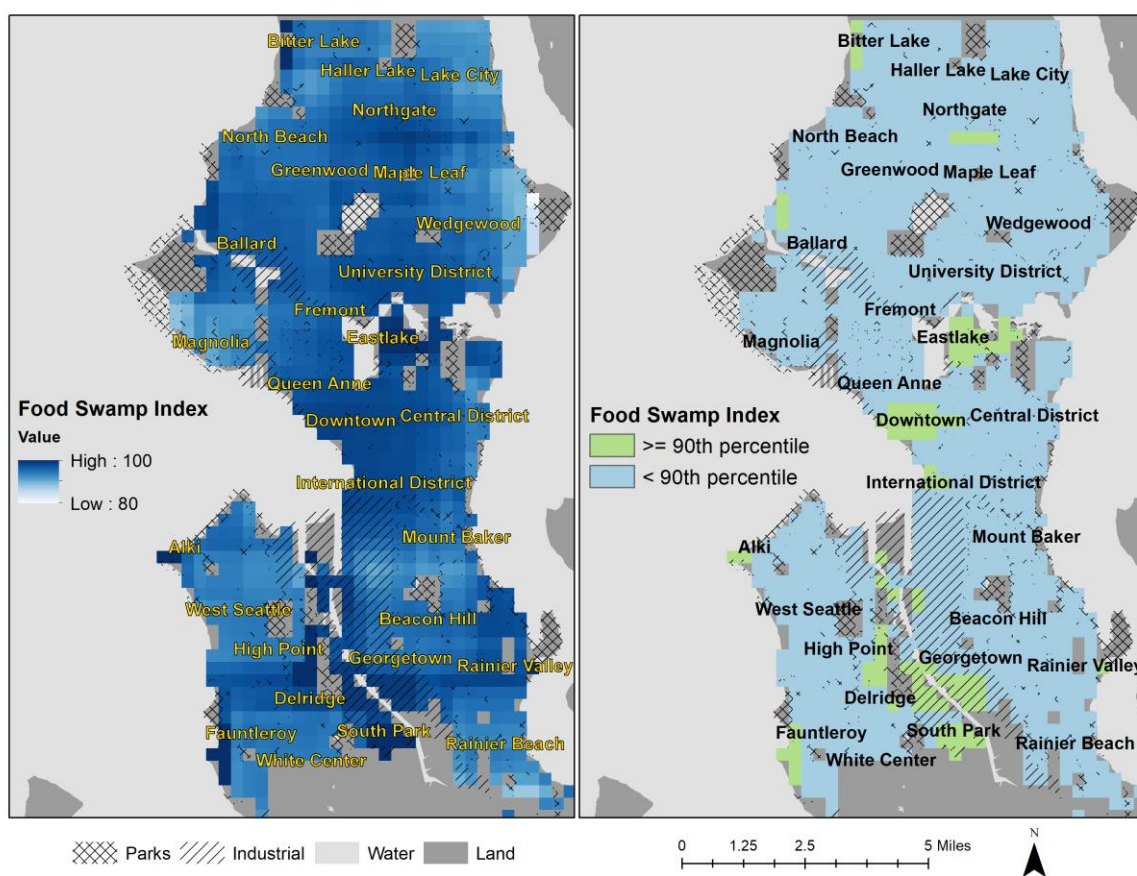
The third dimension of access to healthy food is about availability of food options. Studies show that being surrounded by fast food and less healthy food options in your neighborhood contributes to health inequities, even if you live in a neighborhood with retailers that sell produce.⁴ Neighborhoods with a preponderance of stores selling fast food and less healthy food options rather than healthy food options are called “food swamps,” which is a better predictor of neighborhood obesity rates than food deserts.⁴ We measured food swamp scores by taking all the food retailers in an area, and calculating what percent don’t have a produce section.^{5,6} Food retailers that don’t have a produce section are categorized as “less healthy food retailers”, while those with a produce section are categorized as “healthy food retailers”. Areas with the

Travel times to healthy food retailers were almost 4 minutes longer for areas with the highest food swamp scores (at the 90th percentile) than in areas below (11 minutes vs. 7 minutes).

highest food swamp scores are more inundated by food retailers that don't offer a produce section than other areas. So, a measure of 100% means that all food retailers in that area sell less healthy food (or none have a produce section). We found that most of the retail outlets in Seattle's food environment fall in the "less healthy" category, as reflected by food swamp scores that ranged from 80% – 100%, with an average of 95% (Figure 4). Areas in Seattle with the highest food swamp scores (at the 90th percentile) are generally located at the western edges of the city, Eastlake, downtown, and the Duwamish waterway (including Georgetown, South Park, Delridge, and High Point). Areas with the lowest (healthiest) scores (for example, adjacent to Magnuson Park near Sand Point) are typically areas with relatively few nearby food retailers of any type. Food swamp scores did not differ substantially between low-income or wealthier areas.

When we looked at how travel times are related to food swamps, we saw that one-way travel times to healthy food retailers were almost 4 minutes longer for areas with highest food swamp scores (at the 90th percentile) than in other areas (11 minutes vs. 7 minutes).

Figure 4. Food swamps in Seattle (2015-2018)



Note: We measured food swamp scores by examining all the food retailers within a 2.25 mile x 2.25 square around each location in Seattle (.25 mile x .25 mile grid), and calculating what percent don't offer a produce section. A high food swamp score indicates an area inundated by retailers offering more options for unhealthy food than healthy food, such as produce. Areas in Seattle with the highest food swamp scores (at the 90th percentile) are generally located at the western edges of the city, Eastlake, downtown, and the Duwamish waterway (including Georgetown, South Park, Delridge, and High Point). Sources: King County Public Health Food Permit records categorized by the University of Washington Urban Form Lab (2015); City of Seattle list of farmers market locations (2017); online web searches of food retailers to classify whether retailers from the categorized food permit database offered produce (2018).

HEALTHY FOOD PRIORITY AREAS

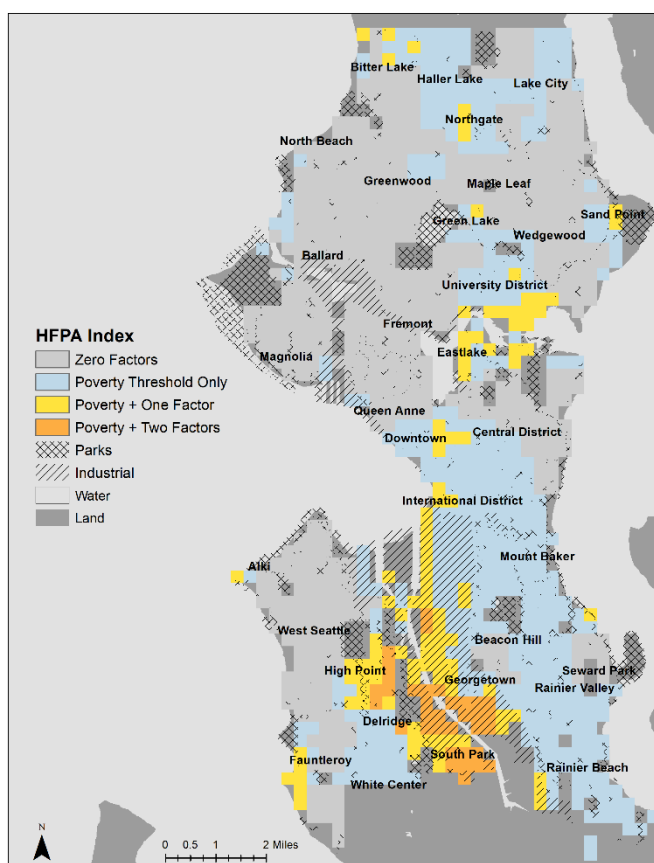
To identify healthy food priority areas (HFPA), we looked for overlap in areas where we saw higher poverty areas (where at least 25% of people were living under 200% FPL) and at least one other dimension of access to healthy food (travel times exceeding 10 minutes or having a food swamp score at the 90th percentile) (see Figure 5). We found that healthy food priority areas located near the southern boundary around the Duwamish waterway (including Georgetown, South Park, Delridge, and High Point) overlapped on all three factors: lower income, longer travel times to healthy food retailers, and higher percentage of

The healthy food priority areas near the southern boundary around the Duwamish waterway (including Georgetown, South Park, Delridge, and High Point) overlapped on all three factors: lower income, longer travel times to healthy food retailers, and higher percentage of unhealthy food retailers.

We also identified small areas including neighborhoods in the north end, where, although most of their neighbors are economically secure, low-income residents – especially those who rely on public transportation – may face challenges in accessing healthy food.

unhealthy food retailers. Perhaps unsurprisingly, more than half of the geographical areas with at least one additional factor beyond income is zoned as predominately industrial. The HFPA index also identified small areas including neighborhoods in the north end, where, although most of their neighbors are economically secure, low-income residents – especially those who rely on public transportation – may face challenges in accessing healthy food.

Figure 5. Healthy food priority areas in Seattle

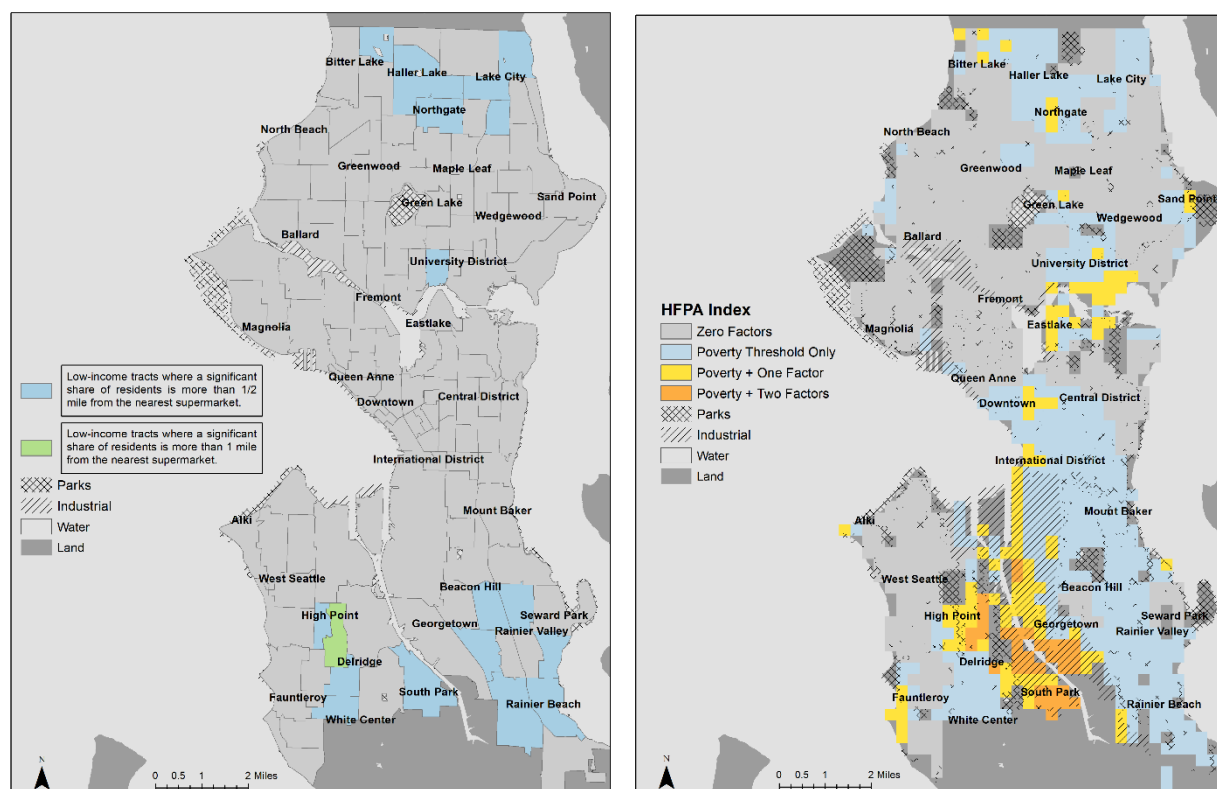


Note: The healthy food priority area (HFPA) index is constructed from three true/false factors: (1) more than 25% percent of population is below 200% of the federal poverty level, (2) average travel time to the nearest 4 healthy food establishments is greater than 10 minutes, and (3) food swamp score is above the 90th percentile. The final HFPA index is calculated by summing the travel time and food swamp components where the poverty component is true. The healthy food priority areas near the southern boundary around the Duwamish waterway (including Georgetown, South Park, Delridge, and High Point) overlapped all three factors: lower income, longer travel times, and higher percentage of unhealthy food retailers. The HFPA index also identified small areas including neighborhoods in the north end, where, although most of their neighbors are economically secure, low-income residents – especially those who rely on public transportation – may face challenges in accessing healthy food.

DISCUSSION

In identifying healthy food priority areas, we adapted emerging best practices about how to systematically assess food environments and highlight inequities in access to healthy food in the City of Seattle. We looked at three dimensions of healthy food access: *affordability* (by selecting census tracts where more than a quarter of the population reported income below 200% FPL), *accessibility/convenience* (by calculating multi-modal travel times to four healthy food retail locations), and *availability* (by taking into account the extent to which the supply of unhealthy foods “swamps” impact local food retail environments). When we compare locations identified by the USDA food desert map to healthy food priority areas (Figure 6), we see some similarities:

Figure 6. Comparison of USDA food desert map^{7,8} and HFP map of Seattle

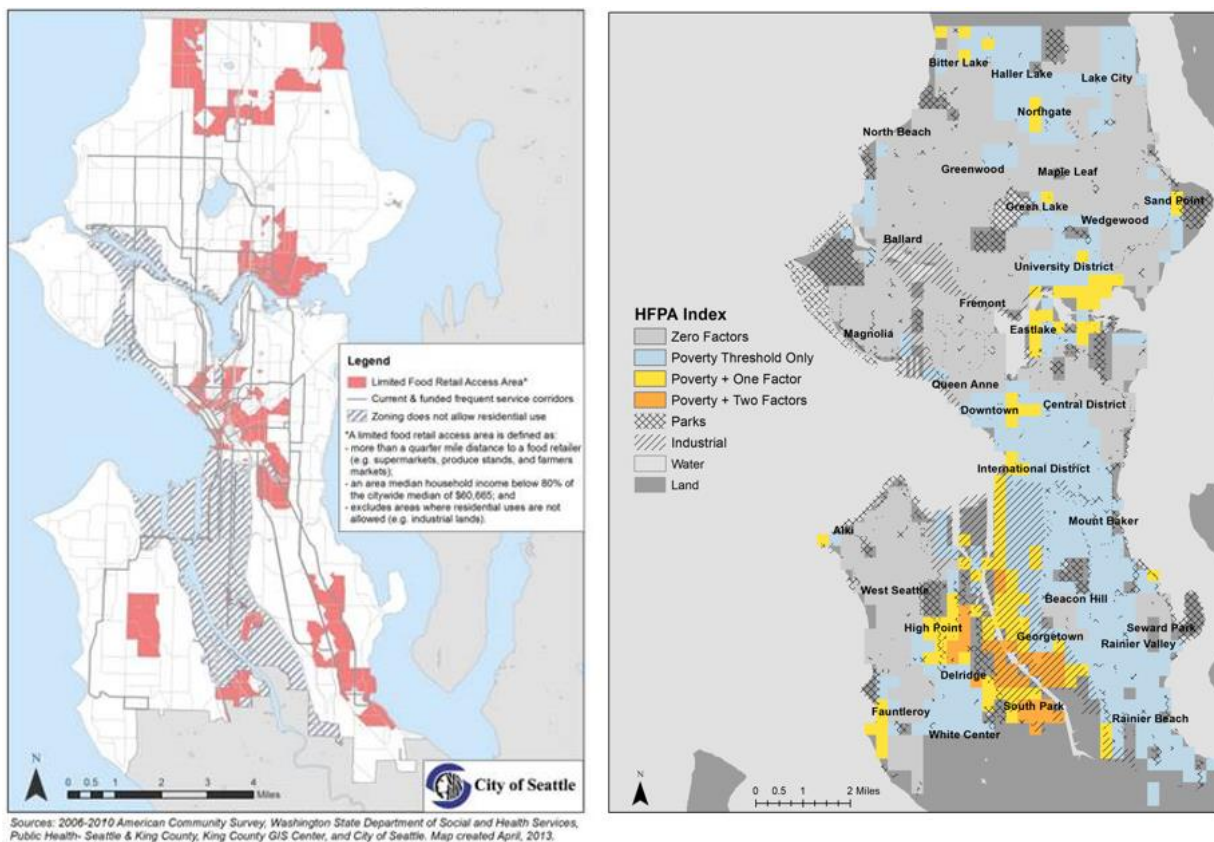


Both maps highlight areas near the northern city boundary, the southern half of the city, and University District as locations where low-income residents may experience challenges in food access. When we look across the three HFP factors of poverty, travel time, and food swamps, we see that the map of Seattle’s healthy food priority areas offers a more nuanced perspective than the USDA map, and could be used to guide further inquiries as well as refine programs and policies to improve healthy food access in Seattle.

Compared to the 2013 mapping project to help the Seattle Office of Sustainability and Environment identify areas where low-income households have limited food retail access, the HFP map offers the following enhancements (see Figure 7):

- Expands healthy food retailers beyond supermarkets, farmers markets, and produce stands to include additional food retail outlets (grocery stores and warehouses) classified as healthy based on the literature.⁹
- Uses local knowledge and interactive matching to further classify small grocery stores, ethnic and otherwise, as healthy food retailers if these establishments had a produce section.
- Focuses on travel time along transportation networks using multiple modes (walking, driving, or public transit) to the nearest four healthy food retail outlets.
- Uses population with incomes below 200% FPL (\$50,200 for household of four in 2018) rather than 80% of area median income (\$80,250 for household of four in 2018) and tailors income criteria (>25% of area population with income below 200% FPL rather than a larger percentage) to include smaller low-income communities living in areas that are predominantly higher income.

Figure 7. Comparison of OSE food access map and HFGA map of Seattle



Our HFGA results are consistent with the 2013 report in identifying the Duwamish waterway (including Georgetown, South Park, Delridge, and High Point) as areas with limited food retail access. Areas along the north city boundary identified as having limited food retail access in the 2013 report coincide with areas meeting the poverty threshold only or poverty *and* one additional factor in our HFGA analysis. However, the neighborhood district of southeast Seattle (along Rainier Avenue) – identified by the prior mapping project as a limited food retail access area – meets only the poverty threshold for our index. This difference may reflect new businesses selling produce in the area since the 2013 report and existing

businesses that previously had not been classified as offering produce (such as ethnic grocery stores). Likewise, our approach identifies small pockets throughout Seattle, such as the area near Magnuson Park, as low-income locations with limited food access, which are not identified in the 2013 report. The University District is another area we identified as meeting the poverty threshold *and* the threshold for one additional factor of the HFPA index. We note in Section 4, (a) young adults are at higher risk for food insecurity than older adults and (b) food insecurity among college students is associated with impaired academic performance and failure to graduate.¹⁰ The 2013 mapping project excluded the University District because while many college students have no income, those who have access to other financial resources or support are likely to have access to healthy food.^{11–13}

With additional resources, a reasonable next step would be to validate these results by working with residents and organizations in priority areas to learn if the results presented here match their experiences. Additionally, this work on access could be complemented by examining other dimensions of healthy food access – *accommodation* (hours of operation, types of payment allowed, culturally relevant offerings) and *acceptability* (attitudes about whether food meets personal standards).

We hope this updated assessment to identify healthy food priority areas will (a) complement the City's efforts to understand food access among low-income Seattle residents, including affordable housing residents⁸, (b) inform the upcoming update of the Seattle Food Action Plan, and (c) inform the planning process for the Human Service Department's food-and-meals Request for Proposals. In addressing healthy food access, strategies should involve a comprehensive approach, which includes securing and strengthening the hunger safety net through Food Banks and emergency food operations. However, solutions aimed solely at bolstering the safety net may not adequately address all aspects of healthy food access. Therefore, strategies should also include evidence-based approaches with consideration to factors influencing access to healthy food such as: affordability, location and convenience, as well as the adequacy of the healthy food supply — factors described in Section 1 and included in the healthy food priority areas analysis outlined in this section.

Limitations

This analysis is not without limitations and there are several that should be noted:

- We were limited in our ability to further disaggregate the categorized food permit database. Our approach to identifying healthy food retailers was based on the standard practice of classifying establishment type based on categorizations used in previous studies. While we did not have resources to verify actual presence of healthy food in each food retailer, we used local knowledge and searches of local databases that led us to categorize several more retailers as having produce sections and thus as healthy food retailers. Had we not manually re-coded the retailers, the analyses would have led to findings showing some Seattle areas as having longer average travel times to healthy food retailers and higher food swamp scores.
- The food retail environment is dynamic and although our 2015 categorized food permit database is three years old, it represents the most recent categorized food permit database available to the study team. While it provides a snapshot of food retailers at a point in time, it does not capture recent closures/openings. Additional work described in Section 3 of this report was consistent with our findings in identifying South Park and High Point as healthy food priority areas. In our analysis, Haller Lake was classified as having short travel times to the nearest four healthy food retailers and a food swamp score on the lower end of the range. However, after this report's analysis, two

healthy food retailers have closed and one new healthy food retailer has opened in Haller Lake, which on balance does not substantively affect this original classification.

- We were unable to capture the price of healthy items as a component of access—although sensitivity analyses removing more expensive food retailers¹⁴ (e.g. Whole Foods, PCC, and Metropolitan Market) suggested substantially similar results to those presented here. See Section 3 for more details about price and availability of healthy food across Seattle store types.

ADDENDUM – DETAILED METHODS FOR SECTION 2

METHODS

Identifying healthy food priority areas

We identified healthy food priority areas by constructing a three-component index that incorporates information about 1) income relative to the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), 2) travel time to nearby healthy food retailers, and 3) an assessment of the balance of healthy and less healthy food offerings in the local food environment. After generating each component, we applied a threshold to transform each component from a continuous measure to a binary one (0 or 1). We constructed the final index by first identifying areas that met our low-income criterion and, within those areas, adding the other two components with equal weight. Higher scores on the HFP index can be used to identify areas to be considered for policy and programmatic priority.

Before constructing the index, however, we needed to *identify healthy and less healthy food retailers in Seattle*. We started with a 2015 census of King County Public Health Food Permit records that the University of Washington Urban Form Lab (UFL) had categorized into establishment types such as “supermarket,” “grocery store with produce section,” and “convenience store,” as shown in Table 1 below. Hereafter, we refer to these categorized records as the “categorized food permit database.” This is the same data set used to identify stores for the retail audit component of the Seattle Sweetened Beverage Tax evaluation.

We extended the categorized food permit database by geolocating records with a valid address but missing longitude and latitude coordinates and condensing retailers with multiple food permits (for example, a supermarket can have more than one food permit for each department such as bakery/deli and meat/seafood) into a single record. We dropped records for retailers, such as stadiums, where access was contingent on paying an admission fee (except warehouse-type stores such as Costco). We also omitted retailers located outside a one-mile buffer of the city boundaries. We included this buffer in the analysis to reduce “edge effects” on our calculations. Finally, all establishments coded as a grocery store – ethnic or otherwise – were assessed using information available online (e.g., Yelp and Google reviews) to identify stores with a produce section that might be included in the “healthy” classification.

Building on prior work³ and feedback from the UW Center for Public Health Nutrition, we made one further modification to our extended version of the categorized food permit database. In an effort to capture the healthfulness of food options at different kinds of retail outlets, we categorized each food retail outlet in Seattle, based on type of establishment, as “healthy” or “less healthy” (Table 1). While one can argue for the healthfulness of fish and meat markets and many restaurants, our criterion for a healthy food retail establishment was that it offer an assortment of fresh fruits and vegetables. This criterion is motivated by research evidence^{15–17} linking fruit and vegetable consumption to healthy outcomes and federal dietary guidelines for increased fruit and vegetable consumption.¹⁷ We also added farmers markets to the list of healthy food retail establishments as they feature similar produce selections relative to the other establishments classified as healthy. These 18 farmers-market locations are from the 2017 City of Seattle list. Our final dataset included 3,927 food retailers, 132 of which we classified as healthy.

Table 1. Classification of healthfulness of food retail establishments based on establishment type*		
Healthy	Less healthy	
Supermarket	Restaurant	Dessert
Grocery Store w/ produce section	Quick Service	Tavern/Pub
Warehouse w/ produce section	Coffee Shop	Food/Drugstore Combo
Farmers Market	Bakery/Deli	Specialty Food Store
Produce Market	Fast Food	Grocery Store w/o produce section
	Convenience Store	Warehouse w/o produce section
	Fish/meat market	

*Sub-categorization distinctions between “ethnic” and “traditional” have been omitted for this chart.

Constructing the index

Factor 1. Below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL)

The first component of the HFA index comes from income levels by census tract as assessed by the American Community Survey (2012-2016). An area was considered eligible for HFA status if more than 25% of the area’s population reported household income below 200% of FPL. We chose a cut point of 25% because it enabled us to capture both predominantly low-income areas and moderate concentrations of low-income households in predominantly high-income areas. We selected 200% FPL as a useful metric in part because it serves as Washington state’s cutoff for participation in the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

Factor 2. Travel time to healthy food retailers

The second component of the HFA index assesses travel time to healthy food retailers (defined in Table 1 above) by examining multi-modal travel times to these locations. First, we converted the area of the city into a grid of .25 mile x .25 mile cells (each about the size of a 4 block x 4 block area in the heart of downtown Seattle). This “rasterization” process (cells arranged in grid with rows and columns commonly used in Geographic Information Systems) allowed us to create a spatially continuous measure of travel time which we generated using [Open Trip Planner](#) (OTP), Open Street Map, and General Transit Feed Specification (GTFS) data from King County Metro Transit. To account for the fact that people don’t necessarily shop at the food retailer closest to home², we calculated the travel times between each of the city’s 1450 valid grid cells and the *four nearest healthy food locations for three different modes of travel*: driving, walking, and public transit. To account for transit-schedule variability, we averaged the public transit times over several estimates depending on time of day and day of week. Once travel times by each of the three modes were generated for the four closest healthy food locations for each grid cell, we computed a mode-averaged score where we used the walk time if it was the fastest of the three. Otherwise, we averaged the driving-time and public-transit-time estimates, weighted by census-tract-level ACS estimates of vehicle availability. We created the final travel-time estimate for each grid cell by averaging the four composite travel-time estimates. Informed by previous work³, we used one-way trip distance greater than 10 minutes as our threshold for this component.

Factor 3. Food swamp index

The third component of our index captures the proportion of all retail food outlets in the nearby food environment that offers “less healthy” options:

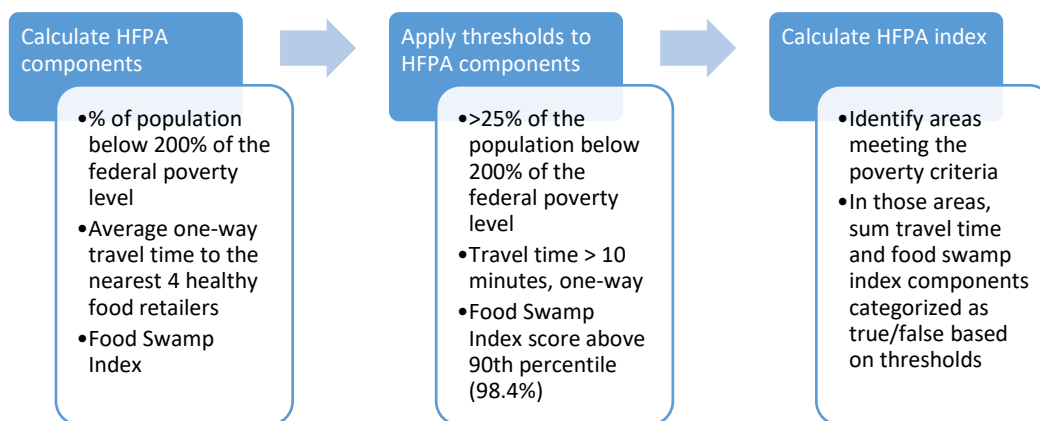
$$\text{food swamp index} = \frac{(\# \text{ Less Healthy Food Retailers})}{(\# \text{ Total Food Retailers})} \times 100$$

We computed this “food swamp” index for each grid cell (same grid as the travel-time analysis) using a 2.25 mi x 2.25 mi “moving window.” That is, for each grid cell, the metric was calculated by examining all retail food locations that fall within the window centered on the grid cell of interest. Once the calculation was completed, the next grid cell was assessed and the window was re-centered accordingly. We used a 2.25 mi x 2.25 mi window because it corresponds with the median size of Seattle’s “health reporting areas,” geographic units used by Public Health-Seattle & King County (PHSKC) to report health outcomes and demographic data. Unlike some similar studies, we included taverns and bars as food establishments because a review of the coding scheme for the categorized food permit data suggested that many of these locations do sell food. To reduce estimate instability, we excluded any grid cell with fewer than 10 food establishments in the 2.25 mi x 2.25 mi window. For this component, we identified all grid cells with a food swamp index score above the 90th percentile (98.4%) as the threshold for contributing to the final healthy food priority area index.

Calculating Seattle’s healthy food priority area index

We combined all three components by summing the equally weighted travel time and food swamp index components categorized as true/false (0 or 1) in grid cells that met the conditions specified by the income component (>25% of the area’s population with income below 200% FPL). To ensure standardization, we excluded any grid cell where any of the three components were missing (190 were excluded – mainly marinas and water areas, which should not impact any analyses or conclusions). Figure 1 summarizes the process for calculating the HFP index.

Figure 1. Calculating the healthy food priority area (HFP index)



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SECTION 3 | WHAT IS THE PRICE AND AVAILABILITY OF HEALTHY FOOD IN SEATTLE STORES?

SUMMARY

During May through July 2018, we conducted in-store surveys in a sample of 134 food stores in Seattle, plus 23 food stores in the three priority neighborhoods to measure the availability and price of 19 healthy food items. The primary objective of this assessment was to assess the price and availability of healthy food in Seattle by neighborhood characteristics, such as income level and race/ethnicity composition, in order to assess whether differences in healthy food availability and the price of healthy foods exist in these neighborhood contexts. A secondary objective was to conduct a pilot study of in-store healthy food availability in a census (rather than a sample) of stores in three priority neighborhoods: Haller Lake, High Point, and South Park. Analyses are weighted to be representative of the types of stores in each neighborhood.

Key findings

Availability:

- Lower-income neighborhoods and neighborhoods with more Black or Hispanic residents had fewer supermarkets and superstores and more small stores, such as convenience stores.
- There was lower availability of healthy foods in lower-income neighborhoods and neighborhoods with more Black or Hispanic residents.
- Mean healthy food availability scores varied by Seattle City Council District, with Council District 5 scoring the lowest, and Council District 6 scoring the highest.

Price:

- The price of healthy foods tended to be lower in lower-income neighborhoods and neighborhoods with more Black or Hispanic residents. When available, protein, milk, grains, and vegetables tended to be less expensive in lower-income neighborhoods and neighborhoods with more Black or Hispanic residents as compared to prices of these foods in neighborhoods of higher income and fewer Black or Hispanic residents. However, statistical confidence intervals around many of these estimates overlapped, indicating that the price differences are likely not statistically significant.

Pilot census study:

- The categorized food permit data baseⁱ was only moderately accurate in identifying food stores--indicating a dynamic food environment in Seattle, with many food stores closing, opening, and moving during a relatively short period of time.
- Despite the inaccuracies, the overall conclusions drawn using the census and in-stores assessments would be similar to those drawn using existing data and scoring methods developed in Section 1 of this report for two out of the three priority neighborhoods.
- Decision-makers will need to weigh the trade-offs in accuracy with the cost of in-person data collection and the potential need to repeat data collection frequently in the context of a rapidly changing city.

ⁱ Public Health Food Permit records categorized by University of Washington Urban Forum Lab (UFL) researchers under the direction of Dr. Anne Vernez Moudon, hereafter referred to as "categorized food permit database."

SECTION 3 | WHAT IS THE PRICE AND AVAILABILITY OF HEALTHY FOOD IN SEATTLE STORES?

OBJECTIVE

This section of the report speaks primarily to two of the five dimensions of food access—*availability* and *affordability*.

Our primary objective was to examine availability and price of healthy foods in Seattle according to neighborhood characteristics of income and race and ethnicity in order to assess whether differences in healthy food availability and the price of healthy foods exist in these neighborhood contexts. A secondary objective was to conduct a pilot study of in-store healthy food in a census (rather than a sample) of stores in three priority neighborhoods.

We conducted in-store healthy food availability and price assessments, which are complementary to the work by the Evaluation Team to develop a healthy food priority area (HFPA) index described in Section 2, which uses only pre-existing data to characterize the food environment in Seattle. Specifically, city-wide, we are able to combine the in-store assessment of healthy food availability with census demographic information to objectively assess inequities in healthy food availability and price. In addition, we assess whether the information gained from the intensive primary data collection in three priority neighborhoods provides valuable information beyond what could be inferred from preexisting secondary data sources.

RESULTS

HEALTHY FOOD AVAILABILITY AND PRICES IN SEATTLE ACCORDING TO NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS

Development of our tool to conduct in-store healthy food assessments

To assess healthy food availability, we developed an abbreviated in-store healthy food assessment survey that was based on the widely-used Nutrition Environment Measures Survey for Convenience Stores (NEMS-CS), which is often considered a gold standard for in-store healthy food availability assessment.² We collected the availability and prices for 19 individual healthy food items within five categories of fruit, vegetables, grains, proteins, and milk. We used the healthy food scoring algorithm from the NEMS-CS to assign points for each of these healthy foods (see Table 1 for the foods included and the points assigned for each food).

The final list of food items was based on input from Seattle Human Services Department, Seattle Office of Sustainability and Environment, Seattle City Councilmembers, and the SBT Community Advisory Board. We refer to our newly developed survey tool as the Seattle Healthy Food Survey (Appendix B). See addendum at the end of this section for detailed methods.

Table 1. Products included in the Seattle Healthy Food Survey	
Healthy food items ¹	Total points available in survey
Fruit	3
Apples	1
Bananas	1
Oranges	1
Vegetables	5
Broccoli	1
Carrots	1
Green lettuce	1
Tomatoes	1
Yellow onions	1
Grains	7
100% whole wheat bread	2
White bread	1
Frosted Flakes cereal	1
Original Cheerios cereal	2
Rice (white or brown)	1
Protein	6
Canned beans (black, kidney, or garbanzo)	2
Eggs	2
Lean fresh ground meat	2
Milk	4
1% Milk	1
2% Milk	1
Fat-free milk	2
Whole milk	0

¹We additionally collected the availability and prices of five junk food products and sweets, which are not included in this analysis: Lays potato chips, Pringles potato chips, Reese's peanut butter cups, Oreos, and Little Debbie Honey Buns. These items received no points in the Healthy Food Survey scoring tool and were not included in the market basket.

Comparison of NEMS-CS to Seattle Healthy Food Survey to assess healthy food availability in Seattle food stores

We tested how well our newly developed healthy food availability survey, which we call the Seattle Healthy Food Survey, performed as compared to the NEMS-CS by conducting both our survey and the NEMS-CS survey in 23 stores. The same research assistant conducted both surveys in each store on the same day, back-to-back.

Figure 2 illustrates the relationship between the total scores for healthy food availability for the Seattle Healthy Food Survey and the NEMS-CS. The two tools were highly correlated with a Pearson's correlation coefficient of 0.875 (Table 2). This strong relationship between the two measures supports the proposition our Seattle Healthy Food Survey measures the availability of healthy food similarly to the NEMS-CS.

Figure 2. Scatterplot of Seattle Healthy Food Survey total score versus NEMS-CS availability total score

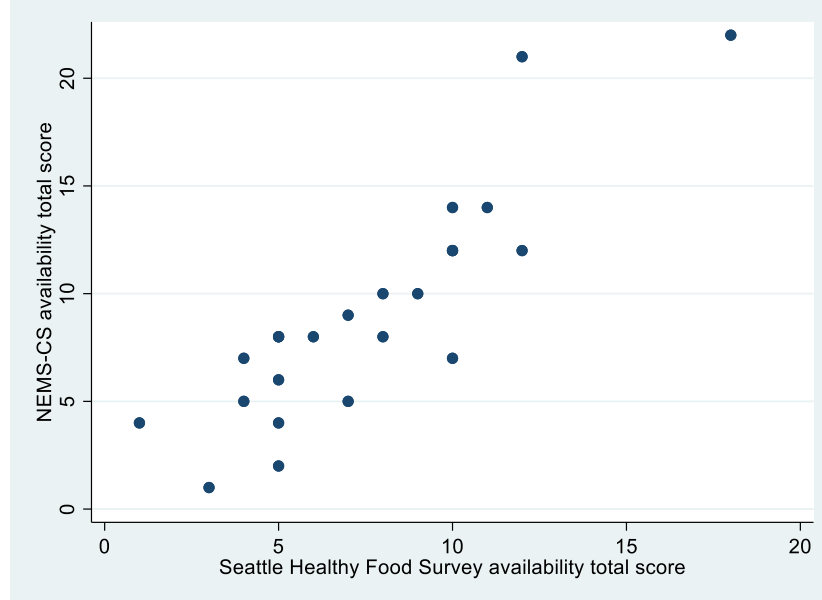


Table 2. Descriptive statistics of NEMS-CS score and Seattle Healthy Food Survey score in the 23 priority area stores surveyed with both tools		
N = 23	NEMS-CS availability score	Seattle Healthy Food Survey availability score
Mean (StDev)	9.1 (5.3)	7.6 (3.8)
Median	8	7
Range	1-22	1-18
Correlation	0.875	

Stores Identified in the Food Permit Database versus SBT Retail Audit: Weighting our sample stores to be representative of the distribution of food stores in Seattle

In Seattle, the categorized food permit database contains 493 food stores citywide; we surveyed 27% (n=134) of these food stores using the Seattle Healthy Food Survey as part of the Sweetened Beverage Tax (SBT) retail audit sample.

Table 3 displays the percent of each store type present citywide in Seattle compared to their representation in the SBT retail audit sample of food stores. This table illustrates the degree to which the SBT retail audit sample is representative of the store types in all of Seattle. Compared to Seattle, the SBT retail audit sample contains more supermarkets (17.2% versus 11.8% citywide), more warehouses/superstores (5.2 % versus 1.4% citywide), more grocery stores (21.6% versus 17.4% citywide), and more drug stores (12.7% versus 8.9% citywide). The SBT retail audit sample contains fewer small stores than are present citywide in Seattle (43.3% versus 60.5% citywide). This means that small stores are under-represented in the SBT retail audit sample, while larger stores are over represented in the sample, compared to the distribution of all food stores in Seattle. These findings are

not surprising since we used quotas (as described in the Baseline SBT Evaluation Report)¹ to obtain a sample that had an adequate number of each store type distributed geographically throughout the City.

Table 3 additionally displays the proportion of each food store type in both the food permit database and the SBT retail audit sample by 1) neighborhood median household income (low, medium, high), 2) neighborhood percent Black/Hispanic (low, medium, high) residents and 3) Council District.

In the food permit database, 45.4% (n=224) of all Seattle food stores are in the lowest-income neighborhoods, 37.5% (n=185) of stores are in the middle-income neighborhoods, and 17% (n=84) are in the highest-income neighborhoods. Meaning, there is a higher number of food stores in lower-income neighborhoods as compared to middle- and higher-income neighborhoods. However, the types of stores within each neighborhood differ. There are more small stores (n=149, 66.5%) in the lower-income neighborhoods, compared to the middle (n=105, 56.8%) and higher income neighborhoods (n=44, 52.4%). Conversely, there are more grocery stores and supermarkets in the middle and higher income neighborhoods, as compared to the lower-income census tract. There are also fewer supermarkets and more small stores in neighborhoods with the highest percentage of Black or Hispanic residents. In terms of Council Districts, Districts 2 and 7 had a larger share of stores compared to the other districts.

Weighting our sample stores to be representative of the distribution of food stores in Seattle

To account for these differences in our food availability and food prices analyses below, we create four different weights to adjust our sample so that it is representative of the distribution of store types in Seattle 1) citywide and then within 2) each tertile of income (low, medium, high) and 3) each tertile of race/ethnicity (low, medium, high). For analyses by Council District, we weight the stores to be representative within Council District. (See addendum for details of post-estimation weights)

Table 3. Comparison of Seattle food stores in the categorized food permit database to the SBT retail audit store sample		
	All Seattle stores in categorized food permit database	SBT retail audit store sample
	N = 493	N = 134
	N (%)	N (%)
Store type		
Supermarket	58 (11.8)	23 (17.2)
Warehouse /Superstore	7 (1.4)	7 (5.2)
Grocery	86 (17.4)	29 (21.6)
Small store	298 (60.5)	58 (43.3)
Drug store	44 (8.9)	17 (12.7)
Median household income in census tract		
\$14,155 - \$63,077 (lowest income group, n=25 census tracts/neighborhoods)	224 (45.4)	61 (45.5)
Supermarket	20 (8.9)	10 (16.4)
Warehouse /Superstore	3 (1.3)	3 (4.9)
Grocery	34 (15.2)	12 (19.7)
Small store	149 (66.5)	27 (44.3)
Drug store	18 (8)	9 (14.8)
\$65,772 - \$88,706 (middle income group, n=26 census tracts/neighborhoods)	185 (37.5)	47 (35.1)

Table 3. Comparison of Seattle food stores in the categorized food permit database to the SBT retail audit store sample		
	All Seattle stores in categorized food permit database	SBT retail audit store sample
	N = 493	N = 134
	N (%)	N (%)
Supermarket	27 (14.6)	9 (19.2)
Warehouse /Superstore	4 (2.2)	4 (8.5)
Grocery	30 (16.2)	9 (19.2)
Small store	105 (56.8)	19 (40.4)
Drug store	19 (10.3)	6 (12.8)
\$91,005-\$159,652 (highest income group, n=20 census tracts/neighborhoods)	84 (17)	26 (19.4)
Supermarket	11 (13.1)	4 (15.4)
Warehouse /Superstore	0 (0)	0 (0)
Grocery	22 (26.2)	8 (30.8)
Small store	44 (52.4)	12 (46.2)
Drug store	7 (8.3)	2 (7.7)
Percent Black or Hispanic in census tract		
0.79%-6.34% (lowest % Black or Hispanic, n=20 census tracts/neighborhood)	80 (16.2)	26 (19.4)
Supermarket	15 (18.8)	6 (23.1)
Warehouse /Superstore	0 (0)	0 (0)
Grocery	15 (18.8)	8 (30.8)
Small store	44 (55)	8 (30.8)
Drug store	6 (7.5)	4 (15.4)
6.42%-15.31% (middle % Black/Hispanic, n=21 census tracts/neighborhoods)	170 (34.5)	40 (29.9)
Supermarket	23 (13.5)	7 (17.5)
Warehouse /Superstore	2 (1.2)	2 (5)
Grocery	32 (18.8)	6 (15)
Small store	92 (54.1)	21 (52.5)
Drug store	21 (12.4)	4 (10)
15.74%-50.99% (highest % Black/Hispanic, n=30 census tracts/neighborhoods)	243 (49.3)	68 (50.8)
Supermarket	20 (8.2)	10 (14.7)
Warehouse /Superstore	5 (2.1)	5 (7.4)
Grocery	39 (16.1)	15 (22.1)
Small store	162 (66.7)	29 (42.7)
Drug store	17 (7)	9 (13.2)
Council Districts		
1	51 (10.3)	17 (12.7)
2	111 (22.5)	41 (30.6)
3	75 (15.2)	15 (11.2)
4	50 (10.1)	10 (7.5)
5	55 (11.2)	15 (11.2)

Table 3. Comparison of Seattle food stores in the categorized food permit database to the SBT retail audit store sample		
	All Seattle stores in categorized food permit database	SBT retail audit store sample
	N = 493	N = 134
	N (%)	N (%)
6	58 (11.8)	19 (14.2)
7	93 (18.9)	17 (12.7)

Availability and price of healthy foods in Seattle

We surveyed 134 food stores spread throughout the City of Seattle to assess healthy food availability and price. (See appendix for full details of store sampling and data collection protocol)

Of all stores, 96% (n=128) carried at least one of the products measured in the Seattle Healthy Food Survey.

Table 4 displays healthy food availability score (range 0-25 points) and price per pound of healthy foods by store type. All results have been weighted to be representative of the distribution of all food stores in Seattle.

Healthy food availability score

Larger stores (warehouses, supermarkets, grocery stores) had higher availability of healthy foods, compared to smaller stores (drug stores, small stores). On average, warehouses/superstores had the highest availability score (20.6 [95% CI=17.86, 23.29]), followed closely by supermarkets (19.0 [95% CI=15.90, 22.09]) and then grocery stores (16.2 [95% CI=14.10, 18.31]). Drug stores and small stores had a substantially lower healthy food availability scores as compared to the larger store types (9.5 [95% CI=8.76, 10.18] and 6.8 [95% CI=5.49, 8.08], respectively). Despite carrying no fruit, vegetables, or meat, drug stores had a higher availability score than small stores; this is largely due to the fact that drug stores consistently carried some eggs, beans, milk, and grains. The availability of foods in small stores ranged widely; 75% (n=39) of all small stores carried milk, 69% (n=36) carried grains, 56% (n=29) carried fresh fruit, 50% (n=26) carried proteins, and 25% (n=13) carried fresh vegetables. Only one small store carried fresh meat.

Price per pound of healthy food

Mean prices of healthy food (per pound) are displayed in Table 4. For most food categories, as would be expected, prices were generally lower in larger stores (supermarkets and warehouses/superstores) as compared to relatively smaller stores (grocery, small and drug stores). For meat, small stores had the lowest mean price, but only one small store had any meat, so this should not be inferred to reflect general pricing at small stores. Rather, a better conclusion is that small stores generally did not carry meat. Grocery stores had a lower average price on meat compared to supermarkets, warehouses, and superstores; however, the confidence intervals overlap indicated that this difference is not likely to be statistically significant. For milk, drug stores had a similarly low price compared to supermarkets, while small stores had the highest prices for milk. Within store type, price per pound tended to be highest for meat and milk (per gallon) and lower for fruits and vegetables.

Table 4. Average healthy food availability score and price per pound of healthy foods in Seattle by store type								
Store type	Seattle Healthy Food Survey availability score	Mean price (\$)						
		Fruit per pound	Vegetables per pound	Grain per pound	Meat per pound	Eggs per pound	Beans per pound	Milk per gallon
	Mean score (95% CI) N	Mean \$/lb. (95% CI) N	Mean \$/lb. (95% CI) N	Mean \$/lb. (95% CI) N	Mean \$/lb. (95% CI) N	Mean \$/lb. (95% CI) N	Mean \$/lb. (95% CI) N	Mean (95% CI) N
Supermarket	19.0 (15.90, 22.09) N=23	1.58 (0.98, 2.17) N=22	1.69 (1.57, 1.81) N=21	2.41 (2.04, 2.79) N=23	5.78 (5.17, 6.39) N=18	1.34 (1.11, 1.56) N=18	1.24 (1.12, 3.67) N=19	3.41 (2.70, 4.13) N=20
Warehouse/superstore	20.57 (17.86, 23.29) N=7	1.46 (0.77, 2.16) N=7	1.92 (1.18, 2.66) N=7	1.90 (1.71, 2.09) N=7	5.45 (4.69, 6.21) N=6	1.71 (0.58, 2.84) N=6	0.91 (0.77, 1.05) N=7	2.88 (2.26, 3.51) N=7
Grocery	16.21 (14.10, 18.31) N=29	1.99 (1.35, 2.63) N=26	1.97 (1.63, 2.30) N=28	2.39 (1.80, 2.99) N=26	4.95 (4.02, 5.89) N=20	2.12 (1.80, 2.44) N=25	1.57 (1.42, 1.73) N=23	4.17 (3.67, 4.67) N=25
Small store	6.81 (5.49, 8.08) N=52	2.77 (2.41, 3.13) N=29	2.35 (1.48, 3.21) N=13	2.29 (1.88, 2.70) N=36	3.99 (n/a) N=1	2.72 (2.42, 3.01) N=28	2.11 (1.78, 2.44) N=24	5.18 (4.68, 5.68) N=39
Drug store	9.47 (8.76, 10.18) N=17	N/A	N/A	2.59 (1.73, 3.44) N=17	N/A	1.76 (1.47, 2.04) N=17	1.71 (1.53, 1.89) N=10	3.34 (3.10, 3.59) N=17

Fruit includes apples, oranges, bananas

Vegetables includes broccoli, carrots, green lettuce, tomatoes, onions

Grains includes 100% whole wheat bread, white bread, frosted flakes cereal, original cheerios cereal, rice (white or brown)

Milk includes, in this order, fat-free milk, 1% milk, 2% milk, whole milk. The mean milk price is drawn from fat-free milk if available, then 1% milk, then 2% milk, then whole milk.

Table 5 displays the healthy food availability score and price per pound of healthy foods by neighborhood median household income and percent Black or Hispanic, across the sample of stores surveyed in Seattle. Results are weighted to match the distribution of store types in each tertile.

Healthy food availability score by median household income

Neighborhoods with higher median household income levels had higher mean healthy food availability scores compared to middle- and lower-income neighborhoods (12.80 [95% CI=11.04, 14.55] in the highest income group, vs. 10.98 [95% CI=9.67, 12.29] in the middle income group, vs. 8.58 [95% CI=7.57, 9.62] in the lowest income group).

Healthy food availability score by race/ethnicity

When comparing by race/ethnicity, neighborhoods with more Black or Hispanic residents had lower healthy food availability scores, on average (9.29 [95% CI=8.19, 10.40] in the highest % Black or Hispanic group, vs. 11.05 [95% CI=9.73, 12.36] in the middle % Black or Hispanic neighborhoods, vs. 11.90 [95% CI=9.92, 13.89] in the lowest % Black or Hispanic neighborhoods).

Price per pound of healthy food by median household income

Average price per pound of grains, vegetables, meat, and beans were less expensive in the lowest neighborhood income group compared to the highest neighborhood income group; but in many cases, the confidence intervals overlap, indicating that differences are likely not statistically significant. Fruit tended to be more expensive in the lowest income neighborhoods.

Price per pound of healthy food by race/ethnicity

Prices were lower for fruit, vegetables, grains, meat, and eggs in neighborhoods with more Black or Hispanic residents. Although, similar to results by neighborhood-level income, the confidence intervals on the estimates are overlapping in many cases, indicating that prices may not be statistically significantly different. Milk and beans had higher average prices in neighborhoods where more Black or Hispanic residents reside; however, here again, the differences are likely not statistically significant.

This means that while higher-income areas and areas with fewer Black or Hispanic residents have greater access to healthy foods, the prices in these areas also tended to be higher, on average.

Table 5. Average healthy food availability score and price per pound of healthy foods in Seattle according to neighborhood income and race tertiles

Census tract median household income & percent Black or Hispanic	Seattle Healthy Food Survey availability score N = 128	Mean price (\$)						
		Fruit per pound N = 84	Vegetables per pound N = 69	Grain per pound N = 109	Meat per pound N=43	Eggs per pound N=90	Beans per pound N=76	Milk per gallon N = 108
	Mean score (95% CI)	Mean \$/lb. (95% CI)	Mean \$/lb. (95% CI)	Mean \$/lb. (95% CI)	Mean \$/lb. (95% CI)	Mean \$/lb. (95% CI)	Mean \$/lb. (95% CI)	Mean \$/lb. (95% CI)
Median household income in Census tract (weighted ⁴)								
\$0 - \$63,077 (lowest income group)	8.58 (7.57, 9.62)	2.46 (2.04, 2.87)	1.63 (1.39, 1.86)	2.24 (1.91, 2.56)	4.98 (4.07, 5.90)	2.13 (1.96, 2.30)	1.78 (1.49, 2.08)	4.46 (4.06, 4.85)
\$65,772 - \$88,706 (middle income group)	10.98 (9.67, 12.29)	2.36 (1.99, 2.74)	2.35 (1.97, 2.72)	2.15 (1.82, 2.49)	4.96 (4.23, 5.68)	2.27 (1.97, 2.57)	1.80 (1.49, 2.10)	4.59 (4.10, 5.08)
\$91,005-\$159,652 (highest income group)	12.80 (11.04, 14.55)	2.10 (1.76, 2.44)	2.10 (1.61, 2.59)	2.81 (2.38, 3.24)	5.97 (5.16, 6.79)	2.50 (2.16, 2.83)	1.87 (1.75, 1.99)	4.52 (4.12, 4.92)
Percent Black or Hispanic in Census tract (weighted ⁴)								
0%-6.34% (lowest % Black or Hispanic)	11.90 (9.92, 13.89)	2.40 (2.06, 2.74)	1.92 (1.74, 2.10)	2.56 (2.0, 3.12)	6.15 (5.52, 6.79)	2.67 (2.39, 2.96)	1.67 (1.38, 1.97)	4.27 (3.72, 4.82)
6.42%-15.31% (intermediate % Black or Hispanic)	11.05 (9.73, 12.36)	2.40 (2.01, 2.78)	2.45 (1.91, 2.98)	2.71 (2.43, 3.07)	5.97 (5.11, 6.82)	2.37 (2.10, 2.63)	2.00 (1.72, 2.28)	4.53 (4.20, 4.86)
15.74%-50.99% (highest % Black or Hispanic)	9.29 (8.19, 10.40)	2.31 (1.91, 2.72)	1.78 (1.45, 2.11)	2.10 (1.80, 2.40)	4.53 (3.93, 5.13)	2.14 (1.90, 2.38)	1.73 (1.48, 1.99)	4.72 (4.25, 5.18)

⁴Post-estimation weights adjust results to the categorized food permit database distribution of store types within either the income categories or the percent Black or Hispanic categories. Finite population correction and, as appropriate, sub-population sizes are adjusted for.

Fruit includes apples, oranges, bananas

Vegetables includes broccoli, carrots, green lettuce, tomatoes, onions

Grains includes 100% whole wheat bread, white bread, frosted flakes cereal, original cheerios cereal, rice (white or brown)

Milk includes, in this order, fat-free milk, 1% milk, 2% milk, whole milk. The mean milk price is drawn from fat-free milk if available, then 1% milk, then 2% milk, then whole milk.

Table 6 displays the healthy food availability score and price per pound of healthy foods by Council District, across the sample of stores surveyed in Seattle. The analyses by Council District are weighted by the proportion of store types present in each Council District.

Healthy food availability score

Mean healthy food availability score varied from 7.69 (95% CI: 5.63, 9.75) in Council District 5, to 13.48 (10.90, 16.02) in Council District 6.

Price per pound of healthy food

No single Council District had the highest or lowest price on all the food categories by pound and the majority of confidence intervals overlapped, indicating few statistically significant differences across Districts in the price of food.

Table 6. Average healthy food availability score and price per pound of healthy foods in Seattle by Council District (using post-estimation weights)								
Council Districts	Seattle Healthy Food Survey availability score N = 128	Mean price (\$)						
		Fruit per pound	Vegetables per pound	Grain per pound	Meat per pound	Eggs per pound	Beans per pound	Milk per gallon
	Mean score (95% CI)	Mean \$/lb. (95% CI)	Mean \$/lb. (95% CI)	Mean \$/lb. (95% CI)	Mean \$/lb. (95% CI)	Mean \$/lb. (95% CI)	Mean \$/lb. (95% CI)	Mean \$/lb. (95% CI)
1 (Stores N=17)	9.14 (8.13, 10.17)	2.65 (2.39, 2.92)	1.89 (1.72, 2.10)	2.41 (1.96, 2.86)	5.78 (5.25, 6.31)	2.35 (2.17, 2.53)	1.98 (1.69, 2.27)	4.66 (4.02, 5.30)
2 (Stores N =41)	7.91 (6.82, 9.0)	2.33 (1.81, 2.85)	1.70 (1.25, 2.16)	2.06 (1.66, 2.47)	4.23 (3.30, 5.15)	2.17 (1.85, 2.49)	1.86 (1.44, 2.28)	4.61 (4.18, 5.04)
3 (Stores N =15)	12.58 (10.11, 15.05)	2.11 (1.69, 2.53)	1.70 (1.56, 1.83)	2.48 (1.87, 3.09)	5.37 (4.35, 6.39)	2.05 (1.77, 2.31)	1.63 (1.11, 2.14)	4.04 (3.39, 4.68)
4 (Stores N =10)	13.15 (10.56, 15.74)	2.11 (1.62, 2.59)	3.40 (2.42, 4.38)	3.29 (2.93, 3.65)	7.70 (7.21, 8.20)	2.85 (2.65, 3.05)	1.89 (1.80, 1.97)	4.20 (3.42, 4.99)
5 (Stores N =15)	7.69 (5.63, 9.75)	2.63 (2.14, 3.12)	1.78 (1.55, 2.01)	1.53 (0.87, 2.20)	5.51 (4.96, 6.05)	2.02 (1.79, 2.26)	1.33 (1.23, 1.42)	4.69 (3.86, 5.52)
6 (Stores N =19)	13.48 (10.90, 16.02)	1.82 (1.33, 2.31)	2.03 (1.67, 2.39)	2.97 (2.55, 3.40)	6.06 (5.46, 6.67)	2.50 (2.25, 2.75)	1.92 (1.39, 2.48)	4.57 (3.93, 5.21)
7 (Stores N =17)	11.26 (9.49, 13.03)	2.55 (1.93, 3.18)	2.56 (1.84, 3.27)	2.37 (1.92, 2.81)	4.90 (4.09, 5.71)	2.42 (1.93, 2.91)	1.77 (1.63, 1.90)	5.06 (4.41, 5.71)

PILOT STUDY OF FULL CENSUSES OF FOOD STORES AND IN-STORE HEALTHY FOOD AVAILABILITY IN THREE PRIORITY NEIGHBORHOODS

We also conducted a full census of food stores in Haller Lake (within Council District 5), High Point (within Council District 1), and South Park (within Council District 1), to understand if a full census of all stores would add value for characterizing the food environment, above and beyond what could be learned from traditional food environment analyses based on the food permit database or beyond taking just a sample of stores in these priority neighborhoods. To assess the value-added of the census, we examined three questions: 1) how accurate is the categorized food permit database in identifying the overall number and types of food stores? 2) would these neighborhoods be picked up in our HFPA index (Section 2)? and 3) does the in-store assessment of healthy food availability give a different

assessment of healthy food availability compared to a “food swamp” score based on the categorized food permit database?

1. How accurate is the categorized food permit database? The ground-truthing (i.e. the in-person drive-by to assess and categorize food stores and restaurants) revealed that the categorized food permit database provided only a moderately accurate count of food stores compared to what was physically verifiable during the ground-truthing. The positive predictive value for all store types was 0.70, meaning that 70% (n=39) of the stores listed in the categorized food permit database were confirmed in the ground-truthing (Appendix C); its sensitivity was 0.54, meaning that the categorized food permit database successfully identified 54% of all stores and restaurants present (39 of 72) in these three neighborhoods. (See addendum at the end of this section for detailed methods of the ground-truthing and the calculation of positive predictive value and sensitivity).

The categorized food permit database indicated there were three healthy food stores (defined as superstores, supermarkets, produce and farmers markets) across all three neighborhoods, while the ground-truthing indicated there was only one healthy food store across these three neighborhoods. For less-healthy food stores (defined as grocery stores, drug stores, small stores, and all restaurants/quick service/fast food), the categorized food permit database indicated there were 53 unhealthy food stores, while the ground-truthing indicated there were 71 of these stores. A food swamp is defined as an area where there are relatively more fast-food and junk-food retail establishments and relatively fewer healthy food alternatives.⁷ When using a crude food swamp score (unhealthy retailers divided by total retailers) for all three neighborhoods combined, the food permit database indicated these areas were less of a food swamp (53 out of 56 = 94.6) compared to ground-truthing (71 out of 72 = 98.6).

Table 7. Total count of healthy versus less healthy food stores and restaurants in the categorized food permit database versus those identified via ground-truthing in South Park, High Point, and Haller Lake				
Number of healthy and less healthy stores	South Park	High Point	Haller Lake	Overall
Number of healthy food stores from categorized food permit database	0	0	3	3
Number of healthy food stores from ground-truthing exercise/census	0	0	1	1
Number of less healthy food stores from categorized food permit database	18	8	27	53
Number of less healthy food stores from ground-truthing exercise	23	10	38	71

2. Would these neighborhoods be picked up in the HFWA scoring method (Section 2)? South Park and High Point would have been flagged as a potential healthy food priority area, while Haller Lake would not. Haller Lake meets the threshold for poverty, but based on the categorized food permit database, would not have met the travel time or food swamp criteria. The discrepancy may be driven by the recent closure of two supermarkets in this area.

Table 8. Healthy food priority area indicators for South Park, High Point, and Haller Lake			
	South Park	High Point	Haller Lake
Score on poverty indicator	57.5%	45.17%	31.93%
<i>Binary indicator</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
Score on travel times	14.14 min	10.77 min	6.29 min
<i>Binary indicator</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
Score on food swamp	98.81	96.14	94.87
<i>Binary indicator</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Total score	3	2	1

3. Does the in-store assessment of healthy food availability give a different assessment of healthy food availability compared to the assessment using the categorized food permit database? We surveyed 23 food stores (88% survey rate) as part of the census in these neighborhoods; four of these stores had already been included as part of our original SBT retail audit sample. Table 9 shows the average healthy food availability score in each of these neighborhoods; healthy food availability is low in these areas, recalling that the average supermarket in Seattle scores 19 points. Also for comparison, the middle income group and intermediate group of proportion Black or Hispanic population both had a mean score of approximately 11 points (Table 5). The in-store healthy food assessment is consistent with the findings of the HFWA score using the categorized food permit database for one out of the three priority neighborhoods (South Park and High Point). Haller Lake would have been misclassified—seemingly having short travel times to the nearest healthy food and a food swamp score on the lower end of the spectrum (Table 8). High Point would have been flagged for having 2 indicators, but would not have been flagged for having all 3 indicators.

Table 9. Healthy food availability scores and price per pound for healthy food for food stores in the Haller Lake, South Park, and High Point neighborhoods, coded by survey and permit database status											
Store			Store type	Seattle Healthy Food Survey availability score Mean (95% CI) N	Fruit Mean price/lb. (95% CI) N	Vegetables Mean price/lb. (95% CI) N	Grain Mean price/lb. (95% CI) N	Meat Mean price/lb. (95% CI) N	Eggs Mean price/lb. (95% CI) N	Beans Mean price/lb. (95% CI) N	Milk Mean price/lb. (95% CI) N
South Park											
South Park Chevron	C	Small store	6.75 (4.03, 9.47) N=4	\$2.54 (-18.84, 23.83) N=2	\$1.29 (n/a) N=1	\$1.81 (-0.55, 4.17) N=2	N/A	2.65 (n/a) N=1	2.20 (n/a) N=1	\$4.99 (4.99, 4.99) N=3	
South Park Grocery	C	Small store									
Fruteria Sandoval	C P	Small store									
Seaport Food Mart	C P	Small store									
High Point											
Walgreen’s	C S	Drug store	8.43 (5.71, 11.14) N=7	\$4.03 (3.81, 4.25) N=5	\$1.87 (-9.56, 13.29) N=2	\$1.99 (1.23, 2.75) N=6	N/A	2.31 (1.30, 3.33) N=4	1.98 (1.60, 2.38) N=4	\$4.29 (3.19, 5.38) N=6	
Delridge Arco AM/PM	C	Small store									
High Point Mini Market	C	Grocery									
M & J Mini Mart	C	Small store									
Cottage Grove Mart	C	Small store									
Rocky’s Shell	C P	Small store									
Super-24 Food Store	C P	Small store									
Haller Lake											
Cash & Carry	C S	Grocery	7.41 (4.43, 10.40) N=12	\$3.24 (1.95, 4.53) N=8	\$1.88 (-1.14, 4.90) N=3	\$1.91 (1.24, 2.60) N=9	2.99 (n/a) N=1	2.32 (1.61, 3.04) N=6	1.70 (1.0, 2.40) N=2	\$3.80 (2.64, 4.96) N=8	
Plutos on Aurora	C S	Small store									
European Foods	C	Small store									
7-Eleven Store #2360	C	Small store									
Haller Lake Food Shop	C	Small store									
7-Eleven Store #27901	C	Small store									
Aurora Mini Mart	C	Small store									
Northgate Shell	C	Small store									
Asian Food Center	C P	Small store									
Addis Market	C P	Small store									
Ebenezer Tienda Latina	C P	Small store									
Northgate Way 76	C P	Small store									
Northgate Chevron	D	Small store									
Tobacco Street	D P	Small store									
K-Smoke Mart	D P	Small store									

C = Stores surveyed for census

S = Stores surveyed in SBT sample

P = Stores not in the categorized food permit database

D = Stores that declined participating in the survey

Note that not listed in this table, are stores that were included in the permit database, but not present during ground-truthing.

DISCUSSION

Availability and price by neighborhood characteristics

We surveyed 27% (n=134) of all food stores in Seattle as part of the SBT retail audit sample using our Seattle Healthy Food Survey tool to assess in-store healthy food availability. We tested our Seattle Healthy Food Survey against a widely used gold-standard tool and found that it performs well (Pearson's correlation=0.875). This adds additional understanding to the Seattle's retail food environment in combination with other aspects of food availability, food insecurity, and opportunities to improve healthy food access.

In Seattle, lower-income neighborhoods and neighborhoods with more Black or Hispanic residents, had fewer large food stores and more small stores. Consistent with this finding, we found lower availability of healthy foods for lower-income neighborhoods and neighborhoods with more Black or Hispanic residents.

At the same time, when available, protein, milk, grains and vegetables tended to be less expensive in neighborhoods with lower-income or more Black or Hispanic residents (in contrast, fruit was more expensive in lower-income neighborhoods and milk was more expensive in neighborhoods with more Black or Hispanic residents). It should also be noted that although average prices were higher, the confidence intervals around many of these estimates overlapped, indicating that the price differences are likely not statistically significant. The tendency for higher prices in neighborhoods with higher income and fewer Black or Hispanic residents could be due to retailers pricing foods differently or stocking brands with different price points, depending on the surrounding neighborhood's demographic composition. It could also be that maintaining a higher variety of foods costs stores money and this is reflected in the pricing of the foods they carry.

As was anticipated, we found that larger food stores provide neighborhoods with greater access to healthy foods. Warehouses/superstores had the highest mean availability score, followed closely by supermarkets, and then grocery stores. Drug stores and small stores had substantially lower mean scores as compared to these larger store types.

Relatedly, supermarkets and warehouse/superstores offered these healthy foods - fresh fruits and vegetables, eggs, and beans - at lower prices as compared to grocery and small stores (no drug stores surveyed carried any fresh produce), making them the more affordable options for most of the measured foods.

Unexpectedly, grocery and small stores offered meat at cheaper prices as compared to the larger stores (no drug stores surveyed carried any meats). Milk prices also varied unexpectedly, with the lowest cost milk in warehouse/superstores, then drug stores, supermarkets, grocery, and small stores. Grains were similarly priced at all stores, with the exception of warehouse/superstore, where they were markedly cheaper.

Pilot census of healthy food availability in all stores in three priority neighborhoods

With a focus on the High Point, Haller Lake, and South Park neighborhoods in Seattle, we found that the categorized food permit database was only moderately accurate in identifying food stores present in these neighborhoods. Some of the inaccuracy is likely due to the fact that the categorized food permit database is from 2015; however, this represents the most recent categorized version available to the team and therefore, reflects what would normally be available to researchers or policymakers. The inaccuracy of the categorized food permit data base would lead to these neighborhoods scoring

somewhat better on a crude food swamp measure than would be the case based on the ground-truthed information. Only one of these neighborhoods (South Park) were identified as particularly poor food environments on our HFP index; a second neighborhood, High Point, would be flagged if we used 2 out of 3 indicators on the HFP as indicating potential risk for being a HFP.

An in-store healthy food availability assessment revealed that the in-store availability was low and is consistent with the findings using the categorized food permit database and the HFP index for South Park and High Point. The lack of healthy food in Haller Lake would not have been detected if relying only on the categorized food permit database. Two of these neighborhoods—South Park and High Point—were counted as having zero healthy food stores in the categorized food permit database and they also had zero healthy food stores identified in ground-truthing. The third neighborhood—Haller Lake—was counted as having three healthy food stores per the categorized food database, however two stores had closed in the interim and at the time of the in-person census, only one healthy food store remained. Comparing the categorized food permit database to the in-person census revealed what seems to be a fairly rapid turnover in food establishments.

Policymakers will have to weigh the costs of intensive in-person, in-store surveying of food environments with the information gained from this exercise. While the in-person survey did reveal the inaccuracies of the categorized food permit database and the fairly rapid turnover of stores, conclusions would have been largely similar had we relied on secondary data for two of the three neighborhoods (if the more lenient threshold of 2 of 3 indicators were used). Another consideration for policymakers would be the potential need to repeat the in-person data collection fairly frequently in this context of what seems to be high turnover. This is likely context-specific since Seattle may be changing more rapidly than cities across the US.

Considerations for future work could include developing reliable tools to categorize the publicly-available PHSKC food permit database such that it provides researchers, program-implementers, and policy makers with more timely, usable data about the presence and makeup of food stores in Seattle. This may be a more affordable option than relying on ground-truthing methods to validate these lists; ground-truthing can be time-intensive, and requires a substantial amount of driving hours.

Additionally, there may be opportunities to assess how neighborhoods with low healthy food accessibility (as measured by the Seattle Healthy Food Survey and the Healthy Food Priority Area indices in Section 2) are served by the SBT revenue-funded food access programs, aimed at increasing healthy food accessibility for lower-income families. There may be opportunities to target low healthy food availability neighborhoods identified in this report with these healthy food access programs.

Limitations

This study has limitations that should be noted. Although we surveyed a large sample of food stores citywide, we have only a sample of stores rather a census of stores in most Seattle neighborhoods. Additionally we are aware that individuals do not necessarily always shop for food in their neighborhoods or even at the stores most proximal to their home, so there are limits to characterizing access to food, healthy or otherwise, based only on the food stores within a given neighborhood; furthermore, we did not survey popular stores such as Whole Foods, Trader Joe's, or PCC, as our original

sample was drawn for the SBT retail audit, and these stores tend to devote little shelf space to sugary beverages.

Our ground-truthing exercise estimated the accuracy of the categorized food permit database for grocery-type food stores at 71%, due mostly to an undercount of total stores. The low sensitivity and positive predictive values of this database likely indicates in part that the Seattle food store landscape changes quickly. Because we created our post-estimation weights using the distribution of food stores citywide in the categorized food permit database, our assessment of healthy food availability is potentially an under-count, and our weights may not reflect the true universe of stores in a given area if that neighborhood has changed their store type-makeup since 2015.

Although we had originally proposed to compare how well our sample of stores captured in the SBT retail audit might capture the food environment in the three priority neighborhoods, we realized that this would not be a meaningful comparison for two main reasons. First, our sampling strategy was not designed to be representative of such a small area. And two, we picked these neighborhoods precisely because we suspected limited numbers of food stores, which was indeed the case. With only 23 food stores spread across all three neighborhoods, even a 50 or 75% sample would still be a small number of stores. For these reasons, we do not compare how our sample performed compared to the entire census of stores in these areas.

We were not able to measure all healthy food items present in food stores. Though our Seattle Healthy Food Survey performed well compared to the longer gold-standard NEMS-CS survey, our survey only measured three fruit, and five vegetables. It is possible stores carried additional healthy fresh foods (e.g., more culturally relevant healthy foods) that this survey did not capture, and we did not capture any potentially healthy foods sold in prepared food stores.

This report section concludes the City-approved scope of work to assess the price and availability of healthy food items in Seattle.

ADDENDUM – DETAILED METHODS FOR SECTION 3

METHODS

Overview

To assess and describe the price and availability of healthy foods across Seattle, the Evaluation Team: 1) developed and validated an abbreviated measurement tool for in-store healthy food availability, 2) conducted in-store assessments of healthy food availability and prices in 134 food stores in Seattle, 3) created and applied post-estimation weights to make sure the sample of stores was representative of the distribution of stores in Seattle within tertile groups of key neighborhood characteristics (income and race/ethnicity), and finally 4) assessed mean healthy food availability and price per pound of healthy foods according to neighborhood median income level and neighborhood proportion of people who are Black or Hispanic (two populations for which prior literature has documented disproportionately low access to healthy foods).

To obtain a more comprehensive assessment of healthy food availability in food stores and to assess the added value of a full census of stores in three low-income Seattle neighborhoods believed to have limited food access – hereafter called “priority neighborhoods” – the Evaluation Team conducted a pilot census of food stores and in-store healthy food availability. Specifically, we 1) conducted an in-person street-by-street drive-by (“ground-truthing”) to ensure that all food stores were identified, 2) compared our ground-truthed sample to the Public Health Food Permit records categorized by the University of Washington Urban Form Lab (UFL) researchers under the direction of Dr. Anne Vernez Moudon, hereafter referred to as “categorized food permit database” to determine accuracy of the categorized food permit database, 3) assessed whether the ground-truthing would offer different conclusions compared to the healthy food priority area (HFPA) index created in Section 2, and 4) conducted in-store food availability measurement in all stores.

Primary data source

Primary data include: 1) in-store healthy food availability and price assessments in all food stores, excluding restaurants and including only stores that sell primarily unprepared foods and beverages, such as supermarkets, superstores, grocery stores, drug stores, and small stores (convenience, gas stations) in the SBT retail audit sample of stores throughout Seattle, and 2) a census of all food establishments and a survey of all food stores identified via a “ground-truthing” exercise in three priority Seattle neighborhoods.

SBT retail audit store sampling design

To assess healthy food availability in the City of Seattle, we capitalized on our ongoing, in-store retail audit that is a key part of the Sweetened Beverage Tax (SBT) Evaluation.¹ Specifically, we used the same sample of stores and added in-store healthy food availability and price components to our existing in-store audit. Our original sample of stores was identified prior to passage of the SBT, in the fall of 2017 based on a list of all permitted, permanent food establishments in 2015, maintained by PHSKC. The UFL at the University of Washington previously created algorithms to classify each of these businesses into meaningful food store or restaurant categories (supermarkets, grocery stores, corner stores, counter-service restaurants, etc.). We used this classification to categorize stores and restaurants.

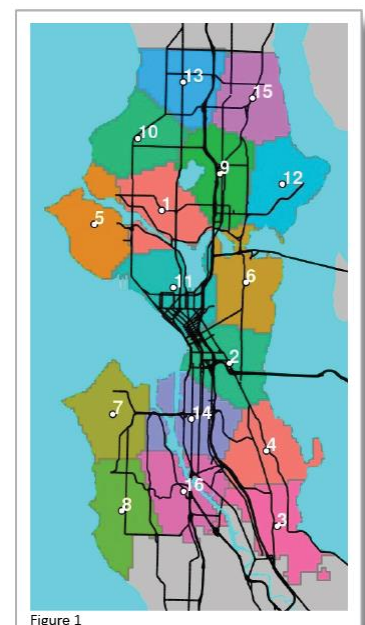


Figure 1

We aimed for a geographically balanced sample of food stores (supermarkets, grocery stores, drug stores, corner stores, gas stations), coffee shops, and counter-service restaurants in Seattle. When selecting our store sample, we obtained geographic balance by dividing our study area into 16 equal-sized areas, mapping all the food establishments based on their address locations, then selecting a quota of stores from each store type within each of the 16 areas (figure 1).

Responding to interest expressed by the City of Seattle and the SBT Community Advisory Board, we also worked with community liaisons and consulted lists of “minority-owned businesses” to identify small stores owned by people of color and added these to the sample derived from the process described above.

In-store healthy food assessments throughout Seattle

The abbreviated in-store healthy food assessment was based on the widely-used Nutrition Environment Measures Survey for Convenience Stores (NEMS-CS), which is often considered a gold standard for in-store healthy food availability assessment.² The final list of food items was based on input from Seattle Human Services Department, Seattle Office of Sustainability and Environment, City Councilmembers, and the SBT Community Advisory Board. We refer to our newly developed survey tool as the Seattle Healthy Food Survey (Appendix B). We measured the availability and prices of fruit, vegetables, grains, proteins, milk, sweets, and junk foods. Specifically, we collected the availability and prices for 19 individual healthy food items, and six sweets or junk food items (see Table 1 for the list of all healthy foods included in the assessments).

Data collectors attended one six-hour training, then practiced data collection in the field until 90% raw agreement on responses was achieved. All surveys were conducted between May 21 and July 20, 2018. We paused data collection the week of July 4 to minimize capturing holiday-specific sales.

Trained data collectors conducted in-store food assessments using the Seattle Healthy Food Survey in all food stores in the SBT retail audit store sample, including warehouses, superstores, supermarkets, grocery stores, drug stores, and small stores. We did not conduct the Seattle Healthy Food Survey in any restaurants (e.g., traditional restaurants, quick-service restaurants, coffee, or beverage shops).

Priority neighborhoods store census

The Evaluation Team additionally identified three priority neighborhoods—Haller Lake, High Point, and South Park—to conduct a census of all stores, identifying, counting, and listing all food stores and all restaurants found within the neighborhood boundaries (in contrast with the sample in the SBT retail audit work which was planned to be geographically balanced across the city as a whole, rather than comprehensive of any given Seattle neighborhood). We surveyed all food stores in these three neighborhoods to measure the availability and price of healthy foods. The Evaluation Team selected these three low-income, limited food access neighborhoods by consulting a variety of sources. First, we used the USDA Food Access Research Atlas, to identify neighborhoods with limited supermarket access (defined as a census tract with at least 500 people, or 33 percent of the population, living more than ½ mile from the nearest supermarket, supercenter, or large grocery store, calculated from the geographic center of each census block-level ½-kilometer grid cell).³ We additionally referenced the May 2013 Mapping Food Access in the City of Seattle report produced by the City of Seattle Office of Sustainability and Environment,⁴ and conferred with City Councilmembers. After identifying potential areas, we defined neighborhood boundaries using the Seattle Department of Neighborhood’s neighborhood boundaries.⁵

To ensure that we captured all retail food outlets in these priority areas, we conducted a traditional ground-truthing exercise in the three priority neighborhoods. Ground-truthing involves canvassing all

streets within the neighborhood boundaries to enumerate all observed food stores. Two data collectors drove all streets in each of the three neighborhoods, recording the store name, store address, and store type, for every observed food establishment. We secondarily used the information gathered in the ground-truthing to assess the sensitivity and specificity of the categorized food permit database.

In these three neighborhoods, trained data collectors surveyed all food stores (a census rather than a sample) using *both* the Seattle Healthy Food Survey and the NEMS-CS gold-standard tool. By surveying this set of stores with both tools, we are able to determine how well our shorter Seattle Healthy Food Survey performs as compared to the NEMS-CS gold-standard tool. The full NEMS-CS tool was not used through our SBT store audits because it would have added considerable length and burden to the audit and captured some additional but less relevant information. Understanding the performance of our abbreviated tool allows us to assess the degree to which we can confidently conclude that our own abbreviated tool can be used as a valid assessment of healthy food availability. This is important since we used our own tool in the larger SBT retail audit store sample.

Secondary data source

Secondary data include: 1) the 2015 Public Health Food Permit records categorized by the University of Washington Urban Form Lab (UFL), and 2) 2016 US Census and American Community Survey (ACS) data for the city of Seattle.

2015 categorized food permit database

As above, the categorized food permit database includes all permitted food establishments in King County. For the purpose of this analysis, we excluded all stores outside of the city of Seattle, as well as all stores with duplicate permits (e.g., if the same store had one permit for the grocer, and one for the bakery section, we only counted it as one permitted establishment). We used this categorized food permit database as the sampling frame for the SBT retail audit store sample. We also used it to identify stores and restaurants in the priority neighborhoods, to compare against the ground-truthed assessment of stores and restaurants. Finally, we use this categorized food permit database to create post-estimation weights for our stores that we use in the analyses of healthy food availability and price by neighborhood characteristics (described further below).

2016 US Census Boundary Files and American Community Survey (ACS)

2016 US Census Boundary Files provided census tract boundaries and 2012-2016 ACS provided aggregate demographic characteristics for all Seattle census tracts, including proportion of the population in each of five race and ethnic groups and median household income.

Census tract boundary files

Census tract boundary files were used to identify census tracts in Seattle and to identify the census tract location of each store in the categorized food permit database.

Variables

Healthy food availability score

The first outcome of interest is the availability of healthy foods in different stores throughout Seattle by neighborhood characteristics wherein those stores are located. We developed a guide to score the availability of healthy foods available in a store as measured by the Seattle Healthy Food Survey based on the NEMS-CS gold-standard tool's scoring guide. Each healthy food item receives at least one point if it is available, with healthier items receiving more points than their less healthy counterparts (see Table 1 for available points by food item and within each food category). All unhealthy junk foods receive zero points and are therefore not included in the healthy food availability score. Each store receives an

overall availability score out of 25 total points, which is the sum of all points earned for each healthy food product in that store.

Healthy food price

The second outcome of interest is the price of healthy foods in Seattle. To assess the price of healthy foods we calculate the mean price per pound of food by food category. We express mean price as price per pound, with the exception of milk, which we express as mean price per gallon. Mean food prices are calculated by food category, as grouped in Table 1, with the proteins further separated into individual foods since the average price of the three items in this group were quite different and many times stores had only one of these protein foods.

Neighborhood income

We created tertiles (three groups of approximately equal size based on the distribution of values in the data, i.e. census tracts in the lowest third of the distribution, the middle third, and the highest third) of median household income based on the distribution of census-tract level median household income from the 2016 American Community Survey.

Neighborhood race/ethnic composition

We used data from the American Community Survey to determine the proportion of the population in each census tract that was either non-Hispanic Black or Hispanic, which we used to create tertiles of census-tract level proportion of the population that is either non-Hispanic Black or Hispanic. We focused on the proportion of the population that was either Black or Hispanic since previous literature has noted consistent inequities in food environments comparing neighborhoods with higher population proportions of Black or Hispanic populations to neighborhoods with lower population proportions of Black and Hispanic individuals. Similar to neighborhood income, we grouped census tracts into tertiles of proportion Black or Hispanic.

Table 1. Products included in the Seattle Healthy Food Survey	
Healthy food items¹	Total points available in survey
Fruit	3
Apples	1
Bananas	1
Oranges	1
Vegetables	5
Broccoli	1
Carrots	1
Green lettuce	1
Tomatoes	1
Yellow onions	1
Grains	7
100% whole wheat bread	2
White bread	1
Frosted Flakes cereal	1
Original Cheerios cereal	2
Rice (white or brown)	1
Protein	6
Canned beans (black, kidney, or garbanzo)	2
Eggs	2

Lean fresh ground meat	2
Milk	4
1% Milk	1
2% Milk	1
Fat-free milk	2
Whole milk	0

¹We additionally collected the availability and prices of five junk food products and sweets, which are not included in this analysis: Lays potato chips, Pringles potato chips, Reese's peanut butter cups, Oreos, and Little Debbie Honey Buns. These items received no points in the Healthy Food Survey scoring tool and were not included in the market basket.

Statistical analysis

Primary objective/analysis

Our primary objective is to assess healthy food availability and prices by Seattle neighborhood characteristics, including Seattle City Council District, neighborhood median income, and neighborhood race/ethnic composition.

To do so, first we assessed the performance of our Seattle Healthy Food Survey by comparing it to the established NEMS-CS. Specifically, we used Pearson's correlation to assess criterion validity of our newly developed tool to the established NEMS-CS tool in the 23 stores where both survey tools were used.

After confirming the performance of our newly developed tool, we then estimated, in our full sample of stores, the healthy food availability scores and healthy food prices by: 1) Seattle City Council District, 2) census tract-level median household income tertiles, 3) proportion of the population that is Black or Hispanic, in tertiles.

It was important to apply post-estimation weights based on store types to these analyses since we know that store type is correlated with the healthfulness, availability, and price of foods sold (e.g., supermarkets tend to have all the foods and generally at lower prices than small stores).

We created three sets of weights, the purpose of which is to adjust measures up or down such that we achieve universe "store type" representativeness in our final analyses. To achieve this, we created post-estimation weights to ensure that the stores in the SBT retail audit store sample were proportionally representative by neighborhood characteristic. Post-estimation weights adjust results to the universe's distribution of store types within 1) three income categories (census tracts with lowest, middle, and highest incomes), 2) three percent Black or Hispanic categories (census tracts with lowest, middle, and highest percentages), and 3) the seven Council Districts. In addition, finite population correction is accounted for in analyses and, as appropriate, sub-population sizes are adjusted for. These weights ensure that the sample of stores included in the availability and price analyses are representative of the makeup of food stores in each census tract tertile or each Council District.

For all availability scores and food prices, we present the post-estimation-weighted average healthy food availability score and average price per pound of healthy foods separately by Council District, neighborhood income tertiles, and tertiles of neighborhood race/ethnic composition (proportion Black or Hispanic).

Secondary objective/analysis

A secondary goal of this study was to conduct a pilot study of three priority neighborhoods, in which we surveyed all the stores (rather than a sample) and assessed in-store healthy food availability and price

across all stores in the three priority neighborhoods. We calculated the average healthy food availability and average healthy food prices for the stores included in full census.

In addition, we compare the in-store healthy food availability and prices to the findings from our HFPA assessments in Section 2, which uses the same categorized food permit database to create a HFPA index based on a combination of estimates of neighborhood poverty, travel times time to healthy food locations, and the ratio of unhealthy to total food retail outlets (“food swamps”).

In secondary analyses, we additionally assessed the accuracy of the categorized food permit database for these three priority neighborhoods. Data collectors drove 112 miles to ground-truth the Haller Lake, High Point, and South Park neighborhoods in order to capture all food stores and restaurants in these neighborhoods. To determine the accuracy of the categorized food permit database, we calculated the positive predictive value and sensitivity (Box 1) of all individual food stores and restaurants in the database, in comparison to all individual food stores and restaurants found in the ground-truthing exercise.

Box 1. Positive predictive value and sensitivity

Positive predictive value of the categorized food permit database was defined as the probability that stores listed in the categorized food permit database were both located by data collectors while ground-truthing and still in operation:⁶

$$\text{positive predictive value} = \frac{\text{true positives}}{\text{true positive} + \text{false positives}}$$

Sensitivity was defined as the probability that stores identified in the ground-truthing exercise were also listed in the categorized food permit database:⁶

$$\text{sensitivity} = \frac{\text{true positives}}{\text{true positives} + \text{false negatives}}$$

We defined “true positives” as stores listed in the categorized food permit database *and* confirmed during ground-truthing. We defined “false positives” as stores that were in the database, but not physically there during ground-truthing (e.g., stores that closed or moved) and “false negatives” as stores missing from the list, but physically there during ground-truthing (e.g., new stores identified).⁶

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SECTION 4 | A. WHO EXPERIENCES FOOD INSECURITY IN SEATTLE?

B. WHO FALLS INTO THE “FOOD SECURITY GAP”?

SUMMARY

To understand who in Seattle experiences food insecurity (defined as not having enough money for food), we analyzed data from five different surveys of Seattle residents. We also estimated the number of people in Seattle who fall into the “food security gap” – lower-income Seattle residents who do not qualify for nutrition assistance programs like U.S. Department of Agriculture Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), but who cannot reliably afford healthy food due to competing basic needs such as housing, health care, and child care. The findings provide context for the assessment of the Seattle food bank network (Section 5).

Key findings

Although rates of food insecurity differed by data source, patterns of disparity were similar across all data sources. Food insecurity was highest among those with the lowest income and lowest educational attainment. In general, people of color experienced food insecurity at higher rates than white populations; and households in which the primary language spoken was *not* English were more likely than English-speaking households to experience food insecurity (the exception was Chinese-speaking households). Although no gender differences were found among adults or school-age children, rates of food insecurity were two times higher among individuals who identified as lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB) than among those who identified as heterosexual. Food insecurity increased with grade level for children in 8th, 10th, and 12th grades; and tended to be higher among young adults compared to adults in their mid-40s and older. We also found that participation in SNAP/Basic Food, and by inference food insecurity, continues to rise in Seattle for one age group – older adults. Not until 300% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) do we see food insecurity begin to drop to a low level for Seattle adults; for people of color, it is at 400% of the FPL. We estimated that 13,420 Seattle residents in 2017 fell into the “food security gap,” defined as residents not eligible for food assistance benefits yet lacked enough money to buy the food they needed. This estimate would be higher if it included people who, although receiving benefits, still experience food insecurity.

OBJECTIVE

While there are different ways to ask a person if they have experienced food insecurity, surveys often use some form of this statement, “In the past year, the food that we bought just didn’t last, and we didn’t have money to get more.” To understand the scope of this inequity, we first turned to survey data and local community reports for information about who in Seattle is experiencing food insecurity, and how that picture has changed over time. Secondly, we took a closer look at the group of people who, while experience food insecurity, also make too much money to qualify for nutrition assistance programs. The findings provide context for the assessment of the food bank network in Seattle (Section 5). The findings will also inform Seattle’s (a) Office of Sustainability and Environment in planning the expansion of eligibility for the Fresh Bucks program and upcoming update of the Food Action Plan, and (b) Human Services Department in preparing their Request for Proposals for Food and Nutrition planning.

SECTION 4A. WHO EXPERIENCES FOOD INSECURITY IN SEATTLE?

To look at food insecurity among adults, youth, families with children, and SNAP-eligible adults accessing services, we analyzed and compared data from five surveys. See addendum at the end of this section for detailed methods and more information about each survey:

- Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey of adults,
- Healthy Youth Survey (HYS) of public school students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grades,
- Best Starts for Kids Health Survey (BSK) of parents/caregivers of young children (infants through fifth grade),
- Surveys of low-income families through the Seattle Shopping and Wellness Survey (SeaSAW) of low-income families with children age 7-17 and
- Surveys from the University of Washington Center for Public Health Nutrition (CPHN) of low-income adults eligible for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) who were using health care, food bank, or healthy food programs funded through the Partnership to Improve Community Health.ⁱ

Looking across multiple data sources helps us detect patterns in disparities across ages; from infants and children through teenagers and adults. The findings below show how the patterns change by Seattle City Council District, economic security, education, race/ethnicity, primary language, gender, sexual orientation, and age.

RESULTS

Comparing food insecurity results across surveys

Despite differences in questions and populations sampled, patterns of disparity in food insecurity across all the surveys were similar (see methods addendum for a description of the survey questions). Since the samples and the questions in each survey were so different, the estimated rates of food insecurity across samples varied considerably. For example, overall estimates of food insecurity were highest for the low-income families participating in the 2017 Seattle Shopping and Wellness Survey (SeaSAW), surveys of SNAP-eligible adults participating in healthy

Despite differences in questions and populations sampled, patterns of disparity in food insecurity across all the surveys were similar.

ⁱ For more information see <https://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/health/partnerships/pich/grant.aspx>.

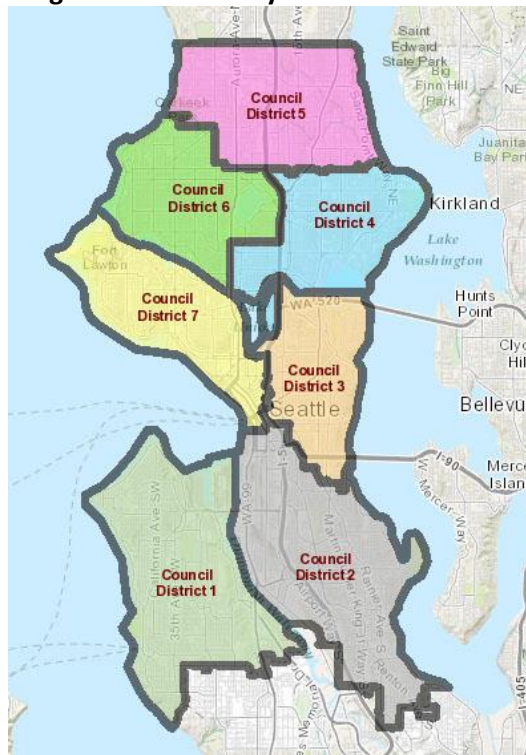
food programs (51% and 48%), and for families raising young children (22%). Food insecurity rates among adults (13%) and school-age youth (11%) were lower overall. Looking at comparable data across surveys, we present the results by the following demographic categories: place (Council District, see Figure 1), economic security (income and Federal Poverty Level), education, race/ethnicity, primary language, gender, sexual orientation, and age.

Food insecurity by place (Chart 1)

Among adults, food insecurity did not differ significantly across Seattle City Council Districts. Among school-age youth, food insecurity in District 2 (15%, Southeast/Georgetown) was higher than the Seattle average (11%); and food insecurity in District 4 (5%, Northeast) was lower than all districts except in District 6 (8%, Northwest). Youth food insecurity was also lower in District 6 than in District 1 (13%, West Seattle/South Park) and District 2 (15%).

Across the adult and youth surveys, food insecurity estimates for each Council District were very similar (within 1%) with the exception of District 1, where the adult estimate was 4% lower than the estimate for youth, and District 4, where the city's lowest food insecurity rate for school-age youth (5%) was juxtaposed with the city's highest rate of adult food insecurity (15%), a difference likely driven by the University of Washington student population.

Figure 1. Seattle City Council District



Source: [Office of the City Clerk](#)

Chart 1. Food insecurity for adults and school-aged children by Council District

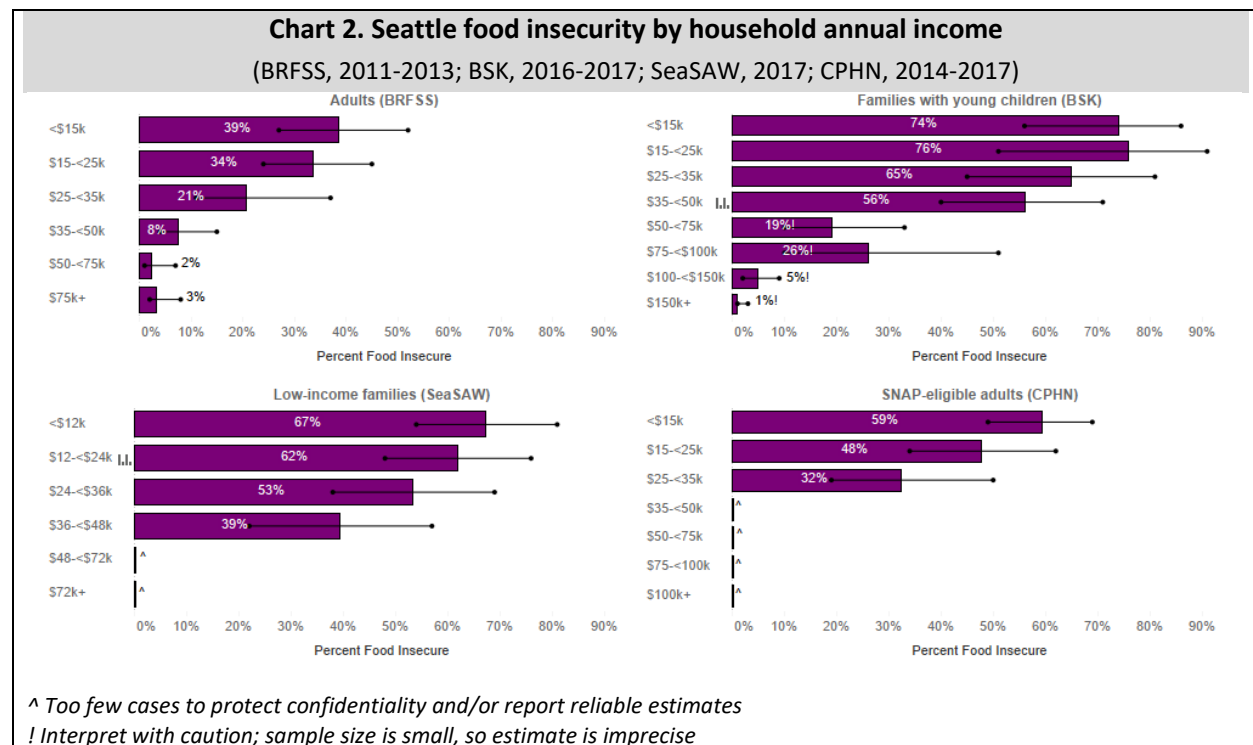
(BRFSS, 2011-2013; HYS, 2012, 2014, 2016)



Food insecurity by economic security (Chart 2)

Across all data sources, food insecurity was inversely related to economic security. At all income levels, rates of food insecurity were highest among families with young children. Among families raising young children, more than half with annual income below \$50,000 reported experiencing food insecurity.

At all income levels, food insecurity was highest among families with young children. Among families raising young children, more than half with annual income below \$50,000 reported experiencing food insecurity.



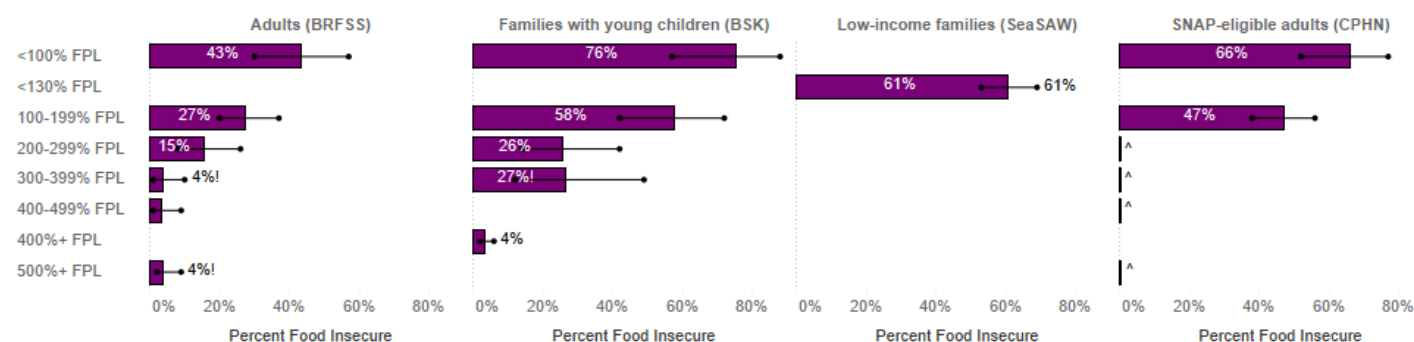
Food insecurity by Federal Poverty Levelⁱⁱ (Chart 3)

Across all samples, the highest levels of food insecurity were reported by respondents who met SNAP/Basic Food's eligibility criteria of incomes below 200% of the FPL, identifying a food security gap among SNAP-eligible populations. Not until we reach 300% of the FPL for adults and 400% of the FPL for families with young children do we see food insecurity nearly disappear. In 2018, the poverty guideline for a 2-person household (e.g. one adult and one child) was \$16,460, 300% of the FPL would be \$49,380 and 400% of the FPL would be \$65,840. For a 4-person household (e.g. two adults and two children), the 2018 poverty guideline was \$25,100; a household earning \$75,300 would be at 300% of the FPL and \$100,400 at 400% of the FPL.

At both 200-299% of the FPL and 300-399% of the FPL, more than one in four families raising young children reported food insecurity. Families in these income brackets would not qualify for food assistance through SNAP, suggesting that they would fall into the broader food security gap (up to 399% of the FPL) discussed in Section 4B below.

Chart 3. Seattle food insecurity by Federal Poverty Level

(BRFSS, 2011-2013; BSK, 2016-2017; SeaSAW, 2017; CPHN, 2014-2017)



^Too few cases to protect confidentiality and/or report reliable estimates

! Interpret with caution; sample size is small, so estimate is imprecise

ⁱⁱ We use Federal Poverty Level to refer to the poverty guidelines. The poverty guidelines are a version of the federal poverty measure. They are issued each year in the Federal Register by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The guidelines are a simplification of the poverty thresholds, produced by U.S. Census Bureau, for use for administrative purposes — for instance, determining financial eligibility for certain federal programs. The poverty guidelines do not vary by the age of adults or number of children in a family/household. They do vary by geography—Alaska and Hawaii have separate guidelines. For more information see <https://aspe.hhs.gov/2018-poverty-guidelines>.

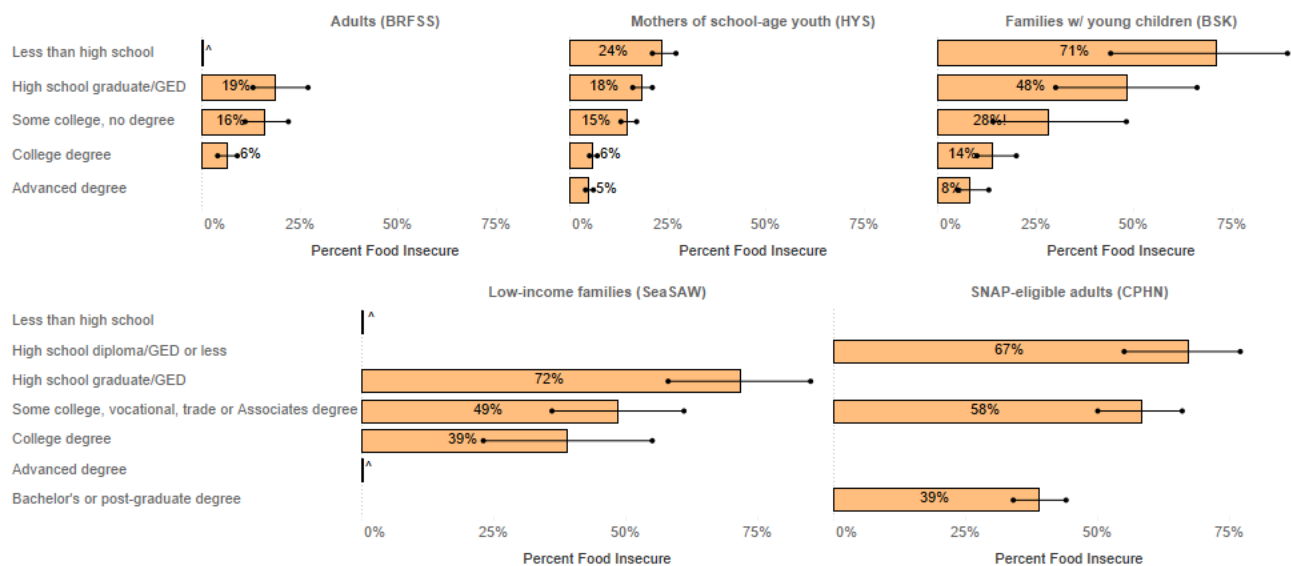
Food insecurity by education (Chart 4)

Across all data sources, food insecurity was highest among adults with lowest educational levels. Since the HYS does not collect data on family income, maternal education is used as a proxy for family socioeconomic status. When we analyzed HYS food insecurity by participation in the Free and Reduced Price Meal Program as a rough validity check, the results closely mirrored our findings by maternal education, with 21% of students who receive free school meals reporting food insecurity, compared to 6% of students who did not receive free school meals (data not shown). Among school-aged youth, “not eating breakfast” was also inversely related to maternal education (data not shown).

Across all data sources, food insecurity was highest among adults with lowest education levels.

Chart 4. Seattle food insecurity by adult parent/caretaker education

(BRFSS, 2011-2013; HYS, 2012, 2014, 2016; BSK, 2016-2017; SeaSAW, 2017; CPHN, 2014-2017)



! Interpret with caution; sample size is small, so estimate is imprecise

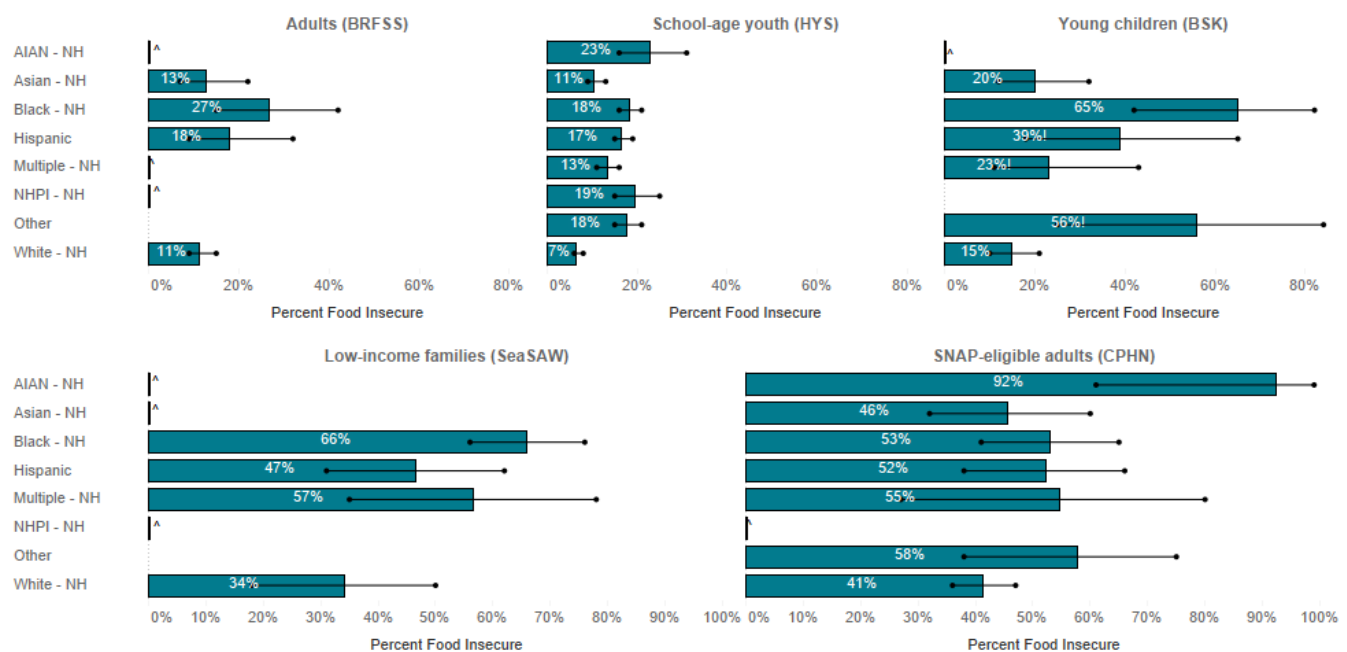
^ Too few cases to protect confidentiality and/or report reliable estimates

Food insecurity by race/ethnicity (Chart 5)

In general, people of color experienced higher rates of food insecurity than white populations, except for Asian respondents who generally reported similar rates of food insecurity to white respondents. Among school-aged youth and SNAP-eligible adults, food insecurity rates were highest for American Indian/Alaska Native (AIAN) respondents. While the other surveys we examined lacked sufficient data to report reliable estimates of food insecurity among AIAN respondents in Seattle, studies with larger samples have found high rates of food insecurity among AIAN households, both rural and urban, supporting our findings.^{1,2} Similar to the findings among school-aged youth, students of color were more likely to have not eaten breakfast compared to white students (data not shown).

Chart 5. Seattle food insecurity by race/ethnicity

(BRFSS, 2011-2013; HYS, 2012, 2014, 2016; BSK, 2016-2017; SeaSAW, 2017; CPHN, 2014-2017)

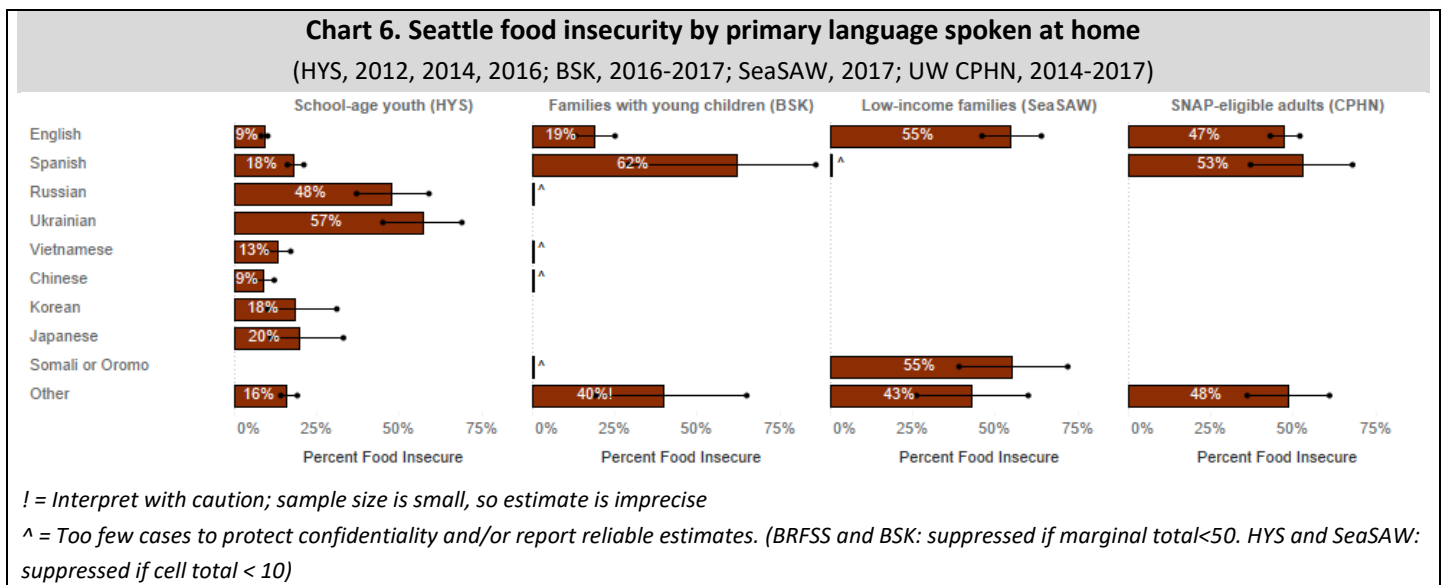


! = Interpret with caution; sample size is small, so estimate is imprecise

^ = Too few cases to protect confidentiality and/or report reliable estimates. (BRFSS and BSK: suppressed if marginal total < 50. HYS and SeaSAW: suppressed if cell total < 10)

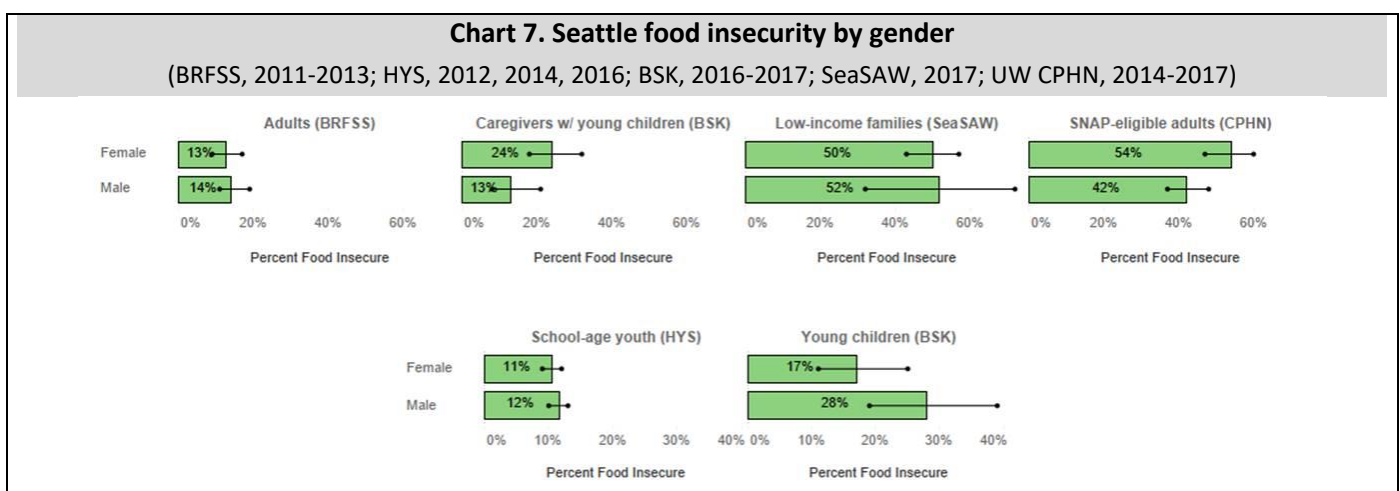
Food insecurity by primary language (Chart 6)

With the exception of Chinese-speaking households, school-aged youth from households in which the primary language spoken was *not* English were more likely than those from English-speaking households to experience food insecurity. As with food insecurity, there were large, though not all statistically significant, differences in eating breakfast by primary language spoken at home, with students from English- and Chinese-speaking households more likely to have eaten breakfast compared to students from other non-English speaking households (data not shown). There were no differences by primary language in the sample of SNAP-eligible adults.



Food insecurity by gender (Chart 7)

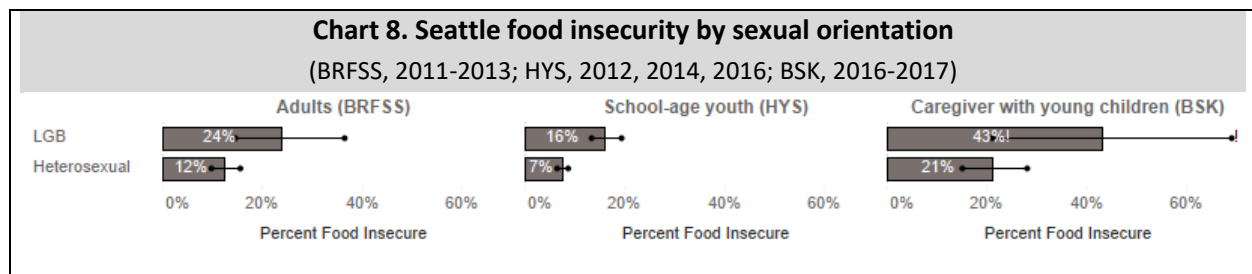
No significant gender differences in food insecurity were found for adults, school-age children, or young children.



Food insecurity by sexual orientation (Chart 8)

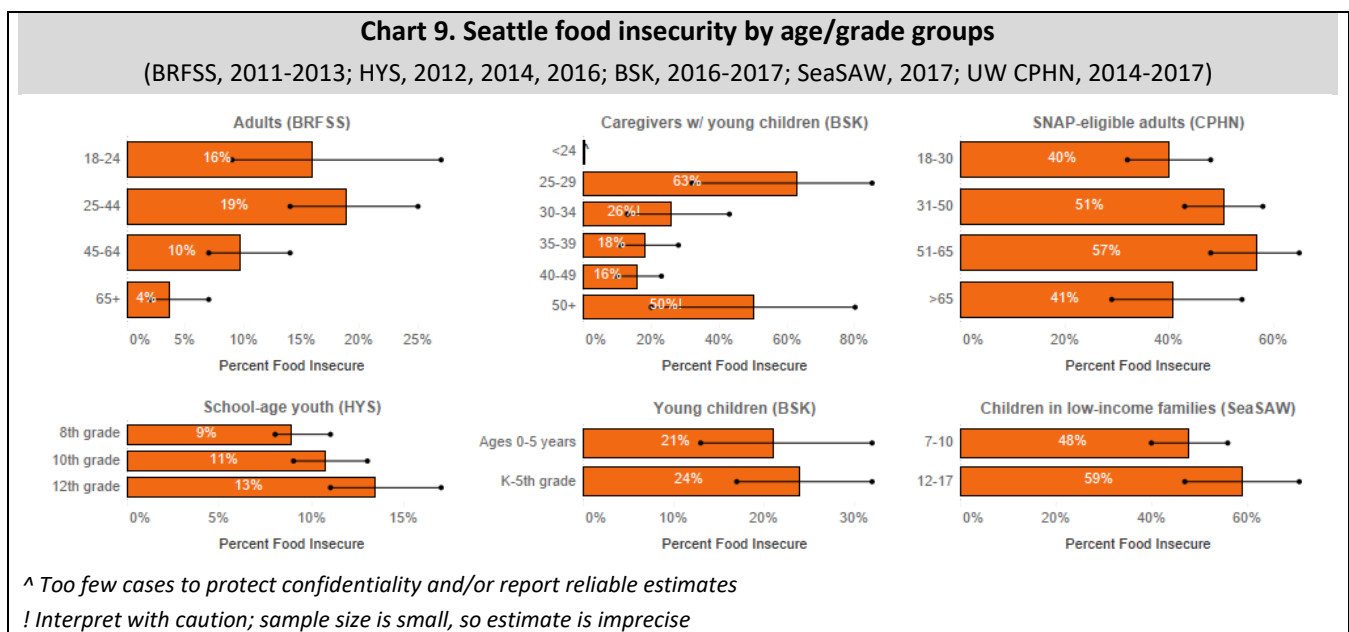
Across all data sources, rates of food insecurity were two times higher among individuals who identified as lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB) than as heterosexual. As with food insecurity, lesbian, gay, and bisexual students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students (37% vs. 26%) to report not eating breakfast (data not shown).

Across all data sources, rates of food insecurity were two times higher among individuals who identified as lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB) than as heterosexual.



Food insecurity by age (Chart 9)

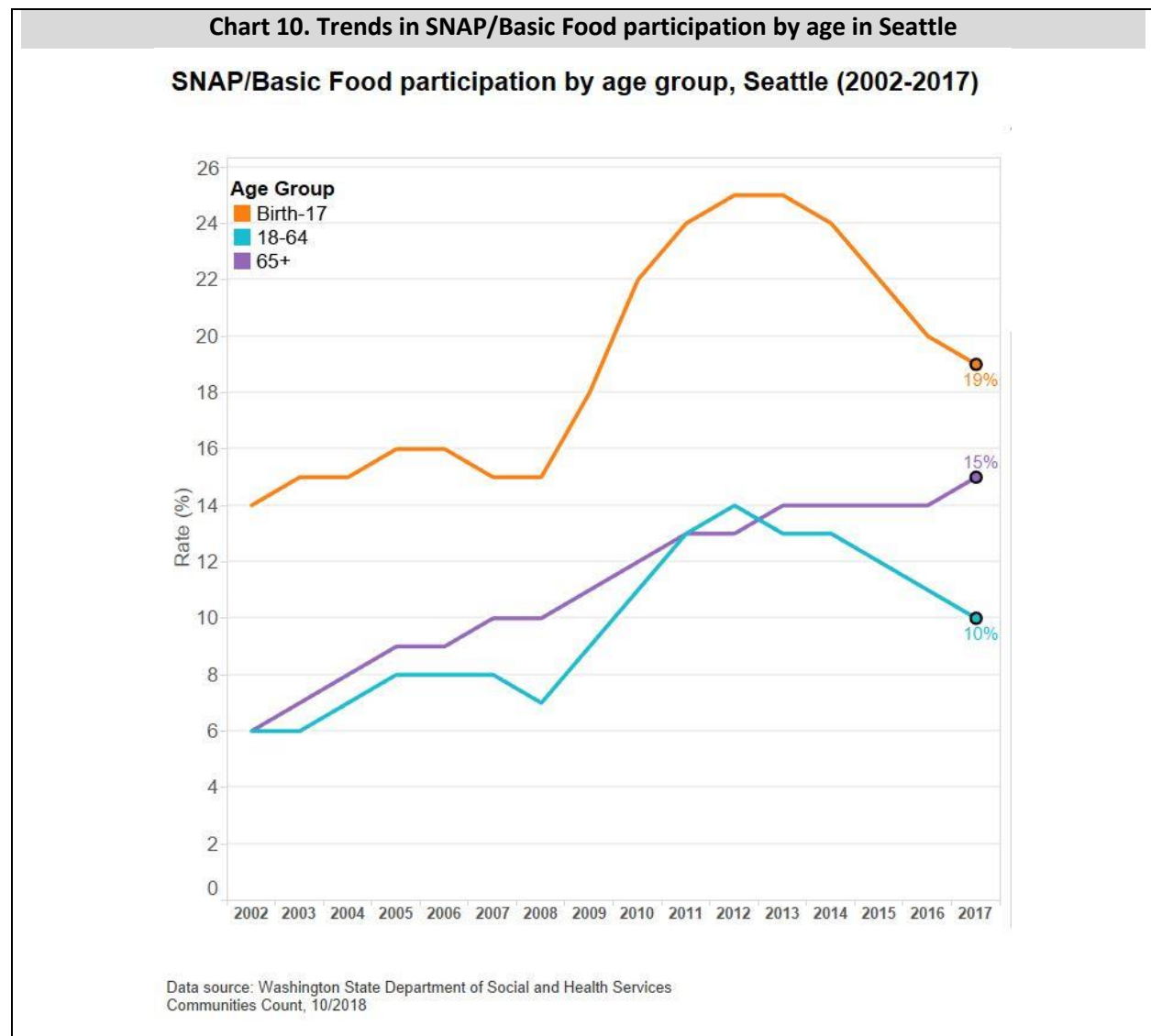
Among school-age youth, food insecurity increased with age and was significantly higher for 12th graders compared to 8th graders. According to the 2011-2013 averaged BRFSS data, food insecurity for Seattle adults declined with age, with respondents 65 years and older showing the lowest rates. In more recent data for adults raising children in Seattle, food insecurity followed a similar (decreasing) age gradient until age 50+, where the rate jumped to 50% (perhaps not surprising as this group is likely to include older adults with fixed incomes raising grandchildren). Because the food insecurity rate for older adults in King County almost doubled from 2010 to 2013 and BRFSS food insecurity data were unavailable after 2013, we followed SNAP/Basic Food trends by age to see if this pattern continued in Seattle (see Chart 10 below).



Trends by age group for SNAP/Basic Food participation (Chart 10)

In the years after the Great Recession, use of SNAP/Basic Food (formerly Food Stamps) benefits in Seattle decreased for all age groups except older adults (age 65+ years). While the rates of SNAP/Basic Food participation in Seattle for children and 18-64 year-old adults peaked between 2012 and 2013 and have since declined to pre-Recession levels, rates for older adults rose before and during the Great Recession, plateaued from 2013 to 2016, and rose again in 2017. In addition, the number of unduplicated older-adult SNAP/Basic Food clients has increased each year. By 2017, more than one in seven older adults in Seattle participated in the SNAP/Basic Food program (see Chart 10).

In 2017, King County re-instated the three month time-limit on SNAP assistance for unemployed adults who are able-bodied and without dependents. The limit had been waived in 2008 as a way to support many adults experiencing extended unemployment during the Great Recession. These policy changes and economic conditions may be contributing to the increase in 2008 and declining adult participation we see in 2017.^{3,4}



Food insecurity and participation in food assistance programs

High proportions of low-income families and adults participating in food assistance programs report food insecurity. Among Seattle SNAP-participating low-income families surveyed for the SeaSAW study, 66% reported being food insecure, while the CPHN surveys show that more than half of adults participating in SNAP (56%) were food insecure. Similarly, 68% of WIC-participating Seattle families reported being food insecure (SeaSAW, 2017) and 63% of Seattle SNAP-eligible adults participating in food banks/pantries were food insecure (CPHN, 2014-2017). These data could indicate that food assistance programs are reaching the intended people. It could also suggest that a food security gap exists even among those receiving food-assistance benefits.

Access to fresh fruits and vegetables

SeaSAW and the BSK Health Survey included questions about access to fresh produce and elicited different patterns of results. Among the general population of Seattle families with young children (BSK sample, in which 22% reported food insecurity), 85% said they were “usually” or “often” able to find affordable fresh fruits and vegetables in their neighborhoods. When we look at responses from low-income Seattle families completing an initial survey for the Seattle Shopping and Wellness Study (SeaSAW), 58% reported that within the past 12 months it had “often” or “sometimes” been hard to buy fresh fruits and vegetables, slightly higher than this sample’s 51% food insecurity rate. Although the samples and questions from the two different surveys are not directly comparable, the high level of access to affordable fresh produce among BSK survey respondents suggests that the BSK question could have been interpreted as a broader inquiry about neighborhood availability of fresh produce rather than the family’s ability to buy fresh produce.

SECTION 4B. WHO FALLS INTO THE FOOD SECURITY GAP?

“My daughter is small in comparison to other kids her age...She is healthy but underweight and it is a struggle to be low income and provide healthy food options for her. I think with low income families or those families that fall in between making slightly too much to not be able to receive any services, it is a struggle to provide children a well-rounded life...”

-Seattle parent responding to 2016 BSK Health Survey

Here, we estimate the number of people in Seattle who fall into the “food security gap,” which we define as lower-income Seattle residents *who do not qualify* for nutrition assistance programs like U.S. Department of Agriculture Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)/Basic Food in Washington, but cannot reliably afford food due to competing basic needs such as housing, health care, and child care. See addendum at the end of this section for detailed methods.

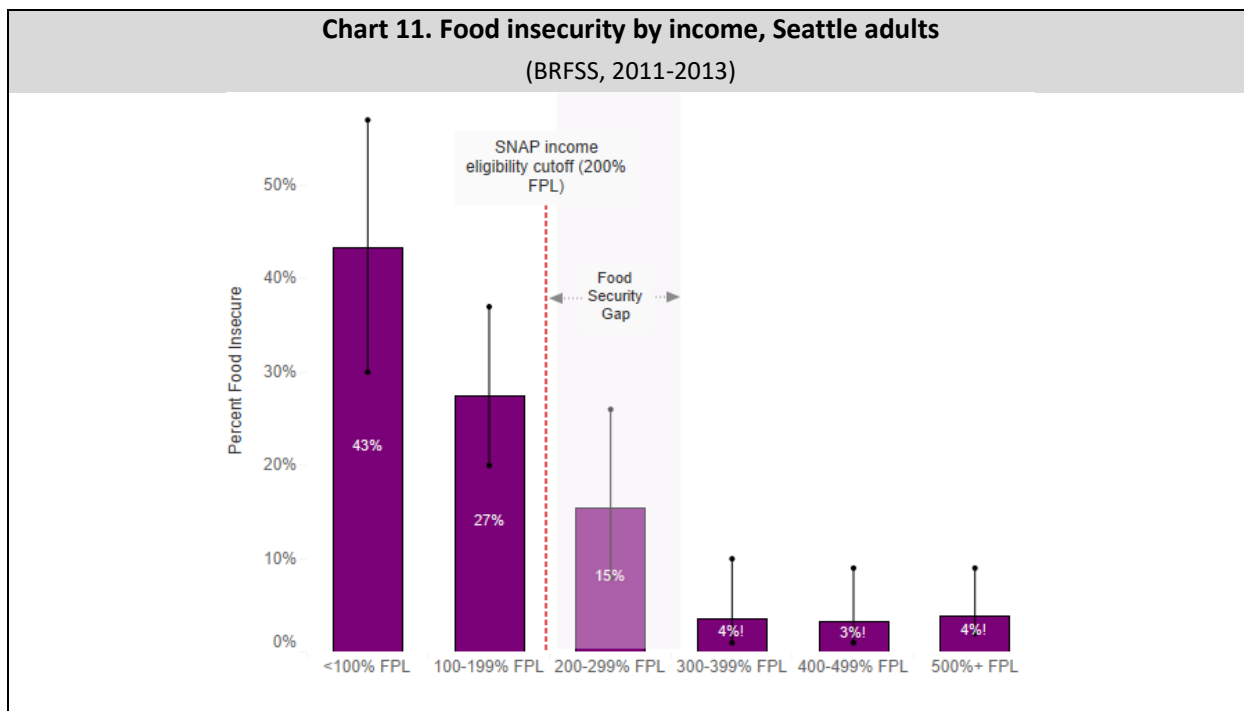
“We work hard as a family but now it seems that even with a decent job, we still can’t afford to [live] like we should be living. We still can’t afford groceries and we don’t qualify for food stamps. Rent keeps going up...”

-Seattle parent responding to 2016 BSK Health Survey

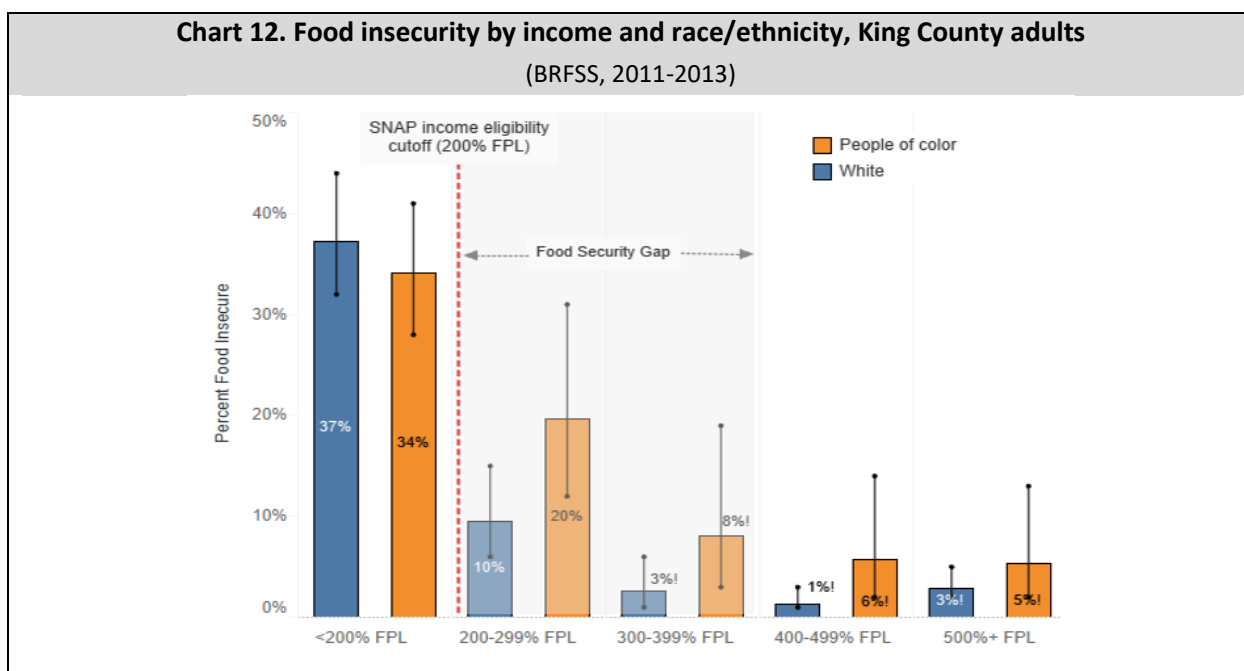
RESULTS

Households in Washington state are eligible for SNAP benefits if they earn less than 200% of the FPL and meet Federal program requirements and citizenship or alien status requirements.ⁱⁱⁱ To establish an income ceiling or cut-point for estimating the food security gap, we looked at data to find the income level at which people no longer experienced food insecurity. While some respondents at the highest income levels reported experiencing food insecurity, we saw a large drop-off, which started at 300% of FPL for the general population but differed for people of color. Specifically, BRFSS survey data show that the income level at which rates of food insecurity drop off for Seattle adults was 300% of the FPL (Chart 11), while it was 400% of the FPL for people of color (Chart 12).

ⁱⁱⁱ See <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/esa/community-services-offices/basic-food> for Basic Food eligibility criteria. Legal immigrants who are not eligible for federal Basic Food solely due their immigration status may be eligible for the state Food Assistance Program (<https://www.dshs.wa.gov/esa/community-services-offices/state-food-assistance-program-fap>).



Among people of color, food insecurity rates were higher overall and at all income levels greater than 200% FPL (Chart 12). (We used King County data for racial/ethnic analyses due to small sample sizes in Seattle data.) About 8% of people of color in King County^{iv} with incomes at 300-399% were food insecure. Unlike for white respondents, food insecurity rates remained at or above 5% at higher income levels.



^{iv} Sample sizes were insufficient to disaggregate by race in Seattle.

We used 400% FPL as the cut-point in the final estimate of the number of people in the food security gap in Seattle. Increasing the cut-point to 400% FPL allowed us to account for racial differences and to accommodate findings of a drop-off in food insecurity for families with young children at 400% FPL (Chart 3).

At the 200-299% FPL, we estimate 10,400 Seattle residents experienced food insecurity in 2017. At the 300-399% FPL, we estimate an additional 3,000 food insecure residents in 2017. Altogether, we estimate 13,420 Seattle residents experienced food insecurity yet made too much income to qualify for SNAP in 2017.^v

We estimate 13,420 Seattle residents experienced food insecurity yet made too much income to qualify for SNAP in 2017.

DISCUSSION

In the absence of annual survey data on food insecurity since 2013, we triangulated across multiple data sources, finding consistency in food insecurity patterns by place, race/ethnicity, economic security, educational attainment, and sexual orientation. The major inconsistency in the data by Council District was in District 4 (Northeast Seattle), which reported both the city's highest rate of adult food insecurity and the lowest rate of food insecurity among school-age youth. This apparent paradox may reflect the high concentration of young adults^{vi}, many of whom are students in the University District and earning little or no income, paired with prosperous neighborhoods (Windermere, Hawthorne Hills, Laurelhurst, Wallingford) whose children attend the local schools.

While the patterns of findings were very similar across data sources, the actual estimates of food insecurity varied considerably, with the highest estimates coming from the SeaSAW survey of low-income families with children, the CPHN survey of SNAP-eligible adults, and the BSK survey of families with young children. We would expect high estimates of food insecurity in samples selected for low income families or adults (SeaSAW and CPHN). The high level of food insecurity in the BSK sample may stem in part from the economic burden of raising children and in part from the wording of the question. Unlike the questions in the other surveys, which limited the time frame for recalling food insecurity to the past 12 months, the BSK survey question expanded the recall frame dramatically to "since this child was born," which could have been as long as 10 years ago.

Across all surveys, we found disparities by race/ethnicity, education, and sexual orientation, and extremely high levels of food insecurity among respondents at the lowest levels of economic security. In all samples, the highest levels of food insecurity were reported by respondents at poverty levels that meet eligibility criteria for SNAP; and food insecurity was uniformly high in the samples of low-income families and low-income adults participating in food assistance programs such as SNAP, suggesting that current benefits might not be sufficient to meet basic needs in these groups and identifying a food security gap among SNAP-eligible populations that was not addressed in Section 4B.

SNAP benefits target households with the most need and are equal to the cost of the US Department of Agriculture's Thrifty Food Plan (a diet plan intended to provide adequate nutrition at a minimal cost). Households with no net income receive the maximum monthly SNAP benefit, based on household size. For all other eligible households, the monthly SNAP benefit is the difference between the maximum

^v Numbers may not add up to the total due to rounding.

^{vi} High concentrations of 15-19 year olds and 20-24 year olds in Council District 4 confirmed in downloadable Neighborhood Profiles at <http://seattlecitygis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=3eb44a4fdf9a4fff9e1c105cd5e7fe27>.

benefit, for the household size, and the household's expected contribution (30% of the household's net income).^{5,6} In fiscal year 2017, the annual average SNAP/Basic Food benefits per Seattle client^{vii} was \$1,159, approximately \$97 per month (or about \$24 per week). Based on work from the [Center on Budget and Policy Priorities](#), on average, low-income families report an additional \$4-9 per week would be needed to meet food needs. A \$30 increase in monthly benefits is estimated to increase spending on groceries, including vegetables, increase time preparing food, decrease spending on fast food, and decrease food insecurity.⁷

Furthermore, at both 200-299% of the FPL and 300-399% of the FPL – poverty levels that do not qualify for food assistance through SNAP – more than one in four families raising young children reported food insecurity, and would fall into the broader food security gap (up to 399% of the FPL) discussed in Section 4B. As suggested by the differing estimates of the food security gap by race/ethnicity, belonging to multiple at-risk groups in Seattle (low economic security; people of color; households with children; low educational attainment; lesbian, gay, or bisexual; non-English-speaking) may amplify unmeasured disadvantages related to food insecurity.

...more than one in four families raising young children reported food insecurity, but make too much (200-399% of the FPL) to qualify for food assistance through SNAP.

Finally, using annual data on SNAP/Basic Food participation as a proxy for food insecurity, we suspect that, as with SNAP/Basic Food participation, food insecurity among Seattle's older adults may be continuing an ascent that began more than 15 years ago and is not occurring in any other age group. For those living on a fixed income in a city experiencing an economic and population boom, increased costs of health care and housing could further increase the risk of food insecurity for Seattle's older adults.

After a four-year hiatus, the Behavioral Risk Surveillance System (BRFSS) has resumed asking the key question about food insecurity, which will be included in the 2018 and 2019 surveys. Public Health – Seattle & King County will update data about food insecurity when 2018 and 2019 data are released from the Department of Health. In addition to updating data about food insecurity, Public Health – Seattle & King County will continue to track food insecurity in older adults, and follow what appears to be a continuing [shift in the distribution of school-age poverty](#) – one of the upstream causes of food insecurity – out of Seattle and into South Region school districts.

Limitations

Limitations of BRFSS data

The recovery from the Great Recession (2007-2009) was protracted and delayed; we included 2011-2013 BRFSS data to capture the aftereffects of the recession and its impact on food insecurity. Unfortunately, the BRFSS question about running out of food and not having money to buy more was not asked in Seattle between 2013 and 2017, so the 2011-2013 BRFSS average is the most current local population-level data on food insecurity. Although including 2010 data would have increased the sample size for analysis, we chose not to include 2010 data, as food insecurity in 2010 differed significantly from 2011 and later years (data not shown). Because the 2012 BRFSS only asked the food security question

^{vii} SNAP/Basic Food clients are typically households – “assistance units” of people who live together and whose resources are counted to determine eligibility.

from September to December, the sample size for the 2012 survey year was small. Review of quarterly trends in food insecurity from past years' data showed slight seasonal variation in which the first quarter prevalence of food insecurity was higher than in later quarters; therefore, food insecurity for 2012 may be underestimated and may contribute to an underestimate for the 2011-2013 period. The food insecurity question was last asked in 2013 and will be included in 2018 and 2019 BRFSS surveys. With changes in Seattle demographics and increased cost of living in recent years, estimates from 2011 to 2013 BRFSS data may underestimate the current state of food insecurity in Seattle. PHSKC will update this analysis when 2018-19 data on food insecurity become available.

As noted in the detailed methods in the addendum at the end of this section, by combining three years of data, we were able to generate stable, cross-sectional estimates for food insecurity for that time period. However, this meant we were unable to examine trends or changes within demographic subgroups over time. Despite increasing sample sizes by combining multiple years of data, sample sizes for stratified analyses were relatively small for some variables, as reflected by wide confidence intervals. Point estimates for these variables should be interpreted with caution. BRFSS results were suppressed in instances where sample size was less than 50 total respondents.

The BRFSS surveys adults 18 and older, whereas the ACS and OFM population estimates include all individuals. To estimate the food security gap, we made the assumption that food insecurity prevalence is similar among adults and youth younger than 17, which is supported by the analysis of HYS data. While food insecurity was higher among families with children than without children in 2010, this gap closed between 2011 and 2013, due to increasing rates of food insecurity among older adults and adults who were not in a partner relationship.⁸ Because this difference had disappeared by 2013, we did not stratify our analysis of 2011-2013 BRFSS data by the presence of children.

We based the food security gap calculation on Washington state's 200% FPL SNAP eligibility criteria but did not take into account other eligibility criteria (e.g. dependents, work requirements, citizenship status), as this information was not available in the BRFSS data.

As noted in the detailed methods in the addendum below, the BRFSS income estimates are imprecise because BRFSS collects broad income categories rather than exact household income. Until 2011, the top income category was "\$75,000+." Starting in 2012, the BRFSS added additional income categories "\$75,000 to <\$100,000" and "\$100,000+." As such, the income approximation is different for 2011 vs. 2012-13. This affects the precision of the estimated income-to-poverty ratio, particularly for larger families and those with incomes above the top income range.

Lastly, the BRFSS has been conducted via cell phone and landline since 2009. While the landline survey asks about the number of household members, the cell-phone survey did not do so initially. For cell-phone respondents with missing information on household size, we imputed the number of household members based on marital status, assigning unmarried respondents a household size of one and married respondents a household size of two.

Limitations of HYS data

The comprehensiveness of the HYS data is dependent on schools that opt to participate in the survey. However, the participation of Seattle schools in HYS was relatively high from 2012 to 2016. Participation in HYS is voluntary and responses are based on self-report, which can be subject to recall or response bias. The question about free/reduced price lunch was first asked in 2016, so our analysis for this variable did not combine three years of data.

Estimates of food security by Council Districts were based on mapping of participating HYS schools that fell within Council District geographies. The numbers of schools and students represented in each school are not necessarily equally distributed across Council Districts.

Although the HYS data is more current than the BRFSS data, it is possible that the combined data from 2012, 2014, and 2016 may underestimate the current state of food security among Seattle's school-aged youth, given the fast pace of demographic change in the region. The “no-breakfast-today” measure might not accurately reflect food insecurity among 8th through 12th graders, since some schools may have piloted some form of “breakfast after the bell” program during the 2012 to 2016 period.

Washington State's “Breakfast after the bell” House Bill 1508 (<https://www.governor.wa.gov/news-media/new-law-offers-breakfast-after-bell-program-hungry-students>) was signed into law March 2018 and does not go into effect until the 2019-20 school year.

It is conceivable that students attending public schools in Seattle could live outside the school district boundaries. Seattle Public Schools posts annual enrollment reports [online](#). Table 1C of the annual report includes combined counts of students who are out of district or whose attendance area is unknown. In [2016](#) the total numbers of out-of-district or unknown-attendance-area students were 53 for grades 6-8 and 154 for grades 9-12.

Limitations of SeaSAW data

Because of small sample size and uneven geographic distribution of participants, SeaSAW data could not be examined by Council Districts. In addition, use of a convenience (non-random) sample precludes generalization of SeaSAW results to the overall Seattle population of low-income families. The data analyzed for this report are from all Seattle respondents who completed a baseline survey and is not limited to families currently participating in SeaSAW.

Limitations of UW CPHN data

The data of SNAP-eligible adult came from three evaluation studies with differing sampling methods ranging from a convenience sample to a stratified random sample. For the pooled Seattle estimates presented, the data were predominantly from a convenience sample of SNAP-eligible adults receiving some type of service and would not be generalizable to all SNAP participants. Income data were available for participants surveyed through two of the three evaluation projects. Estimates by Council District were not possible due to small sample sizes.

Limitations of survey questions (overall)

Modern definitions of food insecurity increasingly include references to nutrition and healthy food. For example, the United Nations’ Committee on World Food Security defines food security as “the condition in which all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.”⁹ However, the standard food-insecurity questions – for the surveys analyzed here and for many surveys across the country (for example, “running out of food and not having money to buy more”) – are rooted in concerns about scarcity rather than nutrition and improved health outcomes. In the current analysis, two surveys did include questions about access to healthy food, but they were not directly comparable, and one left considerable latitude for interpretation. Removing barriers to accessing and choosing healthy food should be able to both reduce hunger *and* improve health. Our

ability to evaluate progress on these fronts require both coordination and validation of assessment tools.

Limitations of existing survey data

The surveys included as data sources in this report do not capture Seattle's homeless residents very well. As food insecurity is likely to be high in this population, food insecurity in Seattle may be higher than seen in survey estimates.

Limitations of estimating the food security gap

The analysis does not address the food security gap that exists among low-income residents who experience food insecurity even while receiving food-assistance benefits, as described in Section 4A above.

ADDENDUM – DETAILED METHODS FOR SECTION 4A

METHODS

Data sources

To estimate food insecurity in Seattle for . . .

- . . . **adults**, we combined the three most recent years of available data (2011 to 2013) on food insecurity from the annual [Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System \(BRFSS\)](#).
- . . . **school-aged youth (8th, 10th, and 12th graders)**, we combined 2012, 2014, and 2016 data for Seattle Public Schools from the bi-annual Washington [Healthy Youth Survey \(HYS\)](#). As a validation on the food security question, we also examined whether school-aged youth ate breakfast.
- . . . **families with children in fifth grade and younger**, we used data from the 2016-2017 [Best Starts for Kids \(BSK\) Health Survey](#).
- . . . **low-income families with children age 7-17**, we report analyses from the 2017 Seattle Shopping and Wellness (SeaSAW) Child Cohort survey described in the SBT Evaluation Baseline Report to the City of Seattle.¹⁰
- . . . **SNAP-eligible adults accessing services**, we report combined analyses of three surveys from the University of Washington Center for Public Health Nutrition evaluations of: nutrition-support programs SNAP-Ed (2016), Fresh Bucks (2014, 2015, 2017), and healthy food access strategies funded through the Partnership to Improve Community Health (2016). See Appendix D for details of these data sources.

In the absence of BRFSS data on food insecurity after 2013, we looked at trends using annual unduplicated client counts of Basic Food participation (which includes both the federally funded Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program [SNAP] and the state's Food Assistance Program [FAP]), which generally tracks food insecurity. The Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) posts these data [online](#) for three age groups: children from birth to 17 years, adults from 18 to 64 years, and adults age 65 and older.

Outcomes of interest

Each survey asked slightly different questions about food insecurity.

- **For adults**, the BRFSS food insecurity question was: "The food that [I/we] bought just didn't last, and [I/we] didn't have money to get more. Was that often, sometimes, or never true for you in the last 12 months?" The analyses combined responses for "*often*" and "*sometimes*" to capture any level of food insecurity.
- **For school-aged youth**, the HYS food insecurity question asked, "How often in the past 12 months did you or your family have to cut meal size or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?" with response options of "*almost every month*," "*some months but not every month*," "*only 1 – 2 months*," and "*did not have to skip or cut the size of meals*." Response options were combined to create a binary variable reflecting any level of need to skip or cut meal sizes compared to not having to skip or cut meal sizes. We also analyzed the HYS question, "Did you eat breakfast today?" as a rough validation of the food insecurity question. While students might not eat breakfast for a variety of reasons, for some students not eating breakfast reflects not having enough food for breakfast. For consistency with the food insecurity items, we tabulated the proportion reporting "*no breakfast*."

- **For families with children in fifth grade and younger**, the BSK Health Survey question asked, “Since this child was born, how often has it been very hard to get by on your family’s income – hard to cover basics like food?” The response options, “*all of the time*,” “*most of the time*”, or “*some of the time*” were combined to create a binary variable reflecting food insecurity. In addition, to analyze access to affordable produce we analyzed responses to the question: “How often can you find affordable fresh fruits and vegetables in your neighborhood?” The response options “*usually*” or “*always*” were combined to create a binary variable.
- **For low-income families with children**, the SeaSAW question about food insecurity asked respondents, to “Please tell us whether the statement was often true, sometimes true, or never true for your household: Within the past 12 months the food we bought just didn’t last and we didn’t have money to get more.” A second question, with the same response options focused on healthy foods: “Within the past 12 months we found it hard to buy healthy foods like fresh fruits and vegetables.” For both questions, response options “*often true*” and “*sometimes true*” (versus “*never true*”) were combined to create affirmatives for food insecurity and difficult access to healthy foods.
- **For SNAP-eligible adults accessing services**, the UW Center for Public Health Nutrition (UW CPHN) surveys asked the same question used in the BRFSS (see above).

Analyses

We analyzed each data set by demographic breakdowns, many of which were shared across data sources. Results were considered significantly different if their confidence intervals, where available, did not overlap – a conservative approach.

- **For Seattle adults (BRFSS data)**, we analyzed food insecurity by King County region, Council District, race/ethnicity, age groups, gender, income levels, poverty levels, educational attainment, and sexual orientation.
- **For school-aged youth in Seattle (HYS data)**, we analyzed food insecurity and “breakfast today” by King County region, Council Districts, race/ethnicity, primary language spoken at home, gender, maternal education as a proxy for household socioeconomic status¹¹, sexual orientation, and participation in free or reduced-price lunches at school (FRL data available only for 2016).
- **For Seattle families with young children (BSK survey data)**, we analyzed food insecurity by: King County region, family income, respondent’s education level, race/ethnicity, language spoken at home, child gender, respondent gender and sexual orientation, child age, and respondent age.
- **For Seattle low-income families with children (SeaSAW data)**, Seattle Children’s Study Team members analyzed baseline survey responses from Seattle respondents about food insecurity and difficulty purchasing healthy food from the Seattle Shopping and Wellness (SeaSAW) study by family income, adult householder education, child race and age, and participation in food support programs.
- **For SNAP-eligible adults accessing services (UW CPHN data)**, UW CPHN Study Team members analyzed food insecurity data combined across the three evaluations for Seattle respondents by family income, education level, race/ethnicity, primary language spoken, gender, age, and participation in food assistance programs.

Combining multiple years of data for both BRFSS and HYS data allowed us to provide more reliable snapshots of food insecurity in Seattle for specific time periods. However, we were unable to use these averaged estimates to report on overall trends or changes over time within subgroups. To look at

change over time we used annual SNAP/Basic Food participation as a proxy for food insecurity by age groups (the only demographic breakdown available).

BRFSS, HYS, and BSK analyses were conducted using Stata/IC 15.0. For BRFSS data, raking sampling weights created by Public Health – Seattle & King County (PHSKC) were applied to construct Seattle population estimates and account for complex survey design and nonresponse. HYS data for King County were weighted to school-district total enrollment by grade and sex; to account for differential participation among school districts across survey years, the final weights were adjusted to sum to total public-school enrollment, by grade and sex, for the county. BSK Health Survey responses were weighted based on age, region, respondent's highest level of education, and child's race/ethnicity.

With the BRFSS data, which are available by ZIP Code, we approximated Council Districts using ZIP Codes that fell within each Council District excluding portions of ZIP Codes that fell outside Seattle city boundaries. With the HYS data, we approximated Council Districts using schools in the dataset that were located within each Council District's geographic boundaries. For the BSK Health Survey, we used birth certificate data and school directories to create the survey sample and geocoded respondent addresses to identify those living in Seattle.

To learn more about food insecurity from low-income families, Seattle Children's research team analyzed baseline survey data on demographic characteristics and participation in food-support programs among families reporting food insecurity in the Seattle Shopping and Wellness (SeaSAW) study. [For more details about the study see Section 2: Child Cohort Survey: Health Behaviors in the *Evaluation of Seattle's Sweetened Beverage Tax Baseline Report: Pre-implementation of the Tax.*]¹⁰ The study enrolled families with incomes below 312% of the Federal Poverty Level with a 7-10 or 12-17 year-old child who had ever consumed sugary beverages (parents reported on food habits of younger children, while the older children reported directly on their own eating habits).

To address a data gap on food insecurity among low-income populations eligible for food assistance programs, UW CPHN research team analyzed Seattle-specific data collected from three prior evaluation studies with this population between 2014 and 2017. The sample includes SNAP recipients or individual eligible for participation in food assistance programs. For details about data sources, including characteristics of the samples and links to the methodology of the individual evaluations, see Appendix D.

ADDENDUM – DETAILED METHODS FOR SECTION 4B

METHODS

As described in Section 4A, we used 2011-2013 data from the Washington State Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) to look at the demographic characteristics of Seattle adults reporting food insecurity. To estimate rates of food insecurity at different poverty levels, we approximated household income based on the income ranges collected in BRFSS. Table 1 shows the income approximations used for this analysis.

Table 1. Approximate household income from BRFSS income categories		
BRFSS Income Category	Income Approximation [†]	
	2011	2012-13
<\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
\$10,000 to < \$15,000	\$12,500	\$12,500
\$15,000 to < \$20,000	\$17,500	\$17,500
\$20,000 to < \$25,000	\$22,500	\$22,500
\$25,000 to < \$35,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
\$35,000 to < \$50,000	\$42,500	\$42,500
\$50,000 to < \$75,000	\$62,500	\$62,500
\$75,000+*	\$75,000	n/a
\$75,000 to < \$100,000**	n/a	\$87,500
\$100,000+**	n/a	\$100,000

[†]Where applicable, we assigned approximate income to the median value of the income range

* top income category in 2011

** income categories included starting in 2012

As a standard of practice, the poverty levels are expressed as a ratio of household income to the federal poverty level. Each year the federal poverty guidelines specify the poverty level for an individual and an amount to add for each additional household member.^{viii} Using this formula, we calculated the poverty guideline^{ix} for each BRFSS respondent based on the survey year and number of household members. We then calculated the income-to-poverty ratio by dividing each respondent's household income (as approximated in the table above) by their poverty guideline; we express this ratio as a percentage of the federal poverty level (FPL).

For example, the poverty guideline for a family of four in 2011 was \$22,350 (\$10,890 for an individual plus \$3,820 for each additional person). The income-to-poverty ratio for a 2011 BRFSS respondent with income in the range “\$25,000 to less than \$35,000” (approximated as \$30,000) and four total household members is $\$30,000/\$22,350 \times 100\% = 134\%$ FPL.

^{viii} See <https://aspe.hhs.gov/prior-hhs-poverty-guidelines-and-federal-register-references> for federal poverty guidelines based on household size.

^{ix} Each year the U.S. Census Bureau updates the federal poverty thresholds and poverty guidelines, a simplified version of thresholds. The poverty thresholds are used for statistical purposes (e.g. to estimate the number of people in poverty) whereas the guidelines are used to determine eligibility for programs and benefits such as SNAP. Since the BRFSS does not collect information about the ages and relationships of all household members, we were unable to calculate the poverty thresholds and instead used the federal poverty **guidelines** when estimating food insecurity rates. Therefore, the food gap analysis incorporates both the poverty thresholds (from the American Community Survey) and the poverty guidelines, which we consider sufficiently similar for our purpose of estimating the number of Seattle residents in the food security gap. For more information about the federal poverty measures, see <https://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty-guidelines>.

Establishing the food security gap cut point

To determine the size of the “food security gap” we estimated how many people in Seattle were experiencing food insecurity but had incomes too high to qualify for SNAP benefits (also known as Basic Food in Washington state). Households in Washington state are eligible for SNAP benefits if they earn less than 200% FPL and meet certain other criteria.^x We grouped BRFSS respondents by income-to-poverty range (i.e. <100% FPL, 100-199% FPL, 200-299% FPL, etc.) and calculated survey-weighted estimates of the percent of adults in each range who reported food insecurity (Chart 2).

We then identified the income cut point above which the prevalence of food insecurity fell below 5%; this cut point represented the upper limit of our food security gap estimate. In the 2011-13 period, 15% of Seattle adults (95% CI: 8%-26%) with incomes between 200-299% FPL reported food insecurity, compared to 4% of adults with incomes 300-399% FPL (95% CI: 1%-10%). The reported food insecurity rate remained below 5% at higher income levels. Based on these findings, we initially identified 300% FPL as the upper end income cut point for our food security gap estimates (Table 2).

Table 2. Food insecurity by income level (FPL)		
Federal Poverty Level (FPL)	Seattle Adults (BRFSS, 2011-2013)	
	%	95% CI
<100% FPL	43%	(30, 57)
100-199% FPL	27%	(20, 37)
200-299% FPL	15%	(8, 26)
300-399% FPL	4%	(1, 10)
400-499% FPL	3%	(1, 9)
500%+ FPL	4%	(2, 9)

While this cut point worked as intended when applied to the overall population, it yielded different distributions when applied separately to non-white and non-Hispanic white groups. Among non-white King County residents, food insecurity rates were higher overall and at all income levels greater than 200% FPL (Chart 3). Among non-white respondents in King County^{xi} with incomes at 300-399% FPL, 8% were food insecure (95% CI: 3%-19%); food insecurity rates were also at or above 5% for non-white residents earning 400-499% FPL and 500%+ FPL. In contrast, among non-Hispanic white adults in King County, only 3% (95% CI: 1-6%) of those at 300-399% FPL experienced food insecurity, suggesting that a more realistic income cut point for the food security gap may be higher for non-white adults than for non-Hispanic white adults. Therefore, we adjusted the food security gap income cut-point to 400% of FPL.

^x See <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/esa/community-services-offices/basic-food> for Basic Food eligibility criteria. Legal immigrants who are not eligible for federal Basic Food solely due their immigration status may be eligible for the state Food Assistance Program (<https://www.dshs.wa.gov/esa/community-services-offices/state-food-assistance-program-fap>).

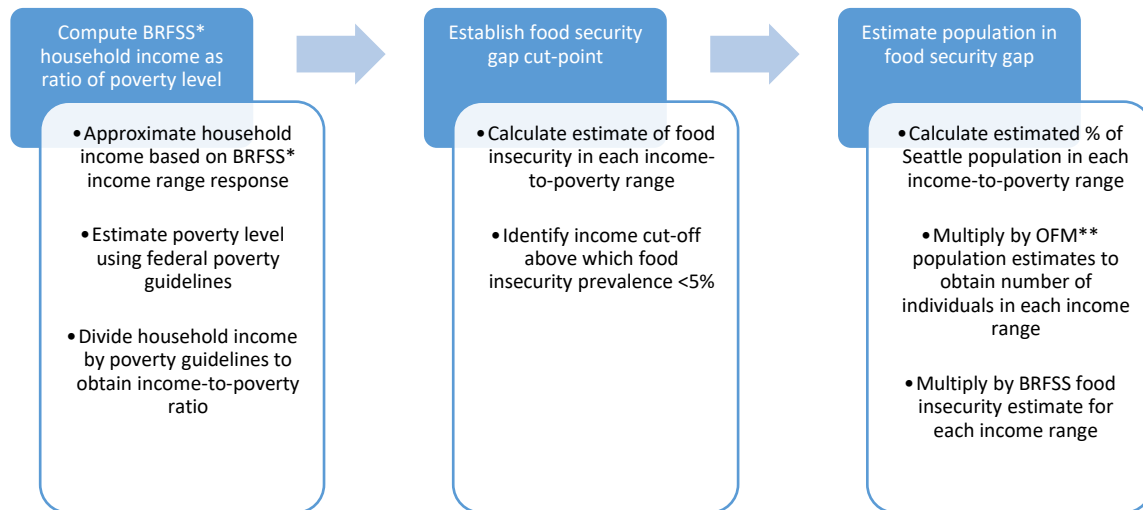
^{xi} Sample sizes were insufficient to disaggregate by race in Seattle.

Table 3. Food insecurity by income and race/ethnicity, King County adults (2011-2013)				
Federal Poverty Level (FPL)	Whites		People of Color	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<200% FPL	37	(32, 44)	34	(28, 41)
200-299% FPL	10	(6, 15)	20	(12, 31)
300-399% FPL	3	(1, 6)	8	(3, 19)
400-499% FPL	1	(1, 3)	6	(2, 14)
500%+ FPL	3	(2, 5)	5	(2, 13)

Estimating the number of people in the food security gap

To estimate the number of people in the food security gap, we obtained American Community Survey (ACS) 2017 one-year estimates to calculate the proportion of people in Seattle in each income-to-poverty range. We then applied these proportions from the ACS to the 2017 Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) small area preliminary population estimates for Seattle to obtain the total number of individuals in each income range. Finally, we multiplied these population estimates by the BRFSS food insecurity estimates for each income range to calculate the approximate number of people experiencing food insecurity in each income range in 2017, with recalculated margins of error (see Figure 2).

Figure 2. Steps in computing food security gap estimate



*BRFSS = Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

**OFM = Washington State Office of Financial Management

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Chart 1 Table. Food insecurity by Council District

	Adults (BRFSS, 2011-2013)		School-aged youth (HYS, 2012, 2014, 2016)		Families with Children (BSK, 2016-2017)		Low-Income Families (SeaSAW, 2017)		SNAP-Eligible Adults (CPHN data, 2014-2017)	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Seattle and King County										
Seattle overall	13%	(11, 16)	11%	(10, 12)	22%	(17,29)	51%	(45,58)	48%	(43,53)
King County overall	13%	(12, 15)	12%	(11, 12)	30%	(26,33)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Council District					n/a					
1-WSeattle, SouthPark	9%	(5, 15)	13%	(11, 16)						
2-SoEast, Georgetown	14%	(7, 24)	15%	(13, 18)						
3-Central	12%	(7, 21)	12%	(8, 17)						
4-Northeast	15%	(8, 26)	5%	(4, 7)						
5-North	11%	(7, 18)	10%	(9, 13)						
6-Northwest	8%	(5, 14)	8%	(6, 10)						
7-PioneerSq-Magnolia	11%	(6, 21)	10%	(8, 13)						

CI = 95% Confidence Interval; n/a = data not analyzed by Council District

Chart 2 Table. Food insecurity by household income

Household income	Adults (BRFSS, 2011-2013)		Families with Children (BSK, 2016-2017)		SNAP-eligible adults (CPHN, 2014-2017)		Household income (SeaSAW only)	Low-Income Families (SeaSAW, 2017)	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI		%	95% CI
<\$15k	39%	(27 ,52)	74%	(56, 86)	59%	(49,69)	<\$12k	67%	(54,81)
\$15-<25k	34%	(24 ,45)	76%	(51, 91)	48%	(34,62)	\$12-<24k	62%	(48,76)
\$25-<35k	21%	(11 ,37)	65%	(45, 81)	32%	(19,50)	\$24-<36k	53%	(38,69)
\$35-<50k	8%	(4 ,15)	56%	(40, 71)	^	^	\$36-<48k	39%	(22,57)
\$50-<75k	2%	(1 ,7)	19%	(10, 33)	^	^	\$48-\$72k	^	^
\$75k+	3%	(2 ,8)	n/a	n/a	^	^	\$72k+	^	^
\$75-<100k	n/a	n/a	26%	(10, 51)	^	^			
\$100-<150k	n/a	n/a	5%	(2, 9)	n/a	n/a			
\$150k+	n/a	n/a	1%	(1, 3)	n/a	n/a			

CI = 95% Confidence Interval; n/a=this income level not available for survey or confidence intervals not available for these data

^Too few cases to protect confidentiality and/or report reliable estimates. (BRFSS and BSK: suppressed if marginal total<50. HYS, SeaSAW and UW CPHN data: suppressed if cell total < 10)

Chart 3 Table. Food insecurity by Federal Poverty Level (FPL)

Federal Poverty Level (FPL)	Adults (BRFSS, 2011-2013)		Families with Children (BSK, 2016-2017)		Low-Income Families (SeaSAW, 2017)		SNAP-Eligible Adults (CPHN data, 2014-2017)	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<100% FPL	43%	(30 ,57)	76%	(57, 88)	n/a	n/a	68%	(52,77)
<130% FPL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	61%	(53,69)	n/a	n/a
100-199% FPL	27%	(20 ,37)	58%	(42, 72)	n/a	n/a	48%	(38,56)

200-299% FPL	15%	(8 ,26)	26%	(14, 42)	n/a	n/a	^	^
300-399% FPL	4%	(1 ,10)	27%	(12, 49)	n/a	n/a	^	^
400-499% FPL	3%	(1 ,9)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	^	^
400%+ FPL	n/a	n/a	4%	(2, 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
500%+ FPL	4%	(2 ,9)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	^	^

CI = 95% Confidence Interval; n/a=this FPL not available for survey or confidence intervals not available for these data

^Too few cases to protect confidentiality and/or report reliable estimates. (BRFSS and BSK: suppressed if marginal total<50. HYS, SeaSAW and CPHN data: suppressed if cell total < 10)

Chart 4 Table. Seattle food insecurity by adult and parent/caretaker education

Education Level	Adults (BRFSS, 2011-2013)		School-aged youth (HYS, 2012, 2014, 2016) ^a		Families with young children (BSK, 2016-2017) ^b		Low-Income Families (SeaSAW, 2017)		SNAP-Eligible Adults (CPHN data, 2014-2017)	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Less than HS	^	^	24%	(21, 27)	71%	(44, 89)	^	^	n/a	n/a
HS/GED or less	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	67%	(55,77)
HS grad/GED diploma	19%	(13, 27)	18%	(16, 21)	48%	(30, 66)	72%	(58,85)	n/a	n/a
Some college, vocational, or trade	16%	(11, 22)	15%	(13, 17)	28%	(14, 48)	49%	(36,61)	58%	(50,66)
4 yr college degree	6%	(4, 9)	6%	(5, 7)	14%	(10, 20)	39%	(23,55)	n/a	n/a
Advanced degree	n/a	n/a	5%	(4, 6)	8%	(5, 13)	^	^	n/a	n/a
4 yr college or advanced degree	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	39%	(34,44)

^a Maternal education level; ^b Respondent education level; CI = Confidence Interval

^Too few cases to protect confidentiality and/or report reliable estimates. (BRFSS and BSK: suppressed if marginal total<50. HYS, SeaSAW and CPHN data: suppressed if cell total < 10); n/a = this education level not available for survey or confidence intervals not available for these data

Chart 5 Table. Seattle food insecurity by race/ethnicity

Race/ ethnicity	Adults (BRFSS, 2011-2013)		School-aged youth (HYS, 2012, 2014, 2016)*		Families with Children (BSK, 2016-2017)		Low-Income Families (SeaSAW, 2017)		SNAP-Eligible Adults (UW CPHN data, 2014-17)	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
AIAN NH [~]	^	^	23%	(16, 31)	^	^	n/a	n/a	92%	(61,99)
Asian NH [~]	13%	(7, 22)	11%	(9, 13)	20%	(12, 32)	^	^	46%	(32,60)
Black NH [~]	27%	(15, 42)	18%	(16, 21)	65%	(42, 82)	66%	(56,76)	53%	(41,65)
Hispanic	18%	(9, 32)	17%	(15, 19)	39%	(18, 65)	47%	(31,62)	52%	(38,66)
Multiple	^	^	13%	(11, 16)	23%	(11, 43)	57%	(35,78)	^	^
NHPI NH [~]	^	^	19%	(15, 25)	^	^	n/a	n/a	^	^
Other NH	n/a	n/a	18%	(15,21)	56%	(25,84)	n/a	n/a	58%	(38,75)
White NH [~]	11%	(9, 15)	7%	(6, 8)	15%	(10, 21)	34%	(18,50)	41%	(36,47)

[~] NH=non-Hispanic; NHPI=Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; AIAN=American Indian/Alaska Native;

n/a = no data available; CI = 95% Confidence Interval

^ Too few cases to protect confidentiality and/or report reliable estimates. (BRFSS and BSK: suppressed if marginal total < 50. HYS, SeaSAW and UW CPHN data: suppressed if cell total < 10)

Chart 6 Table. Seattle food insecurity by primary language spoken at home

Language	School-Aged youth (HYS, 2012, 2014, 2016)		Families with Young Children (BSK, 2016-2017)		Low-income families (SeaSAW, 2017)		SNAP-Eligible Adults (UW CPHN data, 2014-2017)	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
English	9%	(8, 10)	19%	(13, 25)	55	(46,64)	47%	(43,52)
Spanish	18%	(16, 21)	62%	(29, 86)	^	^	53%	37,68)
Russian	48%	(37, 59)	^	^	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ukrainian	57%	(45, 69)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Vietnamese	13%	(10, 17)	^	^	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chinese	9%	(6, 12)	^	^	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Korean	18%	(10, 31)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Japanese	20%	(11, 33)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Somali / Oromo	n/a	n/a	^	^	55	(39,72)	n/a	n/a
Other	16%	(14, 19)	40%	(19, 65)	43	(26,60)	48%	(36,61)

CI = 95% Confidence Interval

*Too few cases to protect confidentiality and/or report reliable estimates (BSK: suppressed if n<50.)

n/a = this language not available for survey or confidence intervals not available for these data

Chart 7 Table 1. Seattle food insecurity by gender for adults

Gender	Adults (BRFSS, 2011-2013)		Parents/Caregivers of Young Children (BSK, 2016-2017)		Low-income families (SeaSAW, 2017)		SNAP-Eligible Adults (CPHN, 2014-2017)	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Male	14%	(11 ,19)	13%	(8, 21)	52	(32,72)	42%	(37,48)
Female	13%	(9 ,17)	24%	(18, 32)	50	(43,58)	54%	(47,60)

CI = 95% Confidence Interval

Chart 7 Table 2. Seattle food insecurity by gender for school-aged youth and young children

Gender	School-aged youth (HYS, 2012, 2014, 2016)		Young Children (BSK, 2016-2017)	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Male	12%	(10, 13)	28%	(19, 39)
Female	11%	(9, 12)	17%	(11, 25)

CI = 95% Confidence Interval

Chart 8 Table. Seattle food insecurity by sexual orientation

Sexual Orientation	Adults (BRFSS, 2011-2013)		School-aged youth (HYS, 2012, 2014, 2016)		Parents/Caregivers of Young Children (BSK, 2016-2017)	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
LGB	24%	(15, 36)	16%	(13, 19)	43%	(21, 69)
Heterosexual	12%	(10, 16)	7%	(6, 9)	21%	(15, 28)

Chart 9 Table 1. Seattle food insecurity by age

Age	Adults (BRFSS, 2011-2013)		Parents/Caregivers of Young Children (BSK, 2016-2017)		Children in low-income families (SeaSAW, 2017)		SNAP-Eligible adults (UW CPHN, 2014-2017)	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
7-10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	48	(39,72)	n/a	n/a
12-17	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	59	(47,71)	n/a	n/a
18-24	16%	(9, 27)	^	^	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
18-30	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	40%	(32,48)
25-29	n/a	n/a	63%	(32, 85)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
30-34	n/a	n/a	26%	(13, 43)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
31-50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	51%	(43,58)
35-39	n/a	n/a	18%	(11, 28)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
25-44	19%	(14, 25)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
40-49	n/a	n/a	16%	(10, 23)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
45-64	10%	(7, 14)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
50+	n/a	n/a	50%	(20, 80)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
51-65	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	57%	(48,65)
65+	4%	(2, 7)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	41%	(29,54)

n/a = no data for age group in survey or confidence interval not available for these data; CI = 95% Confidence Interval

^ = Too few cases to protect confidentiality and/or report reliable estimates. (BRFSS and BSK: suppressed if marginal total<50)

Chart 9 Table 2. Seattle food insecurity by grade for school-aged youth and young children

Age/Grade	School-aged youth (HYS, 2012, 2014, 2016)		Young Children (BSK, 2016-2017)		Children in low-income families (SeaSAW, 2017)	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
0-5	n/a	n/a	21%	(13,32)	n/a	n/a
K-5 th grade	n/a	n/a	24%	(17,32)	n/a	n/a
7-10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	48	(39,72)
12-17	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	59	(47,71)
8th grade	9%	(8, 11)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
10th grade	11%	(9, 13)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
12th grade	13%	(11, 17)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

n/a = no data for age group in survey or confidence interval not available for these data; CI = 95% Confidence Interval

SECTION 5 | MEETING THE NEED: WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT SEATTLE'S FOOD BANK NETWORK?

SUMMARY

The objectives of the Food Bank Network Assessment are to assess 1) to what extent the city's food bank network is able to serve the population experiencing food insecurity and 2) what opportunities exist for the food bank network to improve equitable access to healthy food. This assessment addresses four of the five dimensions of access to healthy food: *accessibility/convenience*, *accommodation*, *availability*, and *acceptability*. The fifth dimension, *affordability*, is not applicable.

We conducted key informant interviews with staff from Seattle food banks and focus group discussions with clients to gather insight on needs and potential opportunities for improvement. We administered the Food Bank Network Survey to collect measures of impact, access, and operational capacity of food banks. A total of 13 staff members participated in interviews, 47 clients attended discussion groups, and 25 out of 30 food banks responded to the survey. Qualitative data were audio-recorded and transcribed when participant consent was given, otherwise detailed notes were taken. We coded these notes and the transcribed narrative using Dedoose and analyzed them for themes. We summarized and analyzed quantitative data using Stata 13 and Tableau 10.5.

Key findings

Seattle food bank survey respondents (n=25) reported distributing 22,885,225 pounds of food each year. Food banks described an increase in need, reporting more visits from older adults, homeless, and people living further north and south. Among the 60% of food bank respondents who reported a rise in visits over the last year, 39% reported their funding remained the same or was reduced. To keep up with demand, 65% of food bank respondents reported having to reduce the variety and 41% had to reduce the amount of food offered to each client. A majority (68%) of food banks reported having less than 10% of their budget for direct food purchases. Clients of food banks expressed the desire for consistent access to quality food such as fresh produce and proteins, and emphasized the importance of maintaining a sense of dignity at the food bank such as by creating experiences that replicate those at a grocery store. Food banks' reported hours of distribution revealed limited hours over the weekend and evenings, which may signal an additional gap in access. To more effectively serve clients, staff emphasized addressing operational needs such as sufficient staffing and space, more purchasing power, and investments in coordinated mobile systems to support procurement and delivery.

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OBJECTIVE

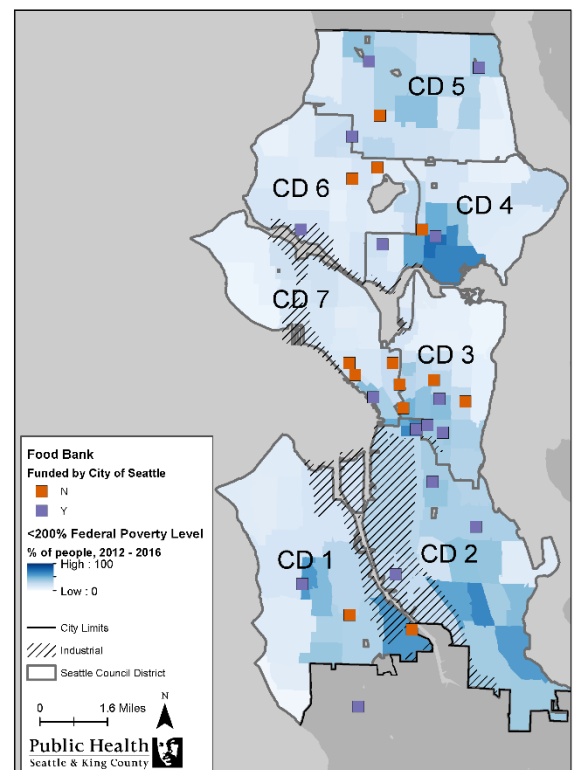
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Defining the food bank network

At the time of this report we identified 34 food banks that could be considered a part of the broader Seattle food bank network. For the purposes of this assessment we focused only on the 30 that met specific inclusion criteria. Food banks included in this assessment had to be 1) actively operating, 2) distributing food on-site more than once a month, and 3) either located within the City of Seattle boundaries or known to serve many Seattle residents.

We distinguished between a food bank and food pantry based on frequency of operation, thereby excluding food pantries that only distributed food on-site once a month or less. Our list primarily included members of the Seattle Food Committee (SFC) due to their representation of food banks and programs serving those in need of supplemental food in Seattle. The SFC works with food distributors and other service providers to coordinate and maximize the efficiency of Seattle's emergency food system. Since some food banks distribute out of multiple fixed locations we counted each active building site separately. The network of 30 food banks included in this assessment does not capture the additional food programs and smaller pantries that are also providing food throughout Seattle. Figure 1 shows the locations of the 30 food banks and status of City funding, overlaid onto a base map of the percentage of people below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level. Given that food banks operate as an emergency food resource, this base layer was identified as the best proxy for food insecurity and included instead of the healthy food priority areas (HFPA) described in Section 2. While HFPA's highlight the need for strategies that increase access to healthy food, they do not adequately represent where food banks should be located. The food bank network list can be viewed in Appendix E – Item 1, which also lists those omitted from this assessment and reason for exclusion.

Figure 1: Food Banks in Seattle



Data for base map comes from the 2012-2016 American Community Survey. Data on location, classification, and funding status of food banks provided by City of Seattle, OSD & HSE. Current as of Fall 2018. The inclusion criteria for displaying an organization as a Food Bank for this map are: (1) Member of the Seattle Food Committee, (2) Open more than once a month for on-site distribution, and (3) Be in the Seattle boundaries or serve a large number of Seattle residents. Fall 2018 PH-SFG APCB.

RESULTS

Findings presented here focus primarily on the needs, operational demands, and impact of food banks in Seattle based on three components of primary data collection: key informant interviews, client focus group discussions, and the Food Bank Network Survey. Primary data collection consisted of interviewing 13 food bank staff, conducting 7 focus groups (3 English, 1 each in Vietnamese, Russian, Cantonese, and Spanish) with 47 food bank clients, and surveying 25 of 30 Seattle food banks.

See addendum at the end of this section for detailed methods. For detailed analyses and discussion on food insecurity and access to healthy food in Seattle, please refer to Sections 2, 3, and 4 of this report.

THE FOOD BANK NETWORK'S ABILITY TO MEET NEEDS

Context on how the food bank network operates

The food bank network in Seattle consists of sites throughout the city where perishable and/or non-perishable food items are distributed free of charge during designated hours. Twenty-nine food banks are currently members of the Seattle Food Committee which meets twice monthly to strategize and collaborate on collective emergency food system efforts. Food banks can provide food in a number of ways but the primary on-site distribution model is called Client Choice. The standard design of this model has clients progress through an ordered line, making selections from a set number of items by category. Some food banks apply this model through a grocery store design, where their physical layout resembles a store and members walk through as if they were shopping. It is also possible for food banks to operate as a food pantry, providing prepacked bags or boxes of non-perishable food. Most food banks (67%) also provide additional food through backpack programs, no-cook bags, or prepared meals.

Most food banks in Seattle are low-barrier in terms of eligibility, meaning there is little documentation required to receive food. Based on our survey responses, the majority (94%) do not require any proof of income requirements, though many ask for proof of address (71%) and/or identification (65%). Seventy-seven percent of survey respondents in Seattle have a designated service area defined by zip codes, but of those, only 31% turn people away or refer them if they do not reside within that service area. Typically, if a client is homeless, they will be asked to report the most applicable zip code – often of the shelter or encampment.

In addition to being a food resource, food banks often serve as a convenient site for clients to connect with other needed resources. The majority of survey respondents report providing this link in some way, either through on-site service delivery, enrollment assistance, or referrals. Many food banks provide items such as infant toddler supplies, pet food, hygiene kits, and support through a Community Connector position that provides social service navigation. The Community Connectors at Food Banks Pilot Program came into fruition in August 2017 after Seattle food Bank leadership submitted a proposal that was approved by Seattle City Council. Food banks already contracted with HSD to provide food services were eligible to apply. Eleven food bank agencies have designated Community Connector(s) that are city-funded to provide on-site assistance to food bank clients and help them navigate, as well as enroll in, social services programs such as housing, employment, and job readiness.

Impact of food banks in Seattle

The impact of Seattle's food bank network should not be understated. Throughout the year, the average Seattle food bank:

- Distributes 995,010 pounds of food
- Serves 15,403 individuals
- Is visited 54,649 times
- Provides 18,655 to-go lunches
- Provides 1,893 sit-down meals

"There's a sense of community. These are hard times and I've been a part of this community. This is the only time I see some of these people. There's always conversation, we can gripe about the hard times. The community dinners are a social thing you don't always get elsewhere."

-Food bank client (Council District 6)

During focus group discussions, clients described ways food banks are having a tremendous impact on their life, such as freeing up limited income for other needs, and providing them with a sense of security. Some also talked about their food bank as a place of community and connection with others, where they feel respected and treated well by staff. Food insecurity is often an ongoing occurrence for clients, and the food bank's presence helps to mitigate the stress of this experience. Others described needing the food bank especially during financial emergencies such as a divorce, medical expense, loss of employment, or loss of housing. Some stated that the food bank helps to cover 50% or more of their food needs and offers a chance to have fresh produce. Clients who referenced a current or recent experience of homelessness, emphasized the value of no-cook bags or meals that do not require access to a kitchen.

Limited capacity to meet increasing need

Despite the positive impact food banks in Seattle have, there are limitations in their ability to meet the needs of all residents experiencing food insecurity. Sixty percent (60%) of food bank respondents reported an increase over the last year in the number of individuals using the food bank, demonstrating a rise in demand. Survey respondents estimate that the amount of food received from one visit lasts an individual an average of 3.3 days and that many of their food bank clients must visit multiple food banks to get their needs met.

The need for food banks is also highlighted by our estimation of food insecurity and the food security gap. Most recent BRFSS estimates (2011 to 2013) tell us that 13% (95% CI: 11-16) of Seattle adults report experiencing food insecurity, which is significantly higher than the reported 7% in 2010 (95% CI: 5-10).¹ As expected, food insecurity has the biggest impact on residents in lower-income brackets. Thirty-nine percent (39%) (95% CI: 27-52) of respondents earning less than \$15,000 a year reported food insecurity compared to 3% (95%CI: 2-8) of those earning \$75,000 a year or more. Among low-income (<312% FPL) Seattle families participating in the child cohort (SeaSAW) study, more than half (51%) reported food insecurity; a slightly higher percentage (58%) reported that it was hard for them to buy healthy food. Examining the food security gap, we learned that an estimated 10,442 individuals face food insecurity in Seattle, yet do not qualify for SNAP benefits. The number of visits to King County food banks for 2018 (2,202,879) is 63,740 more than it was in 2008 (2,139,139) at the peak of the recession and the number of older adults (55+) using food banks has increased.²

"We're seeing an increase from the rising cost of rent and healthcare, aging population, more people experiencing homeless, immigrants not eligible for food benefits or reticent to enroll in benefits due to fear of deportation."

-Food bank staff

Staff described noticing increases in specific demographics at their food bank, particularly among clients experiencing homelessness or housing insecurity, as well as older adults. In addition to an increasing number of food bank visits by older adults in King County, this is also seen in the rates of basic food participation. Among Seattle residents ages 65+, basic food participation has more than doubled from 5,920 people in 2008 to 10,964 people in 2017.³ As described in Section 4 of this report, by using our annual data on Basic Food participation as a proxy for food insecurity, we suspect that, as with Basic Food participation, food insecurity among Seattle's older adults may be continuing an ascent that began more than 15 years ago and is not occurring with any other age group. For those living on a fixed income in a city experiencing an economic and population boom, increased costs of healthcare and housing could exacerbate the risk of food insecurity. Food bank staff in Seattle are also seeing increased number of clients traveling from further south, some whom have recently had to move outside of the city limits. Staff attribute this change to a lack of resources for homeless and older adults, as well as changes in the cost of living and housing affordability in Seattle.

"Our limited hours can make it stressful or feel competitive for visitors. We're open 8 hours a week to serve 1,000 visitors which makes it difficult to replenish food or offer personalized attention. Expanding hours would improve access but require more staffing and potentially more food. Our home delivery program has had a waitlist for years. We don't have capacity to meet the need of home-bound folks experiencing hunger in our neighborhood."

-Food bank staff

The capacity of many food banks has not kept up with demand. As a result of resource constraints, well over half of all food banks (65%) reported having to reduce the variety of food offered and 41% reported having to reduce the volume. Sixty percent (60%) saw a rise in people utilizing their food bank over the last year and among those that reported a rise in visits to their food bank, many (39%) have seen their funding levels stay the same or decrease. Within the last year, the majority (84%) of survey respondents reported having difficulties securing predictable and long term funding, finding opportunities to apply for, and funding for non-food operational expenses. Most survey respondents (79%) also experienced difficulty managing labor-intensive fundraising activities and events. When food bank staff were asked if they were interested in expanding their food distribution, the majority (82%) said they would like to. However, in order to do so many noted requisite operational resources, namely staffing, vehicles, food donations, funding, and space.

IN THEIR OWN WORDS: WHAT IS MOST IMPORTANT TO CLIENTS

Individuals who rely on local food banks shared what is and is not working well. Three primary messages were echoed throughout our discussions with clients: the importance of dignity, availability of quality food, and convenient access.

A dignified experience

It was clear during discussions that the atmosphere in which food is provided is as important as the food itself. Clients were quick to share the impact food bank staff and volunteers have by creating a sense of community and treating them like customers. The physical space was also a frequent topic, with clients describing how much more welcoming a food bank seems when it is spacious, clean, and organized. Staff echoed this from their perspective, pointing out that the buildings themselves cannot be welcoming, comfortable, or respectful when they are in poor condition.

Experiences at the food bank are especially positive when the distribution process is orderly and allows clients to make their own selections. Clients made this clear; dignity goes hand in hand with having choice over food items. Those who had been through a grocery store design, described a process that felt less alienating. In situations where food limits or other rules need to be communicated, clients note that this too can be done in a dignified way. They suggested using simple and large graphics so that everyone can still understand the message regardless of language, literacy, or vision capabilities. This change, clients said, could have prevented situations where they had been confused and felt ashamed after being asked to put items back.

“Just the whole grocery style, having more dignity, not being alienated. Being able to pick out what you want and not feel like you’re just some number in a line or the next person that they’re waiting for. It’s a lot more dignified than being handed a box”

– Food bank client (Council District 4)

Consistent availability of quality food

Another high priority for food bank clients was that the food be consistently safe to eat and include nutritious options. Overall, clients were very grateful and positive about food options available in food banks, pointing out that many improvements had already been made in recent years. However, many also brought up challenges with food safety, particularly long expired items, rotting produce, or moldy baked goods. This was especially frustrating in the context of carrying heavy bags home only to find much of the food inedible. Some described having to choose between the risk of food sickness and hunger, a choice that is especially difficult when living outside. Clients want to see consistent availability of staples like eggs, potatoes, tomatoes, and canned goods. There is also a strong emphasis on the value of healthy foods like fresh fruits, vegetables, and low-sodium proteins. Multiple clients also brought up a request for cooking necessities, like oil, spices, and dish soap. This was confirmed by survey results where staff ranked their most frequent requests from clients. In order, these included proteins (meat, meat alternatives), dairy (milk, butter, cheese), fresh produce, eggs, prepared/non-cook foods and oils.

Convenient access

Lastly, clients focused on the importance of easy access, emphasizing a need for low barrier eligibility, expanded hours of operation, and home deliveries. One group highlighted their appreciation for minimum eligibility requirements, in particular not requiring proof of address or qualifying zip code.

Older adults in particular wanted to highlight what a difference it made to have chairs provided while waiting in line. Most also thought their food bank had close proximity to bus routes allowing them to get to the food bank easily. However, access to food banks could be improved in different ways. Anyone experiencing a physical limitation or bringing food for a large family faced significant obstacles getting home with food if walking or taking multiples buses. Clients were enthusiastically supportive of home delivery programs where they existed, while those that did not have them requested their food bank start one. Clients also valued having a weekly schedule with consistent days of operation, and varied distribution hours to accommodate the different times of day people were available. Some pointed out that food had actually been easier to get when experiencing

“You know what was unpleasant? When there were no chairs, benches, and there were crowds, and we had to stand outside, sometimes under the rain. And there are a lot of disabled people. The fact that they placed chairs and benches is a really big deal, a great help. Now you can sit and move with the line. When there were crowds it was not good, it was really uncomfortable.”

-Food bank client (Council District 5)

homelessness or unemployment. Limited food bank hours made it more difficult once they found a job, yet they were still struggling to cover the cost of food. Many noted that weekend access was lacking and hours that extended before and after rush hour were also helpful.

WHERE DO WE SEE GAPS IN ACCESS?

Seventy-one percent (71%) of survey respondents reported having to turn people away, although infrequently. The most common reason for this was due to the distribution site being closed. Potential gaps in access to food banks can be seen in how hours of distribution fall across days of the week and time of day by Council District. It is important to note that the hours which food banks are distributing food is not the only measure of access, capacity, or impact. This was the indicator we had the most complete data for but it is a one-dimension snapshot of access. Total hours of distribution does not take into account other important aspects of access like amount of food, quality of food, or number of people served. Additionally, while reporting data at the Council Districts helps to provide more detail, we recognize that these particular geographic boundaries may not accurately capture which food banks are the most convenient. The results from this gap analysis provide an important, though incomplete picture of access.

“It’s useful to be open on Friday because basically, I know at least from Friday until maybe Tuesday or Wednesday I will have food. Most places are not open on the weekends so from Friday [on], you want to ensure you can make it at least through the weekend if not a little longer.”

-Food bank client (Council District 3)

Access by day of the week across Seattle and Council Districts

Examining hours of distribution across days of the week allows for a detailed picture of access. As seen in Table 1, Saturday through Tuesday have the lowest total number of food bank hours open for distribution. Weekends offer very few opportunities anywhere for residents to get food, with no hours available anywhere on Sunday.

Table 1: Total hours of on-site distribution each week: by day of week across Council Districts

Day of week	Seattle Council District							Grand Total
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	
Monday	2	0	11	7	3	5	6	34
Tuesday	6	3	7	8	0	8	8	40
Wednesday	9	10	21	0	3	9	10	61
Thursday	10	9	16	9	2	5	10	60
Friday	7	7	13	9	0	0	9	44
Saturday	4	8	0	1	7	0	0	19
Sunday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	37	36	67	33	15	27	41	256

Total hours of distribution are broken down by Seattle Council District vs. Time of Day. The color corresponds to total hours of distribution.

Hours of Distribution



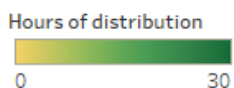
Access by time of day across Seattle and Council Districts

We see additional gaps in access, when examining distribution hours by time of day across Council Districts. As seen in Table 2, the most common distribution hours are midday (11 - 2 PM), with the fewest hours available during the evening (5 - 8 PM). Analysis of this data by Council District reveals there are very minimal hours open during the morning (8 – 11 AM) for those in Districts 4, 5, and 6. Only a few hours are open for food distribution each week during the afternoon (2-5 PM) in Districts 1 and 5 and very few options exist in the evenings for clients who live in Districts 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7.

Table 2: Total hours of on-site distribution each week: by time of day across Council Districts

Time of Day	Seattle Council District							Grand Total
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	
Morning (7 - 11 AM)	10	6	14	3	4	0	14	51
Midday (11 - 2 PM)	22	24	30	11	9	9	14	118
Afternoon (2 - 5 PM)	3	6	22	11	1	12	10	64
Evening (5 - 8 PM)	2	2	1	8	2	7	4	24
Grand Total	37	36	67	33	15	27	41	256

Total hours of distribution are broken down by Seattle Council District vs. Time of Day. The color corresponds to total hours of distribution.

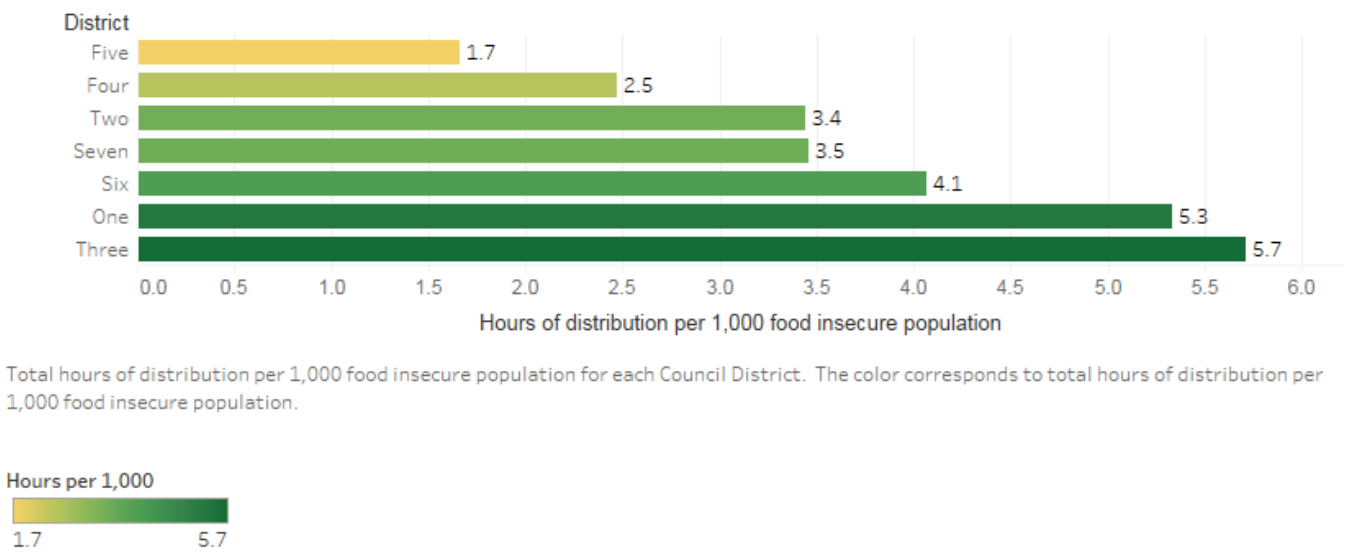


Comparing Council Districts by distribution availability and level of adult food insecurity

Figure 2 shows how Council Districts rank by the number of food bank hours available per 1,000 adult residents experiencing food insecurity in each District. This helps to see whether food bank resources align with need. This measure does not account for close proximity to food banks over District boundaries. Geographically, we see the fewest hours of food bank distribution according to need in Districts 5, followed by Districts 4 and 2. District 5 only has 1.7 hours per 1,000 adults experiencing food insecurity, compared to District 3 which has over 3 times the number of hours.

Since food bank clients do not shop within Council Districts this ranking does not perfectly represent access. Food banks that are physically located in one Council District have defined service areas that include zip codes of another District. This is not to say that Council Districts with more resources are oversaturated as it is important to consider the context of locations. For example, we know District 3 includes the downtown area, with a high concentration of resources and foot traffic making it a convenient area for many accessing food banks. However, this does show strong support for the conclusion that those who are food insecure and live in District 5 or 4 will likely have more difficulty finding an open food bank near them.

Figure 2: Hours of on-site distribution available per 1,000 food insecure adult (18+) population by Council District



OPPORTUNITIES TO IMPROVE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO QUALITY FOOD

There are existing opportunities where access could be made more equitable, and overall effectiveness and efficiency of the network improved. The recommendations provided here reflect the priorities expressed by food bank clients and staff. They are the key findings that were consistently found throughout our analyses but will not necessarily have the same significance for each distinct food bank.

Improving coordination across the food bank network

Some noted the network as a whole could be more efficient by increased coordination. Food banks could align policies so that they are consistent in eligibility requirements and visit limits. Staff noted that food banks should either have fewer geographic limits but more visitation limits (food banks accept all zip codes but only one visit per week) or allow more visitation access per service area. This would help to ensure that hours of operation and location are accessible across the city. Some note that collaborating as a network would be useful to collectively focus on the root causes of hunger and collaborate on a system-wide solution. This starts with more inter-agency communication, touring each other's facilities, and sharing ideas.

Improving cultural relevancy of healthy food

Providing food that is more culturally relevant to the service population is an important way food banks can improve equitable access and reduce waste. Increased discretionary funds for food purchasing would allow food banks to more easily attain food items in good condition and that reflect the preferences of their service population. Heavy reliance on outside donations or food rescue can pose challenges by reducing selection, quality, and consistent availability. One of the top reasons food banks report having to throw out spoiled food is because it was not a popular item. Staff also struggle to secure nutritionally dense non-cook foods, to

"I would say it's less having enough food than it's having the right kind of food. And when you rely on the donations, that's hard. Which is why we say purchasing budget, because that's what gives the organization the autonomy. When you rely on whatever service and Food Lifeline and grocery stores you're at their mercy to get whatever they have."

-Food bank staff

offer homeless clients who don't have access to a kitchen. Food banks would like to increase or start offering certain categories of food, while decreasing others as shown in Table 3 and 4. While food banks in Seattle make concerted efforts to stay aware of client needs, preferences, and dietary restrictions this can be difficult when client populations are continually changing. More consistent surveying of clients would allow for closer monitoring of what foods people are requesting.

Table 3. Top categories food banks want to increase	
Category	Percent want to increase
Oils, dressings, sauces	88%
Spices	82%
Fresh fruits veg	77%
Eggs	77%
Dairy	71%
Tofu, meat alternatives	71%
Nuts, nut butters	65%

Table 4. Top categories food banks want to decrease	
Category	Percent want to decrease
Processed breads	53%
Soda, sugary drinks	47%
Baked pastry/ dessert	47%

Increasing client choice

Food banks can provide a more dignified experience for clients by offering as much choice as possible. Some are trying to do this in different ways; shifting to a grocery store shopping model, using preference cards, or offering vouchers to a local Co-op. The majority of survey respondents (68%) provide food onsite through a standard Client Choice model, while some (28%) apply a Client Choice model through a grocery store design. Only one food bank provided food through the Pre-Packed model. Staff and clients state that this re-design is improving morale by providing more dignity and choice, though making this change requires significantly more space and a different layout. While many food banks would like to transition to this model, they need the square footage and/or a remodel to do so.

“Would love to initiate a grocery store model but we are limited by space constraints. As service numbers continue to grow, we are also straining to meet the demand for fresh proteins, especially meat and dairy options.”

-Food bank staff

Investments in operational costs

Staff have identified specific changes needed at their specific food bank, such as changing their distribution model, expanding hours, or increasing the volume of food. Capacity to create changes to improve food access relies on funding to cover fundamental operational expenses like personnel and space, as well as refrigeration, and vehicles. When asked where they would allocate additional funding, food bank staff focused on four major funding priorities: staffing, better food selection, changing distribution models, and increased space. Food selection and distribution models are addressed above. This section focuses on the costs of staffing and space.

Staffing

Food banks have an average of 3 paid full-time staff members and 1.5 part-time staff members. Over a quarter (27%) of survey respondents operate without full-time staff. Food banks utilize volunteers, reporting an average of 52 volunteers each week. Although volunteers are an incredible asset for food banks, it is challenging to rely on inconsistent volunteer labor. As many food banks noted, skilled staff recruitment and retention is especially difficult with low wages. The majority (78%) of survey respondents would like to increase their staffing capacity, especially staff who are committed for a longer period of time and can provide specific types of expertise. Common staffing needs include volunteer coordinators, development managers, operations managers, event planners, drivers, warehouse managers, and procurement support. Food banks serve a diverse population with many non-English speaking clients, in particular Vietnamese, Spanish, Mandarin, Cantonese and Russian, and struggle to ensure that information is translated and that they have a way to provide their input as customers. Positions like the community connector are desired, especially multilingual staff to communicate with clientele.

“Staffing’s huge. Our goal is to be open seven days a week eventually, but it’s always good to have two staff members on hand. My hugest challenge is finding staff—if you interview or put an ad out, you’re going to pay less than half of Seattle’s median income. You will not make Amazon money.”

-Food bank staff

Building space

When asked about challenges with operations, staff repeatedly brought up space constraints. Many described running out of space to store food and to process clients. This has limited the capacity to accept more food, provide on-site resource connections, and to convert to a grocery store model. Having more space would increase capacity, but it would also create a more trauma-informed experience. According to staff, when the distribution space is crowded it can be very stressful for clients. Due to Seattle’s economic boom and the high demand for space, staff report that existing sites and parking space are in jeopardy.

Mobile and targeted food distribution

Many food banks recognize an opportunity to expand their reach and become more responsive, resourceful, and efficient through their delivery systems. As many emphasized, more coordination across the network of food banks would be useful to align their policies and match access to need. Most procure and deliver food through third-party delivery or staff utilizing their own vehicles. However, many also report relying on volunteers who utilize their own vehicles. The majority of food banks are distributing food to or from off-site locations through various modes such as home delivery, mobile pop-up food banks, satellite locations, or another agency.

This does not mean distribution sites should be eliminated but that better transportation systems are a critical part of accessibility. Food banks can more easily deliver food in targeted ways; directing food to where it is most needed. Staff state they rely on volunteers and rented vehicles, lacking consistent access to transport. Home delivery programs that deliver to home-bound clients are especially popular among older adults but often have a waitlist. Some staff believe that increased mobility is necessary for a targeted response and to increase food rescue. These systems would allow staff to identify the best, most convenient locations for delivery so that food is brought closest to those whose needs and obstacles are greatest. As need continues to shift to new parts of the city, this is one way that food banks can be better equipped to respond.

“Maybe it doesn't have to necessarily be that everyone goes the extra mile of getting [food] exactly to [a client's] door. Maybe it is just getting it someplace that is much more convenient for them. So maybe that's a mobile Food Bank out in a parking lot, maybe that is finding a way to get them groceries - getting it through their faith community or at a local community center something like that.”

-Food bank staff

“How can we be reflective and thoughtful about the work that we do so that it is less reactive and more strategic, more intelligent, more root-cause focused and more authentic? That's where we struggle. How do you keep up with the day to day demands, the needs that we have just to get the work done, and then at the same time, create the space that we need as a community to come together to have the important conversations about - with these next dollars, what do we do? Where is that right investment? Where are there holes? What do we need to be doing differently? How do we do a better job in having conversations with our customers? How do we do better at involving them in the planning of our work? I think that's our biggest challenge.”

-Food bank staff

DISCUSSION

This assessment aimed to shed light on the ways the food bank network in Seattle could be improved to provide more equitable access for residents experiencing food insecurity. To do this we relied on both quantitative and qualitative data in order to capture the impact food banks are having in Seattle and ways they can better serve those facing food insecurity. While many food banks are experiencing an increase in demand, they feel limited in their ability to adequately meet this demand with current levels of funding and capacity. Results from this assessment confirms findings from the food insecurity analyses, identifying growing need among older adults and those experiencing homelessness – a population often not captured by population-based datasets.

While exploring gaps in access across Council Districts we identified geographic areas where residents may have less access to food bank resources. We should also keep in mind that food banks themselves have disparate access to resources depending on the neighborhood. Neighborhood assets such as volunteers who have time to give, local businesses to host fundraisers or provide donations, and grocery stores to participate in food rescue, are not found in all neighborhoods. The finding showing limited hours on evenings and weekends may be worth exploring. Without further assessment, it is not clear if clients would come if food banks were to expand hours on evenings and weekends, times when school-meal programs are limited and individuals working traditional workweek schedules have more time to get to the food bank.

Key findings are as follows:

- Equitable access involves giving clients choice over their food and consistently providing food that is good quality and relevant to needs.
- Foods banks would be able to increase food and target distribution more efficiently with better coordinated mobile systems to support procurement and delivery.
- Food banks need adequate staffing and space to better serve Seattle residents. These operational costs are fundamental to functioning efficiently and effectively.

Limitations

The findings of this assessment are subject to a number of limitations. First, the data collected came from convenience samples and were not representative samples. However, we would have expected much lower participation rates had we not had the ongoing collaboration and support from food bank staff, the City of Seattle Human Services Department, the Seattle Food Committee, the SBT Community Advisory Board, and others. Our response rate for the comprehensive survey was 75%, which demonstrates that not all food banks are represented in the survey results. An additional four food banks participated in an abbreviated version, bringing our total response rate to 93%. Key informant interviews gathered information from staff members who represented 48% of the food banks on our list, thus not capturing all food bank perspectives. The same occurred with our focus group discussions which targeted specific populations and may not have captured opinions representative of all food bank clients. Participants who were able to attend a focus group discussion are also likely to have been the individuals with more resources available to attend, such as time and transportation.

Second, our data is subject to social desirability bias as food bank staff may want to describe their food bank positively (or alternatively as having deficits in order to encourage more support) and food bank participants may not want to provide negative feedback. This was especially apparent in certain focus groups where participants expressed feeling like they have no right to complain about a free resource. In these cases, the facilitator was trained to encourage honest, constructive feedback about the food bank. In one focus group a manager of the food bank chose to attend the discussion. Although the manager directly encouraged the group to be honest, this may have impacted participants' willingness to provide a candid critique.

Third, the gap analysis used the total number of hours open for distribution per Council District. It is important to consider that this is only one measure and does not capture many other aspects of access. Some food bank staff emphasized that a need for new hours may not be equally relevant to each food bank. The gap analysis compared results by Council District but this does not capture which food banks are the most convenient to clients; residents do not access food banks exclusively in their Council District and some food banks are located close to the boundary of two council districts.

Finally, without responses from all food bank providers, we were unable to expand the gap analysis to examine pounds of food distributed, individuals served, square footage of food banks, staffing capacity, and operating budgets.

NEXT STEPS

This report completes the scope of work specified in the Sweetened Beverage Tax (Ordinance 125324). Food bank providers suggested that future assessments should include 1) mapping density of zip codes served based on designated service areas and 2) updating the gap analysis with 2018 BRFSS data on

food insecurity rates. They also expressed hope that next steps will include allocating funds towards the needs identified through this assessment with modifications according to the profile of each food bank.

ADDENDUM – DETAILED METHODS FOR SECTION 5

METHODS

Sample, Data Collection, Variables, and Descriptive Analysis

The Food Bank Network Assessment relied on three components of primary data collection: key informant interviews, client focus group discussions, and the Food Bank Network Survey.

Key informant interviews

We interviewed 13 food bank staff members between June 28 and August 15, 2018. We conducted two two-hour group discussions in person, as well as four one-hour individual interviews over the phone. To obtain our sample of interviewees we sent an email to the Executive Director and/or Manager for each food bank on the SFC list inviting them to participate. The invitation provided a brief summary of the Food Bank Network Assessment, purpose of the interview, and eligibility criteria. Interviewees did not need to be in a specific leadership position, but were required to: 1) be currently employed at the Seattle-based food bank they intended to represent and 2) have at least three years of working experience in a Seattle-based food bank. Thirteen food banks agreed to participate which included representation of all seven council districts. The remaining food banks either did not respond or declined to participate due to schedule conflicts or ineligibility. Demographic data for the key informant sample are summarized in Appendix E – Item 2.

Key informant interviews and discussions were facilitated by a PHSKC researcher. They began with a reminder of the purpose of the interview, a description of how the data would be used, as well as an opportunity to ask questions before providing consent. Each interview was audio recorded with permission and focused on the following topic areas: Food bank services and clientele, client needs, and food bank needs. The complete topic guide can be viewed in Appendix E – Item 3.

Our primary aim in gathering qualitative data from the client and staff perspective was to explore ways food banks are addressing food insecurity and identify what opportunities exist for improvement. Recorded audio files were transcribed and when necessary, translated through Datagain Services. Audio files were deleted once the transcription was complete. Detailed notes were typed by a PHSKC researcher. Notes from interviews and discussions were double coded using Dedoose software and analyzed for major themes. Key informant interviews were double coded by MSW candidate interns and the focus group discussions were double coded by two PHSKC staff.

The initial list of codes was created through an iterative process of development. The lead researcher first reviewed transcripts and created a codebook. Two coders separately applied these codes and met continually with the facilitator to make needed revisions until a refined codebook was agreed on by all. Since codes represent analytic categories from which to view and organize all narrative text, this process allows for the identification of all possible categories at the level of detail necessary. Coders independently re-applied the codes from the final codebook. Key themes were identified by the lead researcher and were shared with the Seattle Food Committee to collect feedback prior to finalization. Demographic information was analyzed through Stata, producing univariate summary statistics (Observations, Mean, Median, Standard Deviation, Minimum and Maximum), as well as one-way frequency tables.

Focus group discussions

Seven focus group discussions were held between August 16 and September 5, 2018, and a total of 47 food bank clients participated. Food banks were invited based on their location, space availability,

service population demographics, and service capacity. In making this consideration, we sought to attain a diverse group of food banks to capture varied perspectives and experiences.

We sent an email to the Executive Director and/or Manager of each food bank and invited them to participate in hosting a focus group discussion. The invitation provided a brief summary of the Food Bank Network Assessment and purpose of the discussion. Of the nine food banks invited, seven agreed to participate. One food bank declined due to a lack of time availability and one did not respond. Most food banks identified a priority population to recruit based on age and/or language spoken. This resulted in four non-English speaking groups (Vietnamese, Russian, Cantonese, and Spanish) and three English-speaking groups. Twenty-three percent (23%) of focus group participants identified their housing status as homeless, 83% did not have any full-time employment, and 70% were receiving basic food assistance (SNAP). Only 17% of participants had at least one child in the household, the majority (62%) were over the age of 59, while 26% were under the age of 30. Demographic data for the focus group sample are summarized in Appendix E – Item 4.

Food bank staff recruited clients for the focus groups discussions, with support from PHSKC. PHSKC offered staff a flier to assist with recruitment, as well as a \$200 honorarium to the food bank for their support. A copy of the topic guide was shared with food banks prior to the discussion to ensure that questions were appropriate. Some minor modifications were made as a result, including asking some questions one-on-one rather than in the group. This modification created a more comfortable setting for what some staff identified as potentially sensitive topics regarding their need for and use of services.

PHSKC provided refreshments and gift card incentives (\$30 to Safeway) for participants. Four of the discussions were facilitated by a trained bilingual facilitator and three by a PHSKC researcher. These discussions also began with an explanation of the purpose and how the data would be used, as well as answering participant questions before they gave consent. Five discussion groups were audio recorded with permission and detailed notes were taken for two discussion groups where participants did not want to be recorded.

Questions focused on the following topic areas: Food bank services utilized, impressions of food bank experience, client needs, ease of access, and impact. The topic guide used for potentially sensitive topics and demographics can be viewed in Appendix E – Item 5 and the group discussion topic guide can be viewed in Appendix E – Item 6.

Seattle Food Bank Network Survey

Seventeen food bank respondents completed the Seattle Food Bank Network Survey and an additional eight completed some portion of it, a total of 25 or an 83% response rate. Only one survey was collected per food bank. The full version of the online survey was open from September 18 to October 26, 2018. An abbreviated survey was available from November 9 to November 21, 2018 to collect essential data from the remaining food banks missing from the sample. All 30 food banks considered to be within the Seattle food bank network received an email inviting them to participate, sent to the Executive Directors and/or Food Bank Manager. The invitation provided a brief summary of the Food Bank Network Assessment, purpose of the survey, and the survey link.

The Food Bank Network Survey was designed using input from various stakeholders including food bank representatives, Seattle Human Services Department, SBT Community Advisory Board, UW Center for Public Health Nutrition, Seattle Office of Sustainability & Environment and Seattle City Councilmembers. Scientific literature and grey literature were also reviewed, and the survey tool was informed by The San

Diego County Food Pantry Capacity Survey,⁴ the USDA Healthy Pantry Assessment Toolkit⁵ and the survey developed by Tarasuk et al.⁶ The survey tool was piloted by nine different food bank staff members. The pilots took place over the phone and participants were asked to describe how they interpreted and thought through each survey question. These pilots helped identify where questions were confusing and response options were incomplete, as well as where functionality of the online survey could be improved. The complete survey can be viewed in Appendix E – Item 7.

The Food Bank Network Survey data were collected and managed using REDCap electronic data capture tools⁷ hosted at the UW Institute of Translational Health Sciences. REDCap (Research Electronic Data Capture) is a secure, web-based application designed to support data capture for research studies, providing: 1) an intuitive interface for validated data entry, 2) audit trails for tracking data manipulation, and export procedures, 3) automated export procedures for seamless data downloads to common statistical packages, and 4) procedures for importing data from external sources. REDCap at ITHS is supported by the National Center For Advancing Translational Sciences of the National Institutes of Health under Award Number UL1 TR002319.

Survey data were extracted from RedCap and analyzed in Stata to perform a descriptive analysis. Open-ended responses were collated and examined for recurring themes. Continuous variables were summarized using frequencies and proportions, while categorical variables were summarized using univariate summary statistics (Observations, Mean, Median, Standard Deviation, Minimum, and Maximum), as well as one- and two-way frequency tables. Results reported here are based only on the data received from the survey respondents and therefore not representative of all 30 food banks.

Gap analysis

For the gap analysis included in this section we used data on the number of hours open for food distribution and population of adult food insecurity by Council District. Hours of operation for all 30 food banks was attained through the survey, as well as cross checking the SFC food bank directory and food bank websites. The total number of hours food banks are open for on-site distribution were calculated for each Council District. This included the limited number of hours where food bank distribution is restricted to specific populations based on age, disability, or families with children. Total hours were examined across Council Districts, day of the week, and time of day. This analysis also compared total hours to the estimated population count of adult food insecurity by Council District. The district-level population counts of adult (18+) food insecurity was calculated using the percent of adults experiencing food insecurity reported by the 2011-2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) data, applied to 2017 Washington State Office of Financial Management population estimates of people over 18. More information on these estimates is provided in Section 4 of this report.

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APPENDIX A | EVALUATION TEAM STRUCTURE AND TEAM BIOGRAPHIES

APPENDIX A | EVALUATION TEAM STRUCTURE AND TEAM BIOGRAPHIES

SEATTLE'S SWEETENED BEVERAGE TAX EVALUATION TEAM STRUCTURE

The Seattle Office of the City Auditor established a contract with Public Health – Seattle & King County to complete the evaluation outlined in Section 5B of the Sweetened Beverage Tax Ordinance. The Sweetened Beverage Tax (SBT) Evaluation Team is comprised of academic researchers and public health practitioners which includes national experts on policy evaluation, food policy, obesity, sugary beverages and beverage taxes, dietary assessment, and assessment of beverage purchasing. Each organization listed here contributed to the overall study design and led different components of the report on healthy food availability and the food bank network: Public Health – Seattle & King County coordinated the research efforts, served as the point of contact with the City of Seattle, and led the work for all sections except section 3 on price and availability of healthy food in Seattle stores; the University of Washington co-led and coordinated the SBT Evaluation Team's overall research efforts, served as the point of contact for national academic research advisors, and led the study on price and availability of healthy food in Seattle stores; Seattle Children's Research Institute contributed to the design, analysis, and interpretation of findings. The Office of the City Auditor contributed to the study design, monitored progress, and served as the point of contact with the City Review Team (comprised of staff representing City Council, City Budget Office, Finance and Administrative Services, Executive Office, and City Departments, such as the Human Services Department and the Office of Sustainability and Environment) to review the methods and reports from the SBT Evaluation Team.

BIOGRAPHIES

Kaylin Bolt, M.P.H., M.S.W., M.Ed., is a Social Research Scientist at Public Health – Seattle & King County in the Assessment, Policy Development and Evaluation unit. She received her bachelor's degree in Psychology from Calvin College, and her Master of Public Health and Social Work from Washington University in Saint Louis, as well as her Master of Education from the University of Missouri-Saint Louis. Ms. Bolt has held researcher and evaluator roles on projects funded by the Washington State Department of Health, Gates Foundation, NIH, CDC, Bloomberg Foundation, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, and the Kellogg Foundation. She has worked primarily in public health research, program design and evaluation, most often through a mixed-methods approach.

For this study, Ms. Bolt's role was to oversee the Food Bank Network Assessment efforts. In all components of the Food Bank Network Assessment, Ms. Bolt led the development of data collection tools (survey design, topic guides), implementation, analysis and synthesis of results.

Louise Carter, Ph.D., is a social research scientist at Public Health – Seattle & King County in the Assessment, Policy Development and Evaluation unit. She holds a Bachelor's Degree in History from Wellesley College and a Ph.D. in Developmental Psychology from the University of Minnesota. She has worked as an academic researcher, a journalist, and as communications director for a policy research center at the University of Washington's Evans School of Public Affairs. She also helped a Microsoft team put together an on-line resource on pregnancy, parenting, and child health. Her role as lead/coordinating writer for this report was informed by research on childhood obesity that she conducted with colleagues at the University of Washington.

Daniel Casey, M.P.H, is an epidemiologist at Public Health – Seattle & King County in the Assessment, Policy Development and Evaluation unit. He received his B.A. from the College of William and Mary and his Master of Public Health from the University of Washington. For this report, he developed, executed, and drafted the healthy food priority area analysis and provided cartography support for the rest of the report.

Nadine Chan, Ph.D., M.P.H., is the Assistant Chief of the Assessment, Policy Development, and Evaluation unit at Public Health – Seattle & King County and Clinical Assistant Professor of Epidemiology at the University of Washington School of Public Health and Community Medicine. She has published, led, and co-led studies evaluating cross-sector strategies to improve health equity. Her work includes mixed-method studies of complex policy and program interventions, including conducting natural experiments, to study changes in policies, systems, and environments and their impacts on health outcomes (e.g., evaluations of the King County menu labeling policy, the Partnerships to Improve Community Health initiative, Communities Putting Prevention to Work Initiative, and launch of the evaluation for the Best Starts for Kids Initiative.) As the Assistant Chief of Assessment, Policy Development, and Evaluation at Public Health - Seattle & King County, Dr. Chan provides oversight of a nationally recognized team of researchers responsible for community assessment and evaluation, and who routinely analyze population-level datasets and administrative program data. Dr. Chan's work has been funded by the Centers for Disease Control, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, King County, and City of Seattle. Dr. Chan received her undergraduate degree in cell biology from the University of California at Berkeley, masters and doctoral degrees from the University of Washington School of Public Health and Community Medicine, and completed a post-doctorate fellowship on cancer prevention disparities at the University of California in San Francisco.

For this study, Dr. Chan co-leads the Evaluation Team with Dr. Jesse Jones-Smith and is the point of contact between the City of Seattle Office of the Auditor and the Evaluation Team. Dr. Chan coordinates and monitors the contracted research efforts; convenes and documents weekly Evaluation Team meetings; writes, reviews, and presents reports to the Office of the City Auditor as requested; serves as the point of contact with the SBT Community Advisory Board and the City Review Team; directly oversees the Public Health staff members working on the SBT evaluation, and contributes to the study design, writing and review of reports, publications, and presentations.

Roxana Chen, Ph.D., M.P.H., is an Affiliate Assistant Professor in the Department of Health Services at the University of Washington and social research scientist at Public Health – Seattle & King County. Dr. Chen received her Master of Public Health in Behavioral Sciences and Health Promotion at the University of Illinois at Chicago and her Ph.D. in Health Services from the University of Washington. Her areas of research include chronic disease disparities and cross-sectoral strategies between health and housing to improve health. She has expertise in community-based participatory research and using mixed methods to evaluate community and population-level interventions.

Dr. Chen attends weekly SBT Evaluation Team meetings and contributes to reports and publications about the SBT. For this report, Dr. Chen analyzed population-level data to estimate food insecurity among adults and school-aged youth in Seattle, and contributed to the writing of the section on food insecurity in Seattle. She also provided input on other components of the healthy food availability and food bank network assessments.

Jessica Jones-Smith, Ph.D., M.P.H., R.D., is an obesity epidemiologist and Associate Professor in the Department of Health Services (primary) and Epidemiology (joint) and a core faculty member of the Nutrition Sciences Program at the University of Washington School of Public Health. She holds an MPH in Public Health Nutrition from the University of California, Berkeley and a Ph.D. in Nutrition Epidemiology from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. She completed a postdoctoral fellowship at the University of California, San Francisco and spent 4 years as an Assistant Professor at Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health before arriving at the University of Washington. Dr. Jones-Smith studies social, environmental, and economic causes and correlates of obesity risk. Specifically, her research focuses on investigating distal drivers of nutrition-related health inequities and follows three main lines: 1) investigating community and individual economic resources as causal factors in obesity-related health status; 2) evaluating the obesity-related impacts of health and social policies; and 3) documenting disparities in nutrition-related diseases based on socioeconomic factors and race/ethnicity, across the lifespan and in numerous populations. Dr. Jones-Smith has previously used a natural experiment approach to evaluate how increased economic resources stemming from the opening of Native American-owned casinos has impacted the weight related-health outcomes of Native American mothers and children. She has also recently evaluated the impacts of the economic recession on children's BMI, the impact of a nationwide advocacy campaign on obesity-related legislation, and the impacts of the WIC package change on healthy food availability in Baltimore City. Her current approach combines public health nutrition and epidemiologic methods with econometric techniques to study these topics.

Dr. Jones-Smith co-leads the overall evaluation with Dr. Nadine Chan and directly leads the SBT evaluation's store audit component and co-leads the norms and attitudes component, and leads the food availability and pricing portion of the food access assessment, including leading study design, overseeing data collection and manuscript/report writing. She facilitates the weekly all-team meetings. She contributes to drafting, reviewing and editing study reports and documents. She is the main point of contact for external scientific advisors.

Melissa Knox, Ph.D., is a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Economics at the University of Washington and a Research Affiliate at the Center for Studies in Demography and Ecology at UW. Dr. Knox received her Ph.D. in Economics from the University of California, Berkeley and was a Research Associate at the Daniel J. Evans School of Public Policy and Governance before joining the Department of Economics. Her research focuses on using natural experiments and other econometric approaches to investigate the causal impact of health policies on household behavior, health care utilization, and health. Her research frequently concentrates on detecting the effects of these policies on the well-being of socially disadvantaged populations. She has previously studied Mexico's health care sector, measuring the impact of that country's health care reform on a variety of health and labor market outcomes.

Dr. Knox provides input on research design and data analysis, mainly for the adult survey and retail audit components of the evaluation. She also contributes to report writing for the project.

Vanessa M. Oddo, Ph.D., M.P.H., is an Acting Assistant Professor in the Department of Health Services at the University of Washington School of Public Health. Dr. Oddo received her Master of Public Health in Public Health Nutrition from Tufts University and her Ph.D. in Nutrition from the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. She uses epidemiologic methods to investigate determinants of

obesity. Her main line of research investigates the role of employment status and working conditions on obesity and cardiovascular disease risk.

Dr. Oddo co-leads the adult survey of norms and attitudes. She coordinates the data collection and analyses for the adult survey. She is also responsible for leading report and manuscript writing for the adult survey component of the evaluation, in collaboration with Dr. Jones-Smith and the SBT Evaluation Team. In addition, she provides input on the retail audit component of the SBT evaluation.

Mary Podrabsky, M.P.H., R.D., is a Research Coordinator at the University of Washington Center for Public Health Nutrition (UW-CPHN), and Clinical Instructor in the Nutritional Sciences Program. She has a Bachelor of Science degree in Food, Nutrition and Institution Management from Washington State University, and completed her dietetic internship at Rush Medical Center in Chicago, IL. Ms. Podrabsky received her Master of Public Health – Nutritional Sciences degree from the University of Washington. She is skilled in a variety of qualitative and quantitative research methods and in her position at UW-CPHN, she has served as Research Coordinator and Project Manager for more than 20 nutrition and physical activity policy and environment-related research and evaluation projects.

Ms. Podrabsky provides input on various aspects of evaluation implementation, as well as oversight of UW project budget and contract administration.

Brian E. Saelens, Ph.D., is a Professor of Pediatrics and Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences at the University of Washington and Principal Investigator at Seattle Children's Research Institute. Dr. Saelens is trained as a clinical/health psychologist, with a bachelor's degree in Psychology from Cornell University and a master's and Ph.D. from the State University of New York at Buffalo. Dr. Saelens' research interests include pediatric obesity treatment and prevention. His work examines strategies to improve the efficacy and reach of family-based weight management interventions for youth with already elevated weight status. He also explores how environmental factors and policies influence physical activity and eating behaviors in children and adults. He collaborates with community partners and local public health practitioners to help implement policy, systems, and environment change around healthy eating and active living in South King County. Dr. Saelens is a member of the King County Children and Youth Advisory Board for the Best Starts for Kids initiative. His research and evaluation work has been funded by the National Institutes of Health, CDC, USDA, and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. He has authored over 200 peer-reviewed scientific publications.

Dr. Saelens leads the child cohort component of Seattle's Sweetened Beverage Tax (SBT) evaluation and is responsible for leading report writing and other dissemination products for the child cohort component. He attends weekly Evaluation Team meetings. For this report, he contributed to the study design, data interpretation, and review of the final report.

Abigail Schachter, M.P.H., is an epidemiologist at Public Health – Seattle & King County in the Assessment, Policy Development and Evaluation unit. She holds a Bachelor's Degree in Psychology from Harvard University and a Master of Public Health in Health Behavior and Health Education from the University of Michigan. For this evaluation, Ms. Schachter's role was to conduct the food security gap analysis and write the food gap section of the report. She also attended weekly SBT Evaluation Team meetings and contributed to the writing and review of the food security section of the report.

Myduc Ta, Ph.D., M.P.H., is an epidemiologist at Public Health – Seattle & King County in the Assessment, Policy Development and Evaluation unit. Dr. Ta received her undergraduate degree in biochemistry and cell biology from the University of California, San Diego; a Master of Public Health degree with an emphasis in epidemiology from the University of California, Los Angeles; and a doctoral degree in epidemiology from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. She completed a post-graduate CDC public health surveillance systems fellowship at the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health in Morgantown, WV and post-doctoral training in applied epidemiology as a CDC Epidemic Intelligence Service (EIS) Officer. As a former (class of 2008) CDC EIS Officer assigned to the Washington state Department of Health Non-infectious Conditions Epidemiology unit, Dr. Ta conducted quantitative and field investigations in the areas of: chronic disease risk factors (nutrition and physical activity), injury, and environmental health. In her current position she provides epidemiologic data analysis expertise and knowledge of surveillance systems in support of programmatic work on healthy eating and active living, youth health and well-being, and injury and violence prevention. This includes leading the analysis for a component of Public Health's menu labeling evaluation and co-leading population-level data analysis to support final reporting for the CDC Community Transformation Grant.

For this study, Dr. Ta oversaw the healthy food availability assessment that includes the following components: literature review of food access and summary of food assistance programs, mapping the food environment, and food insecurity and food security gap analyses. She led the development of the design and analysis plan, consulted on analyses of the population-level food insecurity and food security gap estimation, and provided input on the healthy food priority area analysis and food bank network assessment. Dr. Ta attends weekly SBT Evaluation Team meetings, provides population-level data to inform other SBT evaluation components, contributes to writing and reviewing of this report, and served as the practicum site supervisor for Ms. Yang.

Lina Pinero Walkinshaw, M.P.H., is a Research Scientist at the University of Washington Center for Public Health Nutrition (UW CPHN). She received her bachelor's degree in Sociology, Anthropology, and Spanish from Carleton College, and her Master of Public Health from the Community Oriented Public Health Practice program at the University of Washington. Ms. Pinero Walkinshaw has expertise in managing and conducting primary data collection efforts, and is skilled in qualitative and quantitative study implementation and data analysis. Her work focuses primarily on research and evaluation of policies and programs to support food access, food security, and health equity as it relates to nutrition.

In coordination with Dr. Jones-Smith, Ms. Pinero Walkinshaw manages the retail audits portion of the SBT evaluation, and the food availability and pricing portion of the food access assessment. She provides input on study design, develops data collection protocols, manages retail audit (i.e. store survey) data collection, conducts analyses of retail audit, food availability and pricing data, and assists with report and manuscript writing. In addition, she provides input on the other evaluation components.

Alicia Yang, R.D., is a practicum intern at Public Health – Seattle & King County in the Assessment, Policy Development, and Evaluation unit. She is a Master of Public Health candidate at University of Washington. She holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Food and Nutritional Sciences from Seattle Pacific University and completed her dietetic internship at Golden Gate Dietetic Internship. She attended weekly SBT Evaluation Team meetings, was responsible for conducting and summarizing the literature review on dimensions of food access as well as researching and synthesizing information on

principle food assistance programs and initiatives. Ms. Yang contributed to drafting the report sections on dimensions of food access and food assistance programs. In addition, she supported data analysis activities on food insecurity among adults.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report is dedicated to the people who experience food insecurity, especially the many food bank network participants who made time to share their diverse perspectives with us. The Evaluation Team is especially grateful for the tremendous help we received from community and subject matter experts listed below.

The assessment of the food bank network relied on generous participation of food banks in Seattle, the Seattle Food Committee, Frank Miranda, Sabrina Jones, Christina Wong (SBT Community Advisory Board), Joe Gruber, and Jennifer Muzia to inform and develop data collection materials, pilot test surveys, host focus group conversations; University of Washington graduate student interns Kayla Cody and Edsel Blanche, to conduct outreach and data coding; focus group facilitators: Sharissa Tojok (Cantonese facilitator), Kim Tran (Vietnamese facilitator), Lenny Orlov (Russian facilitator), and Gabriel Perez (Spanish facilitator); and DataGain Services for transcribing audio recordings.

We appreciate the many food stores that were included in this study and for his help as a community liaison with Somali grocers for the retail audits, we would like to thank Mr. Abdullahi Jama. We would like to thank the City of Seattle staff who worked closely with the Evaluation Team to develop the study design or provided data support, including Natalie Thomson, Leslie Stewart, Liz Fikejs, Carol Cartmell, Bridget Igoe, Sharon Lerman, Priya Saxena, Katie Clemens, Fahima Mohamed, Brian Rosete, Pamela Calderon Maskara. From the University of Washington Urban Form Lab, Dr. Anne Vernez Moudon and Dr. Phil Huvitz provided their list of categorized food businesses in King County. From Public Health – Seattle and King County, we would like to thank Alastair Matheson, Sara Jaye Sanford, Mariko Toyoji, and Lin Song for their analytic support, Gloria Albetta for copy-editing, and Joie McCracken (Hsu) for managing the production of this report.

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APPENDIX B | SEATTLE HEALTHY FOOD SURVEY

Data Tracking

Business ID - 6mo

Enter Store ID

Business Name

(Type name from your store list. If store name has changed, record new name on your store list.)

Business Address, Full

(Type address from your store list. If it's a new store, enter address from store building or Google.)

Business City

- ☐ Seattle
☐ Kent
☐ Auburn
☐ Federal Way
()

Data Collection Date

()

Data Collector Name

()

Audit Start Time

()

Survey Completion Code

- ☐ Completed
☐ Partially Completed
☐ Not Started
☐ Not Eligible
()

Survey Disposition Code

- ☐ Temporarily not accessible
☐ Not safe
☐ Asked to leave / Observation not allowed by staff
☐ Not accessible for audit (i.e. only clerk-assisted)
☐ Does not meet study criteria (describe in notes)
☐ Store closed permanently
()

Did this store receive a \$10 cash incentive?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
()

Cash incentive receipt:
Take photo of receipt, upload here

()

Groceries

Business ID - 6mo

Produce

Banana

- ☐ 1 lb
☐ Each
☐ None
()

Price

(9999 = Not able to obtain price)

Sale

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Sale Type

- ☐ Reduced price
☐ Buy #x get #x
☐ Buy #x for \$priceTOTAL
☐ Buy #x for \$priceEACH
☐ Other

Sale Price

Buy #xx

Get #xx

For \$xx.xx

Minimum purchase required?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Red Delicious Apple

- ☐ 1 lb
☐ Each
☐ None
()

Price

(9999 = Not able to obtain price)

Sale

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Sale Type	<input type="radio"/> Reduced price <input type="radio"/> Buy #x get #x <input type="radio"/> Buy #x for \$priceTOTAL <input type="radio"/> Buy #x for \$priceEACH <input type="radio"/> Other
Sale Price	_____
Buy #xx	_____
Get #xx	_____
For \$xx.xx	_____
Minimum purchase required?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
<u>Orange, cheapest</u>	<input type="radio"/> 1 lb <input type="radio"/> Each <input type="radio"/> None ()
Price	_____ (9999 = Not able to obtain price)
Sale	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Sale Type	<input type="radio"/> Reduced price <input type="radio"/> Buy #x get #x <input type="radio"/> Buy #x for \$priceTOTAL <input type="radio"/> Buy #x for \$priceEACH <input type="radio"/> Other
Sale Price	_____
Buy #xx	_____
Get #xx	_____
For \$xx.xx	_____
Minimum purchase required?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

Yellow Onions

- ☐ 1 lb
☐ Each
☐ None
☐ ()

Price

(9999 = Not able to obtain price)

Sale

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Sale Type

- ☐ Reduced price
☐ Buy #x get #x
☐ Buy #x for \$priceTOTAL
☐ Buy #x for \$priceEACH
☐ Other

Sale Price

Buy #xx

Get #xx

For \$xx.xx

Minimum purchase required?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Tomatoes (cheapest)

- ☐ 1 lb
☐ Each
☐ None
☐ ()

Price

(9999 = Not able to obtain price)

Sale

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Sale Type

- ☐ Reduced price
☐ Buy #x get #x
☐ Buy #x for \$priceTOTAL
☐ Buy #x for \$priceEACH
☐ Other

Sale Price

Buy #xx

Get #xx

For \$xx.xx

Minimum purchase required?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Carrots, 1lb bag (cheapest)

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
()

Price

(9999 = Not able to obtain price)

Sale

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Sale Type

- ☐ Reduced price
☐ Buy #x get #x
☐ Buy #x for \$priceTOTAL
☐ Buy #x for \$priceEACH
☐ Other

Sale Price

Buy #xx

Get #xx

For \$xx.xx

Minimum purchase required?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Broccoli, 1 bunch (cheapest)

- ☐ 1 lb
☐ Each
☐ None
()

Price

(9999 = Not able to obtain price)

Sale

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Sale Type	<input type="radio"/> Reduced price <input type="radio"/> Buy #x get #x <input type="radio"/> Buy #x for \$priceTOTAL <input type="radio"/> Buy #x for \$priceEACH <input type="radio"/> Other
-----------	--

Sale Price	<hr/>
------------	-------

Buy #xx	<hr/>
---------	-------

Get #xx	<hr/>
---------	-------

For \$xx.xx	<hr/>
-------------	-------

Minimum purchase required?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
----------------------------	---

<u>Green leaf lettuce, 1 head/bunch (cheapest)</u>	<input type="radio"/> Yes lettuce head/bunch <input type="radio"/> No lettuce at all <input type="radio"/> No lettuce head/bunch, yes bag/box of lettuce ()
---	---

Price	<hr/> (9999 = Not able to obtain price)
-------	--

Sale	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
------	---

Sale Type	<input type="radio"/> Reduced price <input type="radio"/> Buy #x get #x <input type="radio"/> Buy #x for \$priceTOTAL <input type="radio"/> Buy #x for \$priceEACH <input type="radio"/> Other
-----------	--

Sale Price	<hr/>
------------	-------

Buy #xx	<hr/>
---------	-------

Get #xx	<hr/>
---------	-------

For \$xx.xx	<hr/>
-------------	-------

Minimum purchase required?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
----------------------------	---

BakeryWhite Bread (cheapest), 1 loaf

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
()

Price

(9999 = Not able to obtain price)

Sale

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Sale Type

- ☐ Reduced price
☐ Buy #x get #x
☐ Buy #x for \$priceTOTAL
☐ Buy #x for \$priceEACH
☐ Other

Sale Price

Buy #xx

Get #xx

For \$xx.xx

Minimum purchase required?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Whole Wheat Bread (cheapest), 1 loaf

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
()

Price

(9999 = Not able to obtain price)

Sale

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Sale Type

- ☐ Reduced price
☐ Buy #x get #x
☐ Buy #x for \$priceTOTAL
☐ Buy #x for \$priceEACH
☐ Other

Sale Price

Buy #xx

Get #xx

For \$xx.xx

Minimum purchase required?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Eggs

White Eggs (cheapest), 1 dozen

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
()

Price

(9999 = Not able to obtain price)

Sale

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Sale Type

- ☐ Reduced price
☐ Buy #x get #x
☐ Buy #x for \$priceTOTAL
☐ Buy #x for \$priceEACH
☐ Other

Sale Price

Buy #xx

Get #xx

For \$xx.xx

Minimum purchase required?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Meat

Ground meat fresh, >80% lean (cheapest) 1lb

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
(Hierarchy: beef -> chicken/turkey -> pork | Has to be MORE than 80% lean)

Type

- ☐ Beef
☐ Chicken/turkey
☐ Pork

Price	<div>(9999 = Not able to obtain price)</div>
Sale	<div><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</div>
Sale Type	<div><input type="radio"/> Reduced price <input type="radio"/> Buy #x get #x <input type="radio"/> Buy #x for \$priceTOTAL <input type="radio"/> Buy #x for \$priceEACH <input type="radio"/> Other</div>
Sale Price	<div></div>
Buy #xx	<div></div>
Get #xx	<div></div>
For \$xx.xx	<div></div>
Minimum purchase required?	<div><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</div>

Cereal

<u>Frosted Flakes Cereal, 15 oz</u>	<div><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No ()</div>
Price	<div>(9999 = Not able to obtain price)</div>
Sale	<div><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</div>
Sale Type	<div><input type="radio"/> Reduced price <input type="radio"/> Buy #x get #x <input type="radio"/> Buy #x for \$priceTOTAL <input type="radio"/> Buy #x for \$priceEACH <input type="radio"/> Other</div>
Sale Price	<div></div>
Buy #xx	<div></div>
Get #xx	<div></div>

For \$xx.xx

Minimum purchase required?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Original Cheerios Cereal, 12 oz

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
()

Price

(9999 = Not able to obtain price)

Sale

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Sale Type

- ☐ Reduced price
☐ Buy #x get #x
☐ Buy #x for \$priceTOTAL
☐ Buy #x for \$priceEACH
☐ Other

Sale Price

Buy #xx

Get #xx

For \$xx.xx

Minimum purchase required?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Rice

Rice, unseasoned 1lb/16oz (cheapest)

- ☐ Yes rice 1lb container
☐ Yes rice but no 1lb container
☐ No rice
(Hierarchy: Brown rice -> white rice, bag -> box
| Always pick 1lb unless there is none)

Rice Type

- ☐ Brown Rice
☐ White Rice

Rice Packaging

- ☐ Bag
☐ Box

Rice Package Size in POUNDS (lbs)

Price	<hr/>
	(9999 = Not able to obtain price)
Sale	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Sale Type	<input type="radio"/> Reduced price <input type="radio"/> Buy #x get #x <input type="radio"/> Buy #x for \$priceTOTAL <input type="radio"/> Buy #x for \$priceEACH <input type="radio"/> Other
Sale Price	<hr/>
Buy #xx	<hr/>
Get #xx	<hr/>
For \$xx.xx	<hr/>
Minimum purchase required?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

"Canned Beans, Unseasoned whole beans (no green beans)"

<u>Canned Beans, cheapest small can (14.5 - 15.5 oz)</u>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No (Heirarchy: Black -> kidney -> garbanzo)
Bean type	<input type="radio"/> Black beans <input type="radio"/> Kidney beans <input type="radio"/> Garbanzo beans
Price	<hr/>
	(9999 = Not able to obtain price)
Sale	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Sale Type	<input type="radio"/> Reduced price <input type="radio"/> Buy #x get #x <input type="radio"/> Buy #x for \$priceTOTAL <input type="radio"/> Buy #x for \$priceEACH <input type="radio"/> Other
Sale Price	<hr/>
Buy #xx	<hr/>

Get #xx

For \$xx.xx

Minimum purchase required?

☐ Yes

☐ No

groceries time stamp

()

Snacks

Business ID - 6mo

Chips

Lay's Regular Potato Chips, Salted 2.75 oz

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
()

Price

(9999 = Not able to obtain price)

Sale

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Sale Type

- ☐ Reduced price
☐ Buy #x get #x
☐ Buy #x for \$priceTOTAL
☐ Buy #x for \$priceEACH
☐ Other

Sale Price

Buy #xx

Get #xx

For \$xx.xx

Minimum purchase required?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Lay's Regular Potato Chips, Salted 10 oz

Might be called Family Size

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
()

Price

(9999 = Not able to obtain price)

Sale

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Sale Type

- ☐ Reduced price
☐ Buy #x get #x
☐ Buy #x for \$priceTOTAL
☐ Buy #x for \$priceEACH
☐ Other

Sale Price

Buy #xx

Get #xx

For \$xx.xx

Minimum purchase required?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Pringles Regular Potato Chips, Salted 2.36 oz

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
()

Price

(9999 = Not able to obtain price)

Sale

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Sale Type

- ☐ Reduced price
☐ Buy #x get #x
☐ Buy #x for \$priceTOTAL
☐ Buy #x for \$priceEACH
☐ Other

Sale Price

Buy #xx

Get #xx

For \$xx.xx

Minimum purchase required?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Pringles Regular Potato Chips, Salted 5.2 oz

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
()

Price

(9999 = Not able to obtain price)

Sale	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Sale Type	<input type="radio"/> Reduced price <input type="radio"/> Buy #x get #x <input type="radio"/> Buy #x for \$priceTOTAL <input type="radio"/> Buy #x for \$priceEACH <input type="radio"/> Other
Sale Price	_____
Buy #xx	_____
Get #xx	_____
For \$xx.xx	_____
Minimum purchase required?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

"Cookies, Original Oreos"

Cookies, Original Oreos 2 oz	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No ()
Price	_____ (9999 = Not able to obtain price)
Sale	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Sale Type	<input type="radio"/> Reduced price <input type="radio"/> Buy #x get #x <input type="radio"/> Buy #x for \$priceTOTAL <input type="radio"/> Buy #x for \$priceEACH <input type="radio"/> Other
Sale Price	_____
Buy #xx	_____
Get #xx	_____
For \$xx.xx	_____

Minimum purchase required?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Cookies, Original Oreos 14.3 oz	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No ()
Price	<hr/> <div>(9999 = Not able to obtain price)</div>
Sale	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Sale Type	<input type="radio"/> Reduced price <input type="radio"/> Buy #x get #x <input type="radio"/> Buy #x for \$priceTOTAL <input type="radio"/> Buy #x for \$priceEACH <input type="radio"/> Other
Sale Price	<hr/>
Buy #xx	<hr/>
Get #xx	<hr/>
For \$xx.xx	<hr/>
Minimum purchase required?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

Little Debbie Honey Buns

Little Debbie Honey Buns 3 oz	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No ()
Price	<hr/> <div>(9999 = Not able to obtain price)</div>
Sale	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Sale Type	<input type="radio"/> Reduced price <input type="radio"/> Buy #x get #x <input type="radio"/> Buy #x for \$priceTOTAL <input type="radio"/> Buy #x for \$priceEACH <input type="radio"/> Other
Sale Price	<hr/>

Buy #xx

Get #xx

For \$xx.xx

Minimum purchase required?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Little Debbie Honey Buns 10.6 oz

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
()

Price

(9999 = Not able to obtain price)

Sale

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Sale Type

- ☐ Reduced price
☐ Buy #x get #x
☐ Buy #x for \$priceTOTAL
☐ Buy #x for \$priceEACH
☐ Other

Sale Price

Buy #xx

Get #xx

For \$xx.xx

Minimum purchase required?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Reese's Peanut Butter cups

Reese's Peanut Butter cups 1.5 oz (2pk)

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
()

Price

(9999 = Not able to obtain price)

Sale

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Sale Type

- ☐ Reduced price
 - ☐ Buy #x get #x
 - ☐ Buy #x for \$priceTOTAL
 - ☐ Buy #x for \$priceEACH
 - ☐ Other
-

Sale Price

Buy #xx

Get #xx

For \$xx.xx

Minimum purchase required?

- ☐ Yes
 - ☐ No
-

snacks time stamp

()

APPENDIX C | GROUND TRUTHING

APPENDIX C | DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF GROUND-TRUTHING OF THE FOOD ENVIRONMENT OF 3 PRIORITY NEIGHBORHOODS

The accuracy of the categorized food permit database versus an on-the-ground ground-truthing exercise. Data collectors drove 112 miles to ground-truth the Haller Lake, High Point, and South Park neighborhoods. In ground-truthing, data collectors identified a total of 72 eligible food establishments; 39 in Haller Lake, 23 in South Park, and 10 in High Point. The 2015 categorized food permit database included only 56 stores across these three neighborhoods. In addition to finding more stores than listed in the database (i.e. “false negatives”), data collectors were not able to find many stores that the database listed as present (i.e. “false positives”).

Table 1 below displays the number of true positives, false negatives, false positives, and positive predictive value and sensitivity of the categorized food permit database across all stores types in the database, as well as only the stores types included in the SBT retail audit sample (which did not include traditional restaurants). The positive predictive value for all store types was 0.70, meaning that 70% (n=39) of the stores listed in the categorized food permit database were confirmed in the on-the-ground ground-truthing. The positive predictive value for only store types included in the SBT retail audit sample was slightly higher at 0.72, meaning that 72% of the stores listed in the database (n=28 true positives) were confirmed in ground-truthing. The categorized food permit database’s sensitivity was 0.54 for both all store types and SBT retail audit store types-only, meaning that the categorized food permit database successfully identified 54% of all stores present (n=72) in these three neighborhoods.

These low positive predictive values and sensitivities are the result of high numbers of false positives (n=17 stores that were in the database, but not physically there during ground-truthing) and false negatives (n=33 stores missing from the database, but physically there during ground-truthing). The false positives could be the result of stores closing or moving, while the false negatives could be the result of new stores opening. Data collectors asked all 33 false negative stores when they opened; 11 (33%) verified that they had opened since 2015. The remaining 22 (67%) stated that they had opened prior to 2015; it is unclear why these 22 stores were not listed in the categorized food permit database.

At the neighborhood level, the categorized food permit database was most accurate in the High Point neighborhood, correctly identifying 80% of all stores present (positive predictive value=1.00; sensitivity=0.80). In Haller Lake, the categorized food permit database correctly identified 56% of all stores present (positive predictive value=0.70; sensitivity=0.56), and in South Park the database correctly identified 39% of all stores present in the neighborhood (positive predictive value=0.50; sensitivity=0.39).

Table 2 stratifies by store type the number of true positives, false negatives, false positives, and positive predictive value and sensitivity of all stores in the categorized food permit database. The categorized food permit database has higher accuracy for grocery-type food stores, as compared to prepared foods (grocery-type food stores positive predictive value=0.83, sensitivity=0.71; prepared foods positive predictive value=0.68, sensitivity=0.51). This means that the database successfully identified 71% of all grocery-type food stores in the neighborhoods, and 51% of all prepared foods. The database only successfully identified 17% of all coffee shops in the neighborhoods (positive predictive value=0.25, sensitivity=0.17). These results may mean that analyses conducted using the categorized food permit database underestimate the availability of both healthy and unhealthy food stores in Seattle.

Table 1. Accuracy of the 2015 categorized food permit database compared to an in-person on-the-ground assessment (“ground-truthing”) of all food establishments in three Seattle neighborhoods—Haller Lake, High Point, and South Park. ¹									
		Public Health food establishment permit database, all store types categorized by the UW Urban Form Lab				Public Health food establishment permit database, only store types included in the SBT Evaluation Sample List			
		Neighborhood				Neighborhood			
		Overall	Haller Lake ²	High Point	South Park	Overall	Haller Lake ²	High Point	South Park
All stores in database	Number of stores in permit database, pre-ground-truthing	56	30	8	18	39	20	6	13
True positives ³	Stores on the list and confirmed during ground-truthing	39	22	8	9	28	16	6	6
False positives	Stores that are on the list, but not physically there during ground-truthing (e.g., stores that closed or moved)	17	8	0	9	11	4	0	7
False negatives	Stores missing from the list, but physically there during ground-truthing (e.g., new stores identified)	33 ⁴	17	2	14	24	11	2	11
Positive predictive value	True positives / (true positives + false positives)	0.70	0.73	1.00	0.50	0.72	0.80	1.00	0.46
Sensitivity	True positives/ (true positives + false negatives)	0.54	0.56	0.80	0.39	0.54	0.59	0.75	0.35

¹Food banks, farmers markets, and catering companies, as well as stores categorized as “closed” by the UW Urban Form Lab, were excluded from this analysis.

²One store was categorized as both a false positive and false negative. It was a false positive because it was not at the location listed on permit list; it was also coded as false negative because a store with this exact name from the permit list was found at a different address, within Haller Lake, than the permit list had specified.

³True positives include exact matches (exact name, address, and store type match), close matches (exact address and store type matches, but names that differ while suggesting the same store, e.g., Haller Lake Food Shop and Haller Lake Market), and lenient matches (exact address and store type matches, but store type names are different while suggesting the same products for sale, e.g., South Seattle Market and M&J Mart).

⁴Data collectors called all 33 of these stores to determine when they opened; 11 of these 33 stores confirmed that they had opened since 2016.

Table 2. Accuracy of the 2015 categorized food permit database by store type in three Seattle neighborhoods—Haller Lake, High Point, and South Park.

Store type	# of stores in permit database, pre-ground-truthing	True positives ¹	False positives ²	False negatives ³	Positive predictive value ⁴	Sensitivity ⁵
Grocer-type food stores	18	15	3	6	0.83	0.71
Supermarkets	2	0	2	0	0	N/A
Warehouse/superstore	1	1	0	0	1.00	1.00
Grocery stores	1	1	0	1	1	0.50
Small stores	13	12	1	5	0.92	0.71
Drug stores	1	1	0	0	1.00	1.00
Prepared foods	34	23	11	22	0.68	0.51
Fast food	5	5	0	0	1.00	1.00
Quick-service	12	7	5	12	0.58	0.37
Traditional restaurants	17	11	6	10	0.65	0.52
Coffee	4	1	3	5	0.25	0.17

¹Stores on the list and confirmed during ground-truthing

²Stores that are on the list, but not physically there during ground-truthing (e.g., stores that closed or moved)

³Stores missing from the list, but physically there during ground-truthing (e.g., new stores identified)

⁴True positives / (true positives + false positives)

⁵True positives / (true positives + false negatives)

APPENDIX D | DATA SOURCES OF UW CPHN SNAP-ELIGIBLE DATA

APPENDIX D | DATA SOURCES OF UW CPHN SNAP-ELIGIBLE DATA

The table below summarized each of the three data sources pooled for the analysis of food insecurity among Seattle SNAP-eligible participants. Details about the methods for each survey comprising the data source are available from links to published report or peer reviewed journal articles provided in the “Citations” column. For the Seattle-specific analyses, the sample was predominately a convenience sample of SNAP-eligible adults accessing some type of service (e.g. healthcare, food bank, or Fresh Bucks nutrition incentive).

Data Source	Year/s	Language	Sample	Location	Data Source Purpose	Notes	Citations
Fresh Bucks/PICH Evaluation	2014, 2015, 2017	English, a few other languages but not consistently	This is a convenience sample of Fresh Bucks program participants.	Seattle/King County location determined by recruitment site (e.g., if they shopped at a Seattle vs. non-Seattle farmers market).	Fresh Bucks evaluation, funded by City of Seattle OSE in 2014 and PICH 2015-2017	Some individuals in these two datasets across years may be repeats. When recruiting and surveying at markets, a few individuals let us know they had done surveys with us in prior years.	Center for Public Health Nutrition. (2014). 2014 Fresh Bucks Evaluation. Seattle, WA. Retrieved from http://www.freshbuckseattle.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/2014-Fresh-Bucks-Evaluation-FullReportFINAL.pdf
HFAP/PICH Evaluation	2016	English & Spanish	This is a combination of (1) a convenience sample of Fresh Bucks, PICH Farm Stand, or PICH Good Food Bag program participants, and (2) a convenience sample of non-program	Seattle/King County location determined by zip code.	Healthy Food Access Programs evaluation, funded by PICH		Bradford, V., Quinn, E., Walkinshaw, L.P., Rocha, A., Chan, N., Saelens, B., & Johnson, D. (2018). Fruit and Vegetable Access Programs and Consumption in Low-Income Communities. <i>Journal of Hunger and Environmental Nutrition</i> . https://doi.org/10.1080/19320248.2018.1498819

Data Source	Year/s	Language	Sample	Location	Data Source Purpose	Notes	Citations
			participants, e.g., individuals recruited at community sites.				
SNAP-Ed Evaluation	2016	English & Spanish	This is a stratified random sample of SNAP recipients in Seattle and King County.	Seattle/King County location determined by zip code.	Washington State SNAP-Ed Farmers Market Access Evaluation, funded by WA DOH/USDA	These Seattle and King County data are a subset of a statewide sample.	<p>Walkinshaw, L. P., Quinn, E. L., Rocha, A., & Johnson, D. B. (2018). An Evaluation of Washington State SNAP-Ed Farmers' Market Initiatives and SNAP Participant Behaviors. <i>Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior</i>, 50(6), 536–546. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jneb.2018.01.003</p> <p>Ritter, G., Walkinshaw, L. P., Quinn, E. L., Ickes, S., & Johnson, D. B. (2018). An Assessment of Perceived Barriers to Farmers' Market Access. <i>Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior</i>. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jneb.2018.07.020</p>

APPENDIX E | FOOD BANK NETWORK ANALYSIS APPENDIX ITEMS

APPENDIX E | FOOD BANK NETWORK ANALYSIS APPENDIX ITEMS

ITEM 1 – FOOD BANK NETWORK LIST

Council District	Food Bank	Website
1	Paradise of Praise	http://www.paradiseofpraise.org/
	West Seattle Food Bank	http://www.westseattlefoodbank.org/
	Providence Regina House	https://washington.providence.org/supportive-housing/regina-house/
	White Center Food Bank *Not technically in Seattle but assigned to D1 and included in survey data collection because serves many who live in Seattle.	https://www.whitecenterfoodbank.org/
2	El Centro de la Raza	http://www.elcentrodelaraza.org/
	Rainier Valley Food Bank	http://www.rvfb.org/
	St. Vincent de Paul	http://svdpseattle.org/
	Asian Counseling & Referral Service	https://acrs.org/
3	Jewish Family Service	http://www.jfsseattle.org/
	Byrd Barr Place	https://byrdbarrplace.org/
	YWCA	https://www.ywcaworks.org/
	The Food Bank at St. Mary's	https://www.thefbsm.org/
	Seattle Indian Center	http://seattleindian.org/
	Cherry Street Food Bank	http://www.northwestharvest.org/cherry-street-food-bank
4	FamilyWorks	https://www.familyworksseattle.org/
	Blessed Sacrament	http://www.blessed-sacrament.org/outreach/
	University District Food Bank	http://www.udistrictfoodbank.org/
5	North Helpline: Lake City	http://www.northhelpline.org/
	North Helpline: Bitter Lake	
	Epic Life Church - The Giving Room	http://epiclifechurch.org/
6	Bethany Community Church	http://www.churchbcc.org
	Phinney Ridge Lutheran Church	http://prlc.org/
	Greenwood Food Bank	https://www.familyworksseattle.org/
	Ballard Food Bank	http://www.ballardfoodbank.org/
7	Puget Sound Labor Agency	http://www.pugetsoundlaboragency.org/
	Immanuel Community Services	http://www.icsseattle.org/
	Pike Market Senior Center	http://www.pmfbs.org/
	Queen Anne Food Bank at Sacred Heart	https://www.qafb.org/
	The Salvation Army	https://northwest.salvationarmy.org/northwest_division/cure-hunger/
Excluded from map, gap analysis, and staffing averages	Chicken Soup Brigade *Excluded because food distribution occurs primarily through delivery and requires pre-determined eligibility based on income, residence, and health/ diagnoses.	http://www.lifelong.org/chicken-soup-brigade/
Excluded from Assessment	Highline Area Food Bank *Excluded because food distribution occurs outside of city limits.	https://highlineareafoodbank.org/
Excluded from Assessment	Spiritual Miracles Food Bank *Excluded because food distribution occurs outside of city limits.	
Excluded from Assessment	Filipino Community of Seattle *Excluded because food distribution is through a small operation and not member of SFC.	https://www.filcommsea.org/

Excluded from Assessment	Salvation Army White Center *Excluded because food distribution occurs outside of city limits and is restricted to White Center residents.	http://www.tsawhitecenter.org/
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ITEM 2 - KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Position Title	Total # of years at food bank	Total # of years at a Seattle food bank	Race / Ethnicity	Gender
6 Executive Directors 6 Managers or Coordinators	.5 to 17 years (average of 6)	5 to 20 years (average of 9)	100% White / Caucasian (13 total)	55% female (7) 46% males (6)

ITEM 3 - KEY INFORMANT TOPIC GUIDE

Introductions & Opener	
1.	Can you state your name, your position title and how long you have been with _____ Food Bank?
Food Bank Services and Clientele	
2.	Great, and can you briefly describe the services and programs you offer? <i>Prompt: Backpack programs, food delivery, other programs or services?</i>
3.	Can you describe the population your food bank serves? <i>Prompts: Demographic breakdown? Languages spoken? Immigrant / refugee status? Are there eligibility requirements? Do most clients live nearby? Housing status? Age? Family sizes?</i>
4.	How has your service population changed over time? (At your individual food bank but also feel free to speak to the Seattle area at large.) <i>Prompts: Have demographics changed? Language of clients? Number of clients or demand? How have their needs changed (food or non-food)? Family sizes?</i>
5.	What do you see as being the strengths of what____ food bank provides and how it provides it? What do you think the strengths are of the food bank network as a whole in Seattle? <i>Prompts: What is going well?</i>
Food Bank Client Needs	
6.	How easy do you think it is for current or potential clients to access your food bank? (This includes transportation, location, hours, language support services, outreach and awareness of food bank.) <i>Prompts: What makes it easy or difficult?</i> (Follow up: Across Seattle, how easy do you think it is for people to access food banks? Are there areas more or less easy to access than others?)
7.	What do you think would make the food bank more accessible? (What about the food bank network?)
8.	For the frequency and quantity of food that is distributed by your food bank, how well are you able to meet your community's food security needs? (How well do you think the network is able to do this?) <i>Prompts: What gets in the way? What makes it difficult? What would you need to better meet those needs?</i>

9.	<p>Now thinking about nutrition and dietary needs, how well do you think you are able to meet your community's nutritional needs? (How well do you think the network is able to do this?)</p> <p><i>Prompts: What gets in the way? What makes it difficult? What would you need to better meet those needs?</i></p>
10.	<p>From what you know about the demographics of your community, how well do you think you are able to meet your client's cultural identify and food preference needs? (How well do you think the network is able to do this?)</p> <p><i>Prompts: What gets in the way? What makes it difficult? What would you need to better meet those needs?</i></p>
11.	<p>How does your food bank stay aware of client's needs?</p> <p><i>Prompts: What type of data is collected and how frequently? How are those findings used?</i></p>
Food Bank Needs	
12.	<p>What is the biggest struggle for your food bank? (What would you say the biggest struggle is for the network as a whole?)</p> <p><i>Prompts: What are the areas where you feel your food bank could improve? What do you need to be able to do that? What are some things that are currently not funded at your food bank that you wish were?</i></p>
Food Banks and Root Causes	
13.	<p>Can you briefly describe your food bank's direct service strategy for helping people get to a place where they no longer need to rely on food banks for food, for example: case management, referrals to supportive services (housing, job training, etc.)?</p> <p><i>Prompts:</i> <i>ASK if no strategies: Why not?</i></p> <p><i>ASK if implementing strategies: How effective do you think these strategies are? Why or why not? What would make them more effective?</i></p>
14.	<p>Can you briefly describe your food bank's involvement in any policy efforts aimed at addressing root causes of hunger, such as housing, health care, wages, anti-poverty efforts?</p> <p><i>Prompts:</i> <i>ASK if not engaged in policy efforts: Why not?</i></p> <p><i>ASK If engaged in policy efforts:</i> <i>How successful do you think these policy efforts are? Why or why not? What would make them more successful?</i></p>
Closing Question	
15.	<p>How do food banks in Seattle currently collaborate?</p> <p><i>Prompts: What opportunities do you think there are to further these collaborations?</i></p>

ITEM 4 - FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cum. (%)
29 and under	12	25.53	25.53
30-44	2	4.26	29.79
45-59	4	8.51	38.3
60-74	18	38.3	76.6
75+	11	23.4	100
Total:	47	100	

Household Size	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cum. (%)
1 or 2	34	72.34	72.34
3 or more	13	27.66	100
Total:	47	100	

Number of children (<18 yrs) in household	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cum. (%)
At least 1	8	17.02	17.02
Did not answer	3	6.38	23.4
No children	36	76.6	100
Total:	47	100	

HH Income: Receive Social Security Disability (SSI, SSDI)	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cum. (%)
Did not answer	2	4.35	4.35
No	32	69.57	73.91
Yes	12	26.09	100
Total:	46	100	

HH Income: Full-time employment	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cum. (%)
Did not answer	2	4.26	4.26
No	39	82.98	87.23
Yes	6	12.77	100
Total:	47	100	

HH Income: Part-time employment	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cum. (%)
Did not answer	2	4.26	4.26
No	39	82.98	87.23
Yes	6	12.77	100
Total:	47	100	

HH Income: TANF	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cum. (%)
Did not answer	2	4.26	4.26
No	39	82.98	87.23
Yes	6	12.77	100
Total:	47	100	

HH Income: Unemployment	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cum. (%)
Did not answer	2	4.26	4.26
No	42	89.36	93.62
Yes	3	6.38	100
Total:	47	100	

HH Income: Child Support	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cum. (%)
Did not answer	2	4.26	4.26
No	45	95.74	100
Total:	47	100	

HH Income: General Assistance (GAU)	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cum. (%)
Did not answer	2	4.26	4.26
No	42	89.36	93.62
Yes	3	6.38	100
Total:	47	100	

HH Income: Veterans Pension / Disability	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cum. (%)
Did not answer	2	4.26	4.26
No	45	95.74	100
Total:	47	100	

HH Income: Social Security Disability (SSI, SSDI)	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cum. (%)
Did not answer	2	4.26	4.26
No	37	78.72	82.98
Yes	8	17.02	100
Total:	47	100	

HH Income: None	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cum. (%)
Did not answer	2	4.26	4.26
No	31	65.96	70.21
Yes	14	29.79	100
Total:	47	100	

Housing: Own	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cum. (%)
Did not answer	1	2.13	2.13
No	40	85.11	87.23
Yes	6	12.77	100
Total:	47	100	

Housing: Rent, Subsidized (SHA, LIHI)	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cum. (%)
Did not answer	1	2.13	2.13
No	24	51.06	53.19
Yes	22	46.81	100
Total:	47	100	

Housing: Rent, Unsubsidized	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cum. (%)
Did not answer	1	2.13	2.13
No	40	85.11	87.23
Yes	6	12.77	100
Total:	47	100	

Housing: Senior housing	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cum. (%)
Did not answer	1	2.13	2.13

No	42	89.36	91.49
Yes	4	8.51	100
Total:	47	100	

Housing: Homeless	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cum. (%)
Did not answer	1	2.13	2.13
No	35	74.47	76.6
Yes	11	23.4	100
Total:	47	100	

If Homeless: Shelter	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cum. (%)
Did not answer	1	2.13	2.13
No	40	85.11	87.23
Yes	6	12.77	100
Total:	47	100	

If Homeless: Encampment	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cum. (%)
Did not answer	1	2.13	2.13
No	44	93.62	95.74
Yes	2	4.26	100
Total:	47	100	

If Homeless: Vehicle	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cum. (%)
Did not answer	1	2.13	2.13
No	45	95.74	97.87
Yes	1	2.13	100
Total:	47	100	

Receive basic food (SNAP / Food stamps)	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cum. (%)
Did not answer	2	4.26	4.26
No	12	25.53	29.79
Yes	33	70.21	100
Total:	47	100	

Race / Ethnicity	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cum. (%)
AIAN	2	4.26	4.26
Asian or Asian American	20	42.55	46.81
Black	4	8.51	55.32
Did not answer	1	2.13	57.45
Hispanic	9	19.15	76.6
Other	2	4.26	80.85
White	9	19.15	100
Total:	47	100	

Gender Identity	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cum. (%)
Did not answer	2	4.26	4.26
Female	20	42.55	46.81
Male	23	48.94	95.74
Non-binary	2	4.26	100

Total:	47	100	
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Variable	Obs	Mean	SD	Min	Median	Max
Age	47	55.787	21.768	20.000	63.000	88.000
Household size	45	2.511	2.312	0.000	2.000	11.000
Children in household	44	0.455	1.109	0.000	0.000	4.000
Number years going to food bank	44	5.105	5.998	0.200	3.000	28.000

ITEM 5 - FOCUS GROUP DEMOGRAPHIC SLIP AND INTERVIEW GUIDE

Below are some questions we would like to know! Filling it out is optional, so you don't have to answer any questions if you don't want to. These are also anonymous, so don't write your name on this form. If you would like to fill it out in private or need help filling out the form feel free to ask.

Thank you!

1. How old are you? _____ (years)
2. How many people are in your household? _____
3. How many children are in your household? (Under 18 years old) _____
4. What is your housing situation? <input type="checkbox"/> Rent, Subsidized (examples: SHA, LIHI) <input type="checkbox"/> Rent, Unsubsidized <input type="checkbox"/> Own <input type="checkbox"/> Currently Homeless <i>If currently homeless, where have you most recently been staying?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Encampment <input type="checkbox"/> On the Street <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle/RV/Boat <input type="checkbox"/> With Friends or Family <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
5. What sources of income does your household have? (Check all that apply) <input type="checkbox"/> Full-time employment <input type="checkbox"/> Part-time employment <input type="checkbox"/> TANF

<input type="checkbox"/> Unemployment <input type="checkbox"/> Child Support <input type="checkbox"/> No Income <input type="checkbox"/> Social Security Disability (SSI, SSDI) <input type="checkbox"/> Veterans Pension / Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Social Security Retirement <input type="checkbox"/> General Assistance (GAU) <input type="checkbox"/> Other : _____
6. Does your household receive Basic Food (SNAP, Food Stamps)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
7. How do you describe yourself? Select all that apply. <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaska Native <input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Asian American <input type="checkbox"/> Black or African-American <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic or Latino / Latina <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander <input type="checkbox"/> White or Caucasian <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
8. What zip code do you live in? _____ (If you aren't sure, list the city)
9. Which language is usually spoken at home? _____
10. Do you currently identify as....? <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Non-binary <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
11. How long have you been coming to this food bank? _____

ITEM 6 - FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION TOPIC GUIDE

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Food Bank Services Utilized</h3> <p style="margin: 0;">(Asked in one-on-one setting.)</p>	
Individual 1.	What types of programs do you currently use that help you get food?

	<p><i>Prompts: List examples of programs available. Backpack programs, summer lunch, food pantry, food delivery, SNAP, TANF, WIC, FMNP, Fresh Bucks, summer meals, or other resources.</i></p> <p>If multiple are available: Which of those programs have worked the best for you? <i>Prompts: How so?</i></p>
Individual 2.	<p>How has your need for help getting food changed over time? <i>Prompts: Has it become greater or less? Why has it changed in that way?</i></p>
Individual 3.	<p>How long does a typical food box or bag from a visit to ____ food bank last? <i>Prompts: Do you eat most of it, half or less than half?</i></p>

Group Introductions & Opener

(Asked in group setting.)


Let's go around the room and share how long you've lived in the area, and your favorite food.

Impressions of Food Bank Experience

Group 1.	<p>I'm going to ask you some questions now that are just about your experiences with the food bank here.</p> <p>What are some things that you like about _____ food bank? <i>Prompt: What are some of the best things?</i></p>
Group 2.	<p>What are some things you don't like or would want to change about the food bank here? <i>Prompt: What makes you say that? Why would you like to change that?</i></p>
Group 3.	<p>When you come to the food bank do you feel like you can get everything you need in terms of food? <i>Prompts: Why or why not? What is missing? Is the amount enough? Are the types of foods that you need or want available? Do you ever need to supplement with other meal programs (like a local church or soup kitchen)?</i></p>
Group 4.	<p>I want everyone to think about your most positive experiences coming here to get food. What made it go so well? <i>Prompts: Was it the interactions you had, the types of food available, other services you got help with, how easy the process was? What makes you say that? What made it [positive] for you?</i></p>
Group 5.	<p>Now I want you think about your most frustrating or negative experiences coming here to get food. What make it frustrating? <i>Prompts: Was it the interactions you had, the types of food available, other services you got help with, how easy the process was? What makes you say that? What made it [a negative experiences] for you?</i></p>

Food Bank Client Needs

Group 6.	<p>What would make it easier to get the food you need from this food bank specifically?</p>
Group 7.	<p>Now thinking outside of just this food bank, what do you need for you to get the food you need?</p>

	<i>Prompt: What do you think would need to change?</i>
Group 8.	How do you feel about the options of food that are available at this food bank? <i>Prompts: How would you change the type of food options you get here? Can you receive or pick nutritious / healthy options? Can you pick items that you prefer to cook with?</i>
Group 9.	Besides the food this food bank offers, how do you feel about other services or programs they have here? <i>Prompts: Do they connect people to other resources? Anything missing that you'd like to see?</i>
Ease of Access	
Group 10.	How easy is it to get to this _____ Food Bank for you? <i>Prompts: Is there good public transportation / parking? How easy is it to get here during the scheduled hours? How would you change the schedule and hours? How could this be made better?</i>
Impact	
Group 11.	What kind of impact does this food bank have on you or others in the community? <i>Prompts: Let's imagine that this food bank were to close for three months for building renovations, how would that impact those that use this food bank?</i> [SAY: And I want to make sure I say right away, that there are <u>no plans</u> for this food bank to close.] <i>What would people do to fill that gap? Are there other food banks close by that people would be able to go to?</i>
Closing Question	
Group 12.	Are there any things that I missed or didn't ask about that you'd like to share now? Or anything you thought of and didn't get a chance to share?  Thank you so much for your time. [Remind when results will be shared, distribute gift cards.]

ITEM 7 - SEATTLE FOOD BANK NETWORK SURVEY

Seattle Food Bank Network Survey

Public Health-Seattle King County is conducting a Food Bank Network Assessment, as a part of the Sweetened Beverage Tax Evaluation that is funded by the City Ordinance 125324. The goal of the Food Bank Network Assessment is to improve equitable access to quality food through our food bank network. Information provided through this survey will be key to understanding food bank network capacity. Participation is voluntary.

1. Name of food bank:

2. Contact name: (For any follow up questions and to share results)

3. Contact email:

4. Physical address of food bank:

5. Year that agency was founded in Seattle:

6. Year agency began providing food assistance in Seattle:

7. Which of the following best describes your food bank?

- ☐ Stand-alone food bank (exclusively intended for food distribution)
- ☐ Stand-alone food bank (exclusively intended for food distribution but share space with other service agency/ies)
- ☐ Operated by multi-service agency
- ☐ Operated by place of worship (church, synagogue, mosque, etc.)
- ☐ Operated by health center
- ☐ Other

8. What on-site distribution model does your food bank utilize primarily?

This is only for non-prepared food that you distribute ON-SITE from the address you provided.

- ☐ CLIENT CHOICE [Standard design]: Members progress through a specific line or order to select a set number of items by food category
- ☐ CLIENT CHOICE [Grocery store design]: Space is designed to resemble grocery store; members typically walk through the food bank more freely than client choice to select a set number of items by food category
- ☐ PRE-PACKED: Members pick up boxes or bags of food items already selected, ready for pickup
- ☐ OTHER: Please describe in next field

Please specify:

9. Do you distribute food (prepared and/or non-prepared) to or from locations other than the address you provided?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

How do you distribute food to or from off-site locations?

Select all that apply.

- ☐ Mobile pop-up distribution (i.e. in a parking lot, apartment building, etc.)
- ☐ Satellite location(s) (fixed locations where your food bank operates)
- ☐ Another agency (you provide food for their distribution but your food bank staff is not operating this distribution)
- ☐ Home delivery (prepared, packaged, to-go meals)
- ☐ Home delivery (bags of mostly non-prepared food)
- ☐ Other (please specify in next field)
- ☐ None

Please specify:

10. What additional food-related services or programs does your food bank provide?

Select all that apply.

- ☐ Backpack program
- ☐ Prepared, packaged, to-go meals (i.e. sack lunches)
- ☐ Prepared, served, sit-down meals
- ☐ Special options for those with limited / no cooking options i.e. (non-perishables or no-cook bags)
- ☐ Store food for other programs (non-prepared or prepared)
- ☐ Commercial kitchen (commercial-grade facility, licensed for the safe preparation of food)
- ☐ Onsite garden (that provides produce for members)
- ☐ Summer meals program
- ☐ Other (please specify in next field)
- ☐ None

Please specify:

11. On average, how many prepared, served, sit-down meals (perishable) do you provide per month?

This includes Summer Meals program.
Please provide your best estimate.

12. On average, how many prepared, packaged, to-go meals (perishable) do you distribute per month?

Please provide your best estimate.

13. What has been particularly SUCCESSFUL about your food distribution models and delivery systems (on and off-site)?

14. What has been particularly CHALLENGING or needs to change about your food distribution models and delivery systems (on and off-site)?

15. Do you currently provide any on-site nutrition education or resources at your food bank?

Select all that apply.

- ☐ Visible nutrition education posters
- ☐ Recipe handouts
- ☐ Offering samples with recipe
- ☐ Cooking classes / demos by your staff (or volunteers, students, community members)
- ☐ Cooking Classes / demos through another organization (WSU Extension, Solid Ground, etc.)
- ☐ On-site Nutritionist or Registered Dietitian (who provides counseling and education to members)
- ☐ Other (please specify in next field)
- ☐ None

What "Other" on-site nutrition education or resources do you provide?

List below.

Which organizations do you partner with to provide cooking classes / demos?

List below.

On average, how many hours per week is a Nutritionist or Registered Dietitian available to members onsite?

16. Do you currently provide DIRECT DELIVERY of any of these additional services or resources at your food bank?

Select all that apply.

- ☐ Case management
- ☐ Community Connector
- ☐ Healthcare services
- ☐ Job support (training / job skills / resume)
- ☐ GED / Post-secondary education program
- ☐ Utilities assistance
- ☐ Housing programs
- ☐ Rental assistance / diversion services (to prevent loss of housing)
- ☐ Childcare
- ☐ Free mailbox services
- ☐ Hygiene kits
- ☐ Transportation assistance (ORCA LIFT, regional reduced fare, VLRF, etc)
- ☐ Clothing bank
- ☐ Infant / toddler supplies (formula, diapers, etc)
- ☐ Pet food and /or pet supplies
- ☐ Other (please specify in next field)
- ☐ None

Please specify:

17. Do you currently provide assistance with ENROLLMENT (applications / sign-up) for any of these additional services at your food bank?

Select all that apply.

- ☐ Other food programs (SNAP, Fresh Bucks, etc.)
- ☐ WIC
- ☐ Health insurance
- ☐ Job support programs (training / job skills / resume)
- ☐ GED / Post-secondary education programs
- ☐ Utilities assistance programs
- ☐ Housing programs
- ☐ Rental assistance / diversion services (to prevent loss of housing)
- ☐ Childcare assistance services
- ☐ Free mailbox services
- ☐ Transportation assistance programs (ORCA LIFT, regional reduced fare, VLRF, etc)
- ☐ Other (please specify in next field)
- ☐ None

Please specify:

18. Do you currently provide any INFORMATION or REFERRALS to any of these additional services at your food bank?

Select all that apply.

- ☐ Other food banks or pantries
- ☐ Other food programs (SNAP, Fresh Bucks, etc.)
- ☐ Other meal programs
- ☐ WIC
- ☐ Healthcare services
- ☐ Health Insurance
- ☐ Job support programs (training / job skills / resume)
- ☐ GED / Post-secondary education program
- ☐ Utilities assistance
- ☐ Housing programs
- ☐ Rental assistance / diversion services (to prevent loss of housing)
- ☐ Childcare assistance services
- ☐ Free mailbox services
- ☐ Hygiene kits
- ☐ Transportation assistance (ORCA LIFT, regional reduced fare, VLRf, etc)
- ☐ Clothing bank
- ☐ Infant / toddler supplies (formula, diapers, etc.)
- ☐ Other (please specify in next field.)
- ☐ None

Please specify:

19. What has been particularly SUCCESSFUL about your on-site resources (services, programs, enrollment and referrals)?

This does NOT include direct food distribution or delivery.

20. What has been particularly CHALLENGING or needs to change about your on-site resources (services, programs, enrollment and referrals)?

This does NOT include direct food distribution or delivery.

21. Any additional comments or concerns you would like us to know about the services your food bank provides?

Please share in the space below.

SECTION 2: Service Population

In this section you will be asked about the people you serve.

Please provide your best estimates.

22. What is the estimated total number of UNDUPLICATED households (unique households) that utilize your food bank each month?

23. What is the estimated total number of DUPLICATED households that utilize your food bank each month?

24. What is the estimated total number of UNDUPLICATED individuals (unique members) that utilize your food bank each month?

25. What is the estimated total number of DUPLICATED individuals that utilize your food bank each month?

26. Compared to one year ago, how would you say the number of unduplicated individuals and households utilizing your food bank has changed?

- ☐ Increased
☐ Decreased
☐ Stayed the same

What do you think drove or contributed to that change?

27. Compared to one year ago, how would you say the number of duplicated individuals and households utilizing your food bank has changed?

- ☐ Increased
☐ Decreased
☐ Stayed the same

What do you think drove or contributed to that change?

28. Does your food bank collect and report race / ethnicity information on your service population?

IF YES: Provide the percentage that identify by each of the categories that appear below.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

Percent that identify as BLACK:

Percent that identify as WHITE:

Percent that identify as NATIVE HAWAIIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER:

Percent that identify as AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKAN NATIVE:

Percent that identify as HISPANIC:

Percent that identify as ASIAN:

Percent that identify as MULTIPLE RACE / ETHNICITY:

Percent that identify as OTHER / UNKNOWN:

29. Using your best estimate, indicate what percentage of service population this past year is represented by each of the following:

Note these are not mutually exclusive, so they mostly likely will NOT add up to 100%.

	Notknown	0%	1-4%	5-24%	25-49%	50-74%	75-100%
Veterans or active duty military	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Homeless or housing insecure <input type="radio"/> (i.e. sleeping outside, car, shelter or with friends)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Families with children	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Disabled	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Seniors (Over 55)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Limited or non-English speaking <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

30. If your food bank serves individuals whose primary language is not English, please select the TOP FIVE most common.

- ☐ Amharic
- ☐ Arabic
- ☐ Cantonese
- ☐ Cambodian / Khmer
- ☐ Korean
- ☐ Laotian
- ☐ Mandarin
- ☐ Oromo
- ☐ Russian
- ☐ Spanish
- ☐ Somali
- ☐ Thai
- ☐ Tagalog
- ☐ Tigrinya / Tigrigna
- ☐ Vietnamese
- ☐ Other (please specify in next field)
- ☐ None

Please specify:

31. Any additional comments or concerns you would like us to know about the characteristics or demographics of your food bank service population?

Please share in the space below.

32. What is the estimated annual operating budget for your food bank?

Does NOT include other services or programs in your agency.

33. Compared to one year ago, how has the total funding for your food bank changed?

This only refers to revenue / funds and does NOT include in-kind donations / food.

- ☐ Increased
- ☐ Decreased
- ☐ Stayed the same

What contributed to this change in funding?

(i.e. grant ended, got new funding from_____, etc.)

34. Please identify the percent of your funding that comes from each of these sources.

This only refers to revenue / funds and does NOT include in-kind donations / food.

The total selected should be approximately 100%.

	0%	1-9%	≥10%	≥20%	≥30%	≥40%	≥50%	≥60%	≥70%	≥80%
Private grants (e.g. foundations)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
United Way of King County	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Individual Donations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Corporate Donations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
City of Seattle	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Federal / state grants	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Special fundraising events	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other(s) (please specify in next field)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please specify:

35. How often does your food bank face the following funding challenges?**Select all that apply.**

Never

Occasionally

Frequently

Difficulty securing predictable,
long term funding,Difficulty finding funding
opportunities to apply forDifficulty finding time and
resources to fill out grant
applicationsDifficulty managing fundraising
activities and eventsDifficulty finding funding for
operational expenses (not food)Difficulty finding funding sources
that would allow us to purchase
foodDifficulty maintaining diversified
funding streamsOther (please specify in next
field.)

Please specify:

36. On average, how many paid, full-time staff members (including Americorps) are employed at your food bank whose primary time is dedicated to food bank related activities?"Full-time" defined as ≥ 30 hours per week.

"Primary time" defined as over 50%.

"Food bank related activities" includes working in leadership / management, direct distribution, kitchen, delivery / driving, warehouse, procurement, outreach, advocacy, fundraising, development, etc.

37. On average, how many paid, part-time staff members (including Americorps) are employed at your food bank whose primary time is dedicated to food bank related activities?"Part-time" defined as < 30 hours per week.

38. Would you like to increase staffing capacity at your food bank? (If you had the necessary resources: space, funds, staff to train and supervise.)☐ Yes☐ No

Complete this statement by selecting your TOP PRIORITY.

- ☐ Are committed for a longer period of time
- ☐ Can provide more hours per week
- ☐ Can provide specific tasks, positions or expertise (please specify in next field)
- ☐ Other (please specify in next field)

Please list the positions or expertise you would like to hire and describe how this would help you.

Please specify:

39. On average, how many volunteers support your food bank related activities each week?

40. On average, how many total volunteer hours are provided at your food bank each week?

41. Would you like to increase volunteer capacity at your food bank? (If you had the necessary resources: space, funds, staff to train and supervise.)

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Complete this statement by selecting your TOP PRIORITY.

- ☐ Are committed for a longer period of time
- ☐ Can provide more hours per week
- ☐ Can provide specific tasks, positions or expertise (please specify in next field)
- ☐ Other (please specify in next field)

Please list the positions or expertise you would like to find in your volunteers and describe how these would help you.

Please specify:

42. When picking up food or distributing food, what transportation do you most frequently use?

Please rank your TOP THREE.

Most frequent

2nd most frequent

3rd most frequent

Donor delivery

Third party delivery (e.g. Food Lifeline, Operation Sack Lunch, NW Harvest, Solid Ground)

Staff use their own vehicle

Staff use a rented or agency vehicle

Staff use a shared vehicle (with other agency or food bank)

Volunteers use their own vehicle

45. Please identify the number of freezer units you have from the types listed below.

If any are refrigerator combos, please include them again here, even if reflected on previous answers.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7+

Household (domestic) freezer

Typically refrigerator combo.

Commercial reach-in freezer

Commercial walk-in freezer

Household (domestic) chest freezer

Commercial chest Freezer

46. On average, how many bags or boxes of food does your food bank distribute per month?

Does NOT include prepared meals (i.e. sack lunches or meal programs).

Please provide your best estimate.

47. On average, how many pounds of food does your food bank distribute per month?

Does NOT include prepared meals (i.e. sack lunches or meal programs).

Please provide your best estimate.

48. Where does your food come from?

Please identify the percentage (poundage) of your food that comes from each of these sources, based on a typical year.

The total selected should be approximately 100%.

0% 1-9% ≥10% ≥20% ≥30% ≥40% ≥50% ≥60% ≥70% ≥80%

Northwest Harvest (donated)

Northwest Harvest (purchased,
SmartBuys)

TEFAP / EFAP

Food Lifeline (donated and/or grocery rescue

Food Lifeline (purchased and/or Bulk buy)

Miscellaneous grocery rescue &
gleaning (NOT including Food
Lifeline)

Community donations / Food
Drives / Events

P-Patches and farmers markets

Direct purchasing

Other(s) (please specify in next field)

Does NOT include prepared meals (i.e. sack lunches or meal programs).

[illegible]

50. How would you like to change the amount you are distributing of the following categories?

	Start distributing	Increase	Decrease	Stay the same
FRESH fruits & vegetables	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
FROZEN fruits & vegetables	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CANNED fruits & vegetables	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Canned soups (stews, chili, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Meat, poultry, seafood (frozen, canned, fresh, processed)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Tofu and other meat-alternatives	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dried & canned beans	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Nuts & nut butters	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dairy (milk, yogurt, cheese, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Eggs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Grains & pastas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Whole grain breads (includes: loaves, buns, tortillas, pita, naan, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Non-whole grain breads <input type="radio"/> (includes: same as above)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Baked pastry / dessert items	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Processed items & snacks (chips, <input type="radio"/> crackers, granola bars, cereal, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Soda & sugary drinks	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dried spices	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Oils, dressings, sauces, condiments	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Pre-made and deli items	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Baby food / formula	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Pet food	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prepared meals (i.e. sack lunches and meal programs)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other(s) (please specify in next field)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please specify:

51. Which categories or specific items are most requested or desired by members?

52. Of all the food you receive, on average, what percent do you throw out or compost because it is (or becomes) unfit for consumption?

Provide your best estimate.
Do NOT include food offered but that you decline.

53. What are the most common causes for why food you receive needs to be thrown out or composted?

Rank your TOP THREE.

	Most common	2nd most common	3rd most common
Food arrived unsafe to consume from the source (already was spoiled, dented, past expiration, etc.)			
Food arrived unsafe to consume because we lacked transport capacity to pick up when fresh (vehicles / drivers)			
Food arrived safe to consume but spoiled because we lacked sorting capacity (e.g. staff or staff time)			
Food arrived safe to consume but spoiled because we lacked refrigeration or freezer space			
Food arrived safe to consume but spoiled because we lacked the schedule and hours to redistribute in time			
Food arrived safe to consume but spoiled because it was not a popular item and wasn't selected			
Other (please specify in next field)			

Please specify:

54. Based on the amount of food provided on a typical distribution day, how many DAYS do you estimate one visit to last an individual?

Does NOT include prepared meals (i.e. sack lunches or meal programs).

55. What percentage of your members do you estimate also visit other food banks?

- ☐ 0%
- ☐ 1-4%
- ☐ 5-24%
- ☐ 25-49%
- ☐ 50-74%
- ☐ 75-100%
- ☐ Don't know

What is this estimate based on? (i.e. anecdotal, data tracking, etc.)

56. What is your food bank's approach to members accessing other food banks?

57. Would you be interested in expanding your food distribution if you had the necessary food and operational resources?

(This could mean an increase in the AMOUNT OF FOOD distributed and/or increase the NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS served.)

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ Yes, if we had _____ (please select from next field)
- ☐ No

Please specify:

Select all that apply.

- ☐ More space (to store, sort, distribute food)
- ☐ More refrigeration capacity
- ☐ More freezer capacity
- ☐ More shelves / racks for food storage
- ☐ More staffing / volunteers (to store, sort, distribute food)
- ☐ More funds to purchase more food
- ☐ More funds to pay for necessary operational costs
- ☐ More capacity for additional distribution hours
- ☐ More drivers to make the deliveries or pickups
- ☐ More vehicles to make the delivery or pickups
- ☐ More food donations to do so
- ☐ Other (please specify in next field)

Please specify:

You indicated that you would expand your food distribution if you had more food donations.

Would you be interested in receiving more donations from any of the following?

Select all that apply.

- ☐ Restaurants
- ☐ Grocers or food distributors
- ☐ Donations (food drives)
- ☐ Other (please specify in next field)

Please specify:

58. Indicate your level of agreement with this statement:

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Slightly agree
- ☐ Slightly disagree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly Disagree

59. Indicate your level of agreement with this statement:

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Slightly agree
- ☐ Slightly disagree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly Disagree

60. Within the last year, has your food bank had to make any of the following adjustments due to resource constraints?

Select all that apply.

- ☐ Reduce the selection of certain foods / variety available
- ☐ Reduce the amount of food given
- ☐ Reduce hours of operation
- ☐ Reduce staff or hours
- ☐ Prioritize who to serve
- ☐ Turn people away
- ☐ Other (please specify in next field)
- ☐ None

Please specify:

61. Any additional comments or concerns you would like us to know about the sufficiency of the resources your food bank has to operate?

Please share in the space below.

62. Please note any requirements your food bank has for new members at their initial screening /sign-up?

Check all that apply.

This does NOT include separate home delivery requirements.

- ☐ Require I.D.
- ☐ Require proof of address
- ☐ Require proof of income
- ☐ Other (please specify in next field)
- ☐ No requirements

Please specify:

63. Do you have a designated service area (defined by zip codes) for your food bank?

- ☐ Yes and we turn people away / refer them if not in our service area
- ☐ Yes but we only restrict access to federally funded foods if individual is outside service area
- ☐ Yes but we do not turn people away
- ☐ No we do not have a specific service area

64. How often does your food bank staff typically have to turn people away for ANYreason?

- ☐ Never
- ☐ Rarely
- ☐ Occasionally
- ☐ Regularly
- ☐ Frequently

When your food bank has to turn people away, what is the most common reason?

- ☐ Did not have required material
- ☐ Closed for holidays
- ☐ Not a distribution day
- ☐ Ran out of food
- ☐ Not TEFAP eligible
- ☐ Outside zip code requirements
- ☐ Other (please specify in next field)

Please specify:

65. What zip codes are being served by your food bank?

- | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 98101 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98102 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98103 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98104 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98105 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98106 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98107 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98108 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 98109 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98110 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98111 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98112 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98113 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98114 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98115 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98116 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 98117 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98118 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98119 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98121 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98122 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98124 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98125 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98126 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 98127 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98129 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98131 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98133 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98134 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98136 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98138 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98139 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 98141 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98144 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98145 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98146 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98148 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98154 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98155 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98158 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 98160 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98161 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98164 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98165 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98166 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98168 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98170 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98174 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 98175 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98177 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98178 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98181 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98185 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98188 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98190 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98191 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 98194 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98195 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98198 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98199 | <input type="checkbox"/> Others (please specify in next field) | | | |

Please specify:

66. On average, how many days a month is your food bank open for on-site fooddistribution?

Does NOT include mobile food bank or home delivery.

67. In general, when is your agency open for food distribution on-site?

	Monday	Tuesday	Wed.	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Closed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 - 8 a.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 - 9 a.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 - 10 a.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 - 11 a.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11 a.m. - 12 p.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12 - 1 p.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1 - 2 p.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 - 3 p.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3- 4 p.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 - 5 p.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 - 7 p.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 - 8 p.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

68. In general, is the schedule you provided above consistent throughout the month? (i.e.

"Meaning, the days and hours open are the same every week.)

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Please clarify below how the schedule varies.

(i.e. "Our food bank is only open on the 3rd Monday of the month, but is open every Thursday and Friday.)

69. How frequently are individuals or households permitted to shop / receive food at your food bank?

- ☐ Multiple times per week
☐ Once per week
☐ 2-3 times per month
☐ Once per month
☐ Less than once per month

70. Do you think your schedule (days and hours open) is meeting the needs of your service community?

- ☐ Yes, definitely
☐ Yes, mostly
☐ Somewhat
☐ No, mostly not
☐ No, definitely not

What changes to your schedule do you think are needed?

What prevents your food bank from making these changes?

71. Is the food bank physically accessible by persons whose walking ability is limited?

- ☐ No, not accessible
☐ Yes, but limited or from alternative entry
☐ Yes, fully accessible main entrance and exit

72. Do you have parking spots available onsite for members? (In a lot or free street parking.)

- ☐ Yes, we have enough parking spots
☐ Yes, but not enough parking spots to meet member need
☐ No, we have no parking spots

How many parking spots are typically available for members?

73. Indicate your level of agreement with this statement:

- ☐ Almost always true
☐ Usually true
☐ Occasionally true
☐ Usually not true
☐ Almost never true

74. How do you make people aware of your food distribution and delivery programs?

Select all that apply.

- ☐ Active in-person outreach (i.e. door to door, visiting agencies)
☐ Permanent signage outside building
☐ Printed posters or fliers at other agencies
☐ Website
☐ Newsletters
☐ Local paper
☐ Word of mouth
☐ Other (please specify in next field)

Please specify:

75. Accessibility involves many things. We want to know about things that you think would MOST HELP your members fully utilize and connect to your food bank. What would make your food bank more accessible to members?

Please rank the TOP THREE.

1st priority

2nd priority

3rd priority

Increase / start home delivery

Increase / start mobile food bank site

Increase options for transportation (more public transit / parking)

Change location

Change physical building structure (space, layout, ADA design)

Have consistent language support services for non-English speaking individuals

Other (please specify in next field)

Please specify:

76. Does your food bank regularly (every 1 to 3 years) collect input from food bank members on needs and preferences through any of the following?

- ☐ Survey(s)
 - ☐ Group discussion(s)
 - ☐ Formal one-on-one conversation(s)
 - ☐ Informal one-on-one conversation(s)
 - ☐ Short screening during sign-up
 - ☐ Other
 - ☐ None
-

77. Which of the following does your food bank currently have or do?

Select all that apply.

- ☐ Is involved with an advocacy or policy-oriented coalition.
 - ☐ Sends key government officials updates at least annually
 - ☐ Has a nutrition policy. (i.e. guidelines to determine which foods are purchased, or accepted / refused as donations)
 - ☐ Has a food purchasing budget.
 - ☐ Has an ethical purchasing policy or guidelines.
 - ☐ Is involved in community organizing efforts.
 - ☐ Is involved with grassroots campaigning.
-

78. Indicate your level of agreement with this statement:

- ☐ Strongly agree
 - ☐ Agree
 - ☐ Slightly agree
 - ☐ Slightly disagree
 - ☐ Disagree
 - ☐ Strongly Disagree
-

79. What actions or unique role does your food bank take in helping members become food-secure so that they no longer need to utilize the food bank?

80. How often are these statements true for your food bank?

Almost always true

Usually true

Occasionally true

Usually not true

Almost never true

Food options that are healthy and nutritious

Food options for those with dietary limitations

Food options that meet cultural preferences

Connection to additional needed services / resources

Food options for non-English language speakers

A location(s) that is convenient to get to and find

A food distribution process that is respectful and dignified

A space that is easy to navigate for members who may be experiencing a physical impairment or medical condition (that makes mobility challenging)

A space that is easy to navigate for members who may be experiencing a social, emotional or behavioral disorder (that makes social interactions and / or crowds challenging)

81. If you were to allocate funding and resources to changing things at your food bank, what would you prioritize? Select your TOP THREE priorities.

Food amount Food types

Distribution model(s)

Delivery systems for pickups / deliveries

Staffing

Scheduling

Space

Refrigeration and freezers

Location

Parking

Other (please specify in next field)

Please specify:

82. What things would you like to see the food bank network as a whole do better in order to equitably reduce food insecurity in the City of Seattle?

83. Any additional comments or concerns you would like us to know about the impact of your food bank or the food bank network in Seattle?

Please share in the space below.

81. Any additional comments or concerns you would like us to know about the impact of your food bank or the food bank network in Seattle?

Please share in the space below.

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
OSE	3	A	2

Budget Action Title: Request that OSE establish high-road contracting standards for electrical contractors

Ongoing: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Mike O'Brien

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Bruce Harrell, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Yolanda Ho

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Statement of Legislative Intent:

This Statement of Legislative Intent requests that the Office of Sustainability (OSE) collaborate with the Office of Housing (OH) to establish high-road contracting standards for electric heat installers, as per the high-road standards and practices established by Resolution 31232 in 2010. Between 2010 and 2014, OSE administered a federally-funded Community Power Works program that offered loans and rebates for eligible energy efficiency improvements to homes. For this program, OSE developed a Community High-Road Agreement (HRA) workforce agreement focused on providing good jobs, equitable access, and quality work. The HRA encouraged living-wage jobs with benefits, training opportunities, and safety guarantees; ensured that all types of businesses and workers, including those in historically underrepresented groups, had access to the program's economic opportunities; and included quality assurance mechanisms to promote high-quality energy efficiency improvements.

The City has set a goal of converting all homes heated by oil to electric heat or to a modern tank by 2029 and is funding the conversion of oil heat systems to electric systems for eligible low-income households using the proceeds from the Heating Oil Tax, enacted by Ordinance 125934. The conversions will be administered by OH. OSE and OH should set up conditions for an HRA with electric heat installers contracted for these conversions. Additionally, OSE should explore the possibility of creating a list of electrical contractors who are willing to agree to an HRA and determine if the City can prioritize these contractors for City-funded projects.

OSE should submit a report to the Sustainability and Transportation Committee, or successor committee, the Council Central Staff Executive Director, and the Green New Deal Oversight Board by June 30, 2020.

Responsible Council Committee(s):

Sustainability & Transportation

Date Due to Council: June 30, 2020

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SCL	2	A	1

Budget Action Title: Request SCL to report on SCL Strategic Planning in accordance with Seattle's Green New Deal Resolution (RES 31895)

Ongoing: Yes Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Mike O'Brien

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Eric McConaghy

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Statement of Legislative Intent:

This Statement of Legislative Intent (SLI) requests Seattle City Light (SCL) report to the Sustainability and Transportation Committee, or its successor, and the Central Staff Director by July 31, 2020 regarding how SCL's proposed 2021-2026 Strategic Plan and rate design will be consistent with the goals of Resolution 31895, namely:

- A. Make Seattle free of climate pollutants, meaning those that cause shifts in climate patterns, including carbon dioxide, black carbon, methane, nitrogen oxides, and fluorinated gases, by 2030;
- B. Prioritize investment in communities historically most harmed by economic, racial, and environmental injustice;
- C. Advance an equitable transition from an economy based on extraction and exploitation to one based on regeneration and cooperation, ensuring that those with the least amount of power and wealth are positioned to lead during this transition and are not left behind; and
- D. Create stable, well-paying jobs that prioritize local hire and are protected by Project Labor Agreements and Labor Harmony Agreements to ensure high-quality work and fair treatment of workers.

SCL is expected to transmit for Council's consideration the proposed 2021-2026 Strategic Plan and the rate design in the second quarter of 2020.

Seattle has committed to eliminating all climate pollution by 2030 as part of Seattle's Green New Deal Resolution (Resolution 31895). To fulfill this commitment, Seattle will need to convert rapidly from the use of fossil fuels as energy sources for the operation of vehicles and buildings to the use of all-electric modes of transportation and building energy systems.

In 2005, SCL became the first electric utility in the country to achieve zero net greenhouse gas emissions.

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SCL	2	A	1

It has maintained that carbon neutral status every year since. Consequently, transitioning to an all-electric transportation system and all-electric buildings powered by SCL would largely eliminate carbon emissions from these sectors.

Responsible Council Committee(s):

Sustainability & Transportation

Date Due to Council:

July 31, 2020

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDCI	4	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add 1.0 FTE Electrical Inspector with a vehicle and \$111,535 GF to enforce Washington State regulations related to electrical contractor licensing

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Teresa Mosqueda

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Kshama Sawant, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw

Staff Analyst: Ketil Freeman

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$111,535	
Net Balance Effect	\$(111,535)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(111,535)	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action adds 1.0 term-limited FTE Electrical Inspector and \$111,535 GF to the Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections to enforce state laws and regulations applicable to electrical contractors. The GF appropriation includes \$35,000 for a one-time vehicle purchase for the inspector. The position would start mid-2020 and run through the end of 2021.

In 2018 the Washington State Legislature passed ESHB 1952. That bill authorizes cities and towns that administer locally adopted electrical codes, like the City of Seattle, to enforce state laws and regulations that are intended to combat the use of unlicensed electrical contractors and uncertified electricians. State law allows local governments enforcing state regulations to pursue civil penalties of \$50 - \$10,000 for violations of state licensing regulations and \$50 - \$500 for hiring electricians who are not certified or for a contractor failing to maintain minimum supervision ratios between trainees and apprentices and

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDCI	4	B	1

more experienced electricians.

Electrical inspectors at the Washington State Department of Labor and Industries' Electrical Compliance, Outreach, Regulation, and Education (E-CORE) Team currently enforce these regulations. King County has one assigned E-CORE inspector. In 2019, E-CORE issued 6,050 citations, a 19 percent increase over the previous year. Most citations were associated with work involving out-of-state, unlicensed electrical contractors.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add GF Appropriation for a Vehicle		0	0	SDCI - CI000	SDCI - BO-CI-U23A0 - Inspections	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$35,000
2	Pocket Adjustments		0	0	SDCI - CI000	SDCI - BO-CI-U23A0 - Inspections	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$76,535
3	Pocket Adjustments	Elect Inspector,(J)	1	1	SDCI - CI000	SDCI - BO-CI-U23A0 - Inspections	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$0

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDCI	5	A	2

Budget Action Title: Add \$235,684 GF, 1 FTE Housing and Zoning Technician, and 1 FTE Code Compliance Analyst to SDCI for tenant outreach and Property Owner and Tenant Assistance Group staffing

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lisa Herbold

Council Members: Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst:

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$235,684	
Net Balance Effect	\$(235,684)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(235,684)	

Budget Action Description:

This action adds position authority for 1.0 FTE Housing and Zoning Technician and 1.0 FTE Code Compliance Analyst and \$235,684 GF in appropriation authority to the Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections (SDCI) Compliance BCL to improve outreach and education and facilitate implementation of new tenant protection regulations.

Not including inspectors, SDCI currently has five staff in the Property Owner and Tenant Assistance (POTA) Group who help administer regulations related to tenant protections. Since 2018 customer service calls by landlords and tenants to SDCI's complaint center have increased by 29 percent. Similarly, the length of time to resolve enforcement action related to violations of tenant protection regulations has doubled from approximately 29 days to 58 days.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDCI	5	A	2

In September the Council passed five bills that modify or create new tenant protections. These include Council Bill (CB) 119606, which limits the ability of a landlord to restrict the number of tenants who reside in a unit, and CB 119658, which establishes that a tenant who is subject to domestic violence is not liable for damage caused by an abuser. The other three bills require that notices to terminate, enter, and increase housing costs refer tenants to City resources to find out their rights (CB 119619); that landlords provide receipts and non-electronic payment options to tenants (CB 119620); and that landlords comply with the Rental Registration and Inspection Ordinance (RRIO) program before notices may be issued to terminate a tenancy (CB 119621).

SDCI estimates that two ongoing positions are needed to address the existing workload and implement new regulations: (1) 1.0 FTE Housing and Zoning Technician (\$95,206 annually) to staff complaint and assistance phone-lines and (2) 1.0 FTE Code Compliance Analyst (\$125,477 annually) to provide outreach on City laws to landlords and tenants. Additionally, SDCI estimates that one-time funding of \$7,000 and ongoing funding of \$8,000 is needed to develop and maintain outreach materials.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add \$7,000 one-time to SDCI for POTA education and outreach		0	0	SDCI - CI000	SDCI - BO-CI-U2400 - Compliance	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$7,000
2	Add \$8000 ongoing to SDCI for POTA outreach and education		0	0	SDCI - CI000	SDCI - BO-CI-U2400 - Compliance	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$8,000
3	Pocket Adjustments		0	0	SDCI - CI000	SDCI - BO-CI-U2400 - Compliance	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$220,684
4	Pocket Adjustments	Code Compliance Analyst	1	1	SDCI - CI000	SDCI - BO-CI-U2400 - Compliance	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$0
5	Pocket Adjustments	Housing/Zoning Tech	1	1	SDCI - CI000	SDCI - BO-CI-U2400 - Compliance	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$0

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDCI	7	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$115,000 (ongoing) GF to SDCI for eviction legal defense

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Kshama Sawant

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Abel Pacheco, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Ketil Freeman

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$115,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(115,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(115,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action adds \$115,000 GF to the Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections (SDCI) Compliance BCL to contract with the Housing Justice Project of the King County Bar Association or similar organization to provide legal representation for Seattle renters facing eviction. The proposed appropriation would fund a tenant rights attorney to provide eviction defense legal support.

The 2020 Endorsed and Proposed Budgets include an ongoing appropriation of \$615,000 for tenant services grants and contracts. The 2019 Adopted Budget also included \$96,000 for eviction defense legal services. That appropriation was one-time and is not included in the Mayor's proposed budget. SDCI will recomplete tenant service grants and contracts in 2020.

Budget Action Transactions

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDCI	7	B	1

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add appropriation for eviction legal defense		0	0	SDCI - CI000	SDCI - BO-CI-U2400 - Compliance	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$115,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDCI	100	A	1

Budget Action Title: Do pass CB 119669 SDCI's annual fee ordinance

Ongoing: Yes

Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Ketil Freeman

Council Bill or Resolution: CB 119669

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Budget Action Description:

This budget action recommends passage of Council Bill (CB) 119669. CB 119669 would amend the Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections (SDCI) fee ordinance. Most fees are proposed to be increased to implement inflationary adjustments and to reflect anticipated annual wage increases that will be effective January 1, 2020, when the CB would go into effect.

The fee adjustments proposed by this legislation will result in an estimated net increase in SDCI's 2020 fee-based revenue of \$1.2 million. Fee revenues are calculated to cover the costs of SDCI's permitting, inspection and enforcement functions and are used for those activities.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDHR	2	A	1

Budget Action Title: Cut \$132,138 GF in 2020 (one-time) for 1.0 FTE Strategic Advisor 1 term-limited temporary position in SDHR for Anti-harassment/Anti-discrimination trainings

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Karina Bull

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$(132,138)	
Net Balance Effect	\$132,138	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$132,138	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action would cut a 1.0 FTE Strategic Advisor 1, one-year term limited temporary (TLT) position in the Seattle Department of Human Resources (SDHR) to support the City's efforts to provide Anti-harassment/Anti-discrimination (AH/AD) trainings. The 2020 Proposed Budget would save \$132,138 GF in 2020 (one-time) and retain the proposed additions of 1 FTE (ongoing) in SDHR and 1 FTE (ongoing) in OCR to develop and implement the AH/AD trainings.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
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2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDHR	2	A	1

1	Cut 1 FTE SA-1 TLT		0	0	SDHR - HR000	SDHR - BO-HR-N6000 - HR Services	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$(132,138)
2	Pocket Adjustments	StratAdvsr1,Exempt	(1)	(1)	SDHR - HR000	SDHR - BO-HR-N6000 - HR Services	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$0

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDHR	3	A	1

Budget Action Title: Cut \$149,412 GF (ongoing) for 1.0 FTE Strategic Advisor 1 position in SDHR for the City Leadership Academy

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Karina Bull

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$(149,413)	
Net Balance Effect	\$149,413	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$149,413	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action would cut a 1.0 FTE Strategic Advisor 1 Program Advisor position in the Seattle Department of Human Resources (SDHR) to support the implementation of the City Leadership Academy, saving \$149,412 GF (ongoing).

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Pocket Adjustments		0	0	SDHR - HR000	SDHR - BO-HR-N6000 - HR Services	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$(149,413)

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDHR	3	A	1

2	Pocket Adjustments	StratAdvsr1,Exempt	(1)	(1)	SDHR - HR000	SDHR - BO-HR-N6000 - HR Services	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$0
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2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SDHR	101	A	1

Budget Action Title: Pass CB 119688 establishing an employee giving program that would be conducted by a designated campaign administrator

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Karina Bull

Council Bill or Resolution: CB 119688

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Budget Action Description:

Pass Council Bill (CB 119688). This bill would establish a new employee giving program for charitable contributions. The legislation would replace the SDHR Director's administration of an annual campaign for charitable contributions through payroll deductions with an annual campaign conducted by a "designated campaign administrator" – a qualified nonprofit, third-party administrator that would provide full campaign support and distribute employee donations.

The City has administered an employee giving program with annual campaigns and payroll deductions since 1988. SDHR states that as program expanded, staffing did not increase to meet intensified program demands. In 2017 and 2018, the program underwent an audit and investigation, both of which recommended substantial changes to institute strong program management and strengthen internal controls over cash receipts. One of the recommendations was to consider third party administration of the workplace giving campaign. In the 2018 Proposed Budget, SDHR proposed reducing the program's staffing in favor of transferring the program to an external organization, such as United Way of King County. The 2018 Adopted Budget abrogated the identified position and, since then, SDHR has taken steps to discontinue payroll deductions as of January 7, 2020.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SFD	1	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$600,000 GF (one time) in 2020 to SFD to augment one recruit class

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lisa Herbold

Council Members: Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Greg Doss

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$600,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(600,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(600,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action would add \$600,000 GF to the Seattle Fire Department (SFD) in 2020 to augment one recruit class.

The Endorsed and Proposed Budgets include base-level funding for two recruit classes, each containing approximately 30 recruits. This Budget Action would provide funding that is sufficient to fund nine additional candidates for one recruit class. SFD staff have indicated that a larger recruit class would allow the department to fill vacancies more quickly.

SFD staff have indicated that an aging workforce is creating a number of firefighter vacancies that are not being filled quickly enough. SFD staff have noted that: 1) 25 percent of SFD Firefighters are 53 years of age or older and are eligible for retirement; and 2) 38 percent of SFD Firefighters are 50 years

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SFD	1	B	1

of age or older and are eligible for retirement. Finally, SFD has indicated that it is increasingly relying on overtime hours to meet mandatory minimum staffing levels required to maintain its citywide response time goals.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add GF to augment one recruit class		0	0	SFD - FD000	SFD - BO-FD-F3000 - Operations	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$600,000

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SPD	1	B	1

Budget Action Title: Request that SPD, in conjunction with other City departments, lead an examination of the Charge By Officer (CBO) program

Ongoing: Yes Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Abel Pacheco

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Greg Doss

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Statement of Legislative Intent:

This Statement of Legislative Intent (SLI) requests that the Seattle Police Department (SPD) examine its Charge By Officer (CBO) program. The analysis should determine how CBO cases are used by SPD, LAW and SMC.

SPD is asked to submit a report by July 1, 2020 to the Chair of the Gender Equity, Safe Communities, and New Americans Committee – or successor committee - and the Council Central Staff Director. The report should:

- (1) summarize Seattle's CBO program history, including information on number of CBOs by year, the average time it takes to file a CBO, whether the CBO has resulted in a FTA notice and data on the crimes where CBO is used;
- (2) through an analysis of arrests, FTAs and jail bookings, describe whether the CBO program decreases or contributes further to involvement in the criminal justice system in the long term; and
- (3) determine whether the CBO program exacerbates harm in cases where providing a citation as an alternative to booking might have otherwise been handled by not citing or referring a person to the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) program.

Background:

Section 15.020 of the SPD Policy Manual outlines the Department's CBO program, which offers SPD officers an alternative to booking suspected misdemeanants into jail. The CBO program allows officers to refer directly to the City Attorney's Office (LAW) a case that has been fully investigated in the field and does not require any Detective follow up.

The CBO reduces the negative outcomes associated with jail bookings, which may include separation from family and the risk of losing employment if a suspected misdemeanant cannot report for work. However, it does not fully mitigate the harm caused by the Criminal Justice System and may exacerbate such harm if

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SPD	1	B	1

LAW filing delays or an improperly delivered summons results in a Failure To Appear (FTA) notice that becomes the basis for a warrant.

As an alternative to arrest, or to CBO, the City's Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion offers officers another choice – to bypass the Criminal Justice System altogether in favor an approach that reduces law violations by participants through use of harm reduction-based case management.

Some U.S. cities, such as New Orleans, LA use CBO-type programs where officers are expected to issue summonses in lieu of arrests for many misdemeanor offenses. And the State of New York passed legislation in April 2019 that expands the use of desk appearance tickets in lieu of arrests for most misdemeanors. These efforts are in line with President Obama's Task Force on 21st Century Policing which recommended that "law enforcement training policies should emphasize de-escalation and alternatives to arrest or summons in situations where appropriate." Additionally, the Seattle Reentry Workgroup, created by Resolution 31637 and convened by the Office of Civil Rights, recommended in its final report that SPD limit arrests for nonviolent misdemeanor offenses and increase its use of alternatives to arrest.

Responsible Council Committee(s):

Gender Equity, Safe Communities, New Americans & Education

Date Due to Council:

July 1, 2020

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SPD	3	A	2

Budget Action Title: Add \$48,000 GF (ongoing) and authority for 1.0 FTE Strategic Advisor position to SPD to work with data systems that record interactions with Indigenous people; and impose a proviso

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: Yes

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Debora Juarez

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Abel Pacheco, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Greg Doss

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$48,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(48,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(48,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Budget Action adds \$48,000 GF in 2020 (ongoing) and authority for 1.0 Strategic Advisor 2 - Technology position to the Seattle Police Department (SPD) to augment \$113,000 in base budget funding that is reserved for a "Native American Liaison" position in the Mayor's 2020 Proposed Budget. This Council Budget Action also imposes a proviso.

The 2020 Proposed Budget adds authority for 1.0 FTE Crime Prevention Coordinator (CPC) for the Native American Liaison position and includes \$113,000 in funding for the position. The position was added to the 2020 Proposed Budget consistent with Resolution 31900: The Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls (MMIWG) Crisis.

This Council Budget Action changes the type of position from a CPC to a Strategic Advisor 2 –

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SPD	3	A	2

Technology. The Strategic Advisor 2 – Technology position will focus on best practices for data reporting, collection and management of MMIWG cases; and the position will coordinate with other units within SPD such as the data-driven policing program, crime analysis, forensic support services, cold case, violent crimes investigations and other investigative functions including Internet Crimes against Children (ICAC), child exploitation and missing persons. A Strategic Advisor 2 - Technology position would require \$48,000 in additional salary and benefits funding that is provided in this Council Budget Action.

This Council Budget Action imposes the following proviso:

“Of the appropriation in the 2020 budget for the Seattle Police Department, \$161,000 is appropriated solely for a Strategic Advisor – Technology position to work with data systems that record interactions with Indigenous people and may not be spent for any other purpose.”

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add \$48,000 GF (ongoing) and authority for 1.0 FTE Strategic Advisor position to SPD		0	0	SPD - SP000	SPD - BO-SP-P7000 - Criminal Investigations	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$48,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SPD	4	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$87,500 GF (ongoing) in 2020 to SPD to contract with an Indigenous led organization that can assist the City with its efforts to end the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls Crisis, and impose a proviso

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: Yes

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Debora Juarez

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Abel Pacheco, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Greg Doss

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$87,500	
Net Balance Effect	\$(87,500)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(87,500)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action adds \$87,500 GF (ongoing) in 2020 to the Seattle Police Department (SPD) to contract with an Indigenous led community building organization (CBO), such as the Seattle Indian Health Board, to: (1) assist the City and SPD with a review of its current methods for collecting, disseminating, and using data on Native Communities, including providing training to City or SPD employees to improve data collection; (2) assist American Indian and Alaska Native communities in accessing City databases; (3) provide the City with Indigenous-led approaches to ending gender-based violence; and (4) build relationships between Seattle Law Enforcement and the Indigenous community.

The 2020 Proposed Budget adds authority for 1.0 FTE Crime Prevention Coordinator and reserves as part of SPD's base budget funding \$113,000 for a Native American Liaison position. Council Budget Action SPD-3-A-1 upgrades this position and adds funding to focus the duties on data collection.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SPD	4	B	1

This action (SPD-4-A-1) would provide \$87,500 to fund an appropriate CBO to work with the SPD position added in SPD-3-A-1 and other City employees to provide Indigenous centered strategies for addressing the MMIWG Crisis and to provide American Indian and Alaska Native communities with a liaison to the City of Seattle and SPD.

This Council Budget Action imposes the following proviso:

“Of the appropriation in the 2020 budget for the Seattle Police Department, \$87,500 is appropriated solely for a contract with an Indigenous led organization such as the Seattle Indian Health Board and may be spent for no other purpose.”

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add GF (ongoing) in 2020 to contract with an Indigenous led community building organization		0	0	SPD - SP000	SPD - BO-SP-P8000 - Administrative Operations	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$87,500

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SPD	6	B	1

Budget Action Title: Impose a proviso on SPD appropriations related to additional training

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: Yes

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lorena González

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Teresa Mosqueda

Staff Analyst: Greg Doss

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action would impose a proviso on Seattle Police Department (SPD) appropriations that restricts \$122,000 so that it may only be spent on training related to sex work. The Council intends that SPD will collaborate and contract with community-based organizations (CBOs) that have the subject matter expertise to deliver training to SPD leadership and relevant sworn officers aimed at addressing the criminal justice system's response(s) to the various needs of individuals involved in the sex trade. These CBOs could include the Sex Workers Outreach Project USA (SWOP), POC SWOP, API Chaya, the Gender Justice League or the Coalition for Rights & Safety for People in the Sex Trade.

This Council Budget Action imposes the following proviso:

"Of the appropriation in the 2020 budget for the Seattle Police Department, \$122,000 is appropriated solely for a targeted, audience specific training on sex workers that is delivered by a community based organization (such as the Sex Workers Outreach Project USA (SWOP), POC SWOP, API Chaya, the Gender Justice League or the Coalition for Rights & Safety for People in the Sex Trade) and may be spent for no other purpose."

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SPD	8	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$127,000 GF in 2020 (ongoing) to SPD for a Regional Domestic Violence Firearm Enforcement Detective, and impose a proviso

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: Yes

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lorena González

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw

Staff Analyst: Greg Doss

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$127,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(127,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(127,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action would add \$127,000 GF (ongoing) to the Seattle Police Department (SPD) in 2020 to fund overtime to backfill for the duties of an existing Detective that would be reassigned to the Regional Domestic Violence Firearm Enforcement Unit (RDVFEU). This Council Budget Action also imposes a proviso.

The RDVFEU includes members from the King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office, Seattle City Attorney's Office, Seattle Police Department and the King County Sheriff's Office. The mission of the unit is to reduce gun violence and increase victim and community safety through regional collaboration and proactive enforcement of firearm laws, including, the newly created Extreme Risk Protection Orders. The addition of an SPD Detective to this unit will expand the unit's capacity to address cases regarding individuals suspected of Domestic Violence or Extreme Risk.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SPD	8	B	1

This Council Budget Action imposes the following proviso:

“Of the appropriation in the 2020 budget for the Seattle Police Department, \$130,000 is appropriated solely for a Detective position to be assigned to the Regional Domestic Violence Firearm Enforcement Unit and may be spent for no other purpose.”

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add GF Funding for overtime to backfill a Detective position		0	0	SPD - SP000	SPD - BO-SP-P7000 - Criminal Investigations	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$127,000

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SPD	50	A	1

Budget Action Title: Reduce funding for SPD to subsidize recruit testing fee by \$70,000 GF (ongoing) in 2020

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst:

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$(70,000)	
Net Balance Effect	\$70,000	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$70,000	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action would reduce the Seattle Police Department (SPD) funding to waive recruit testing fees by \$70,000.

The 2020 Proposed Budget includes \$1.6 million for a recruitment and retention initiative. Among other things, this initiative included \$75,000 for SPD to waive the \$50 recruit testing fee that would otherwise be charged to each of approximately 1,500 individuals. This Council Budget Action would decrease the funded amount for this purpose from \$75,000 to \$5,000; the remaining \$5,000 could be applied to waive or reduce the testing fees charged to low-income applicants who cannot afford the testing fee.

Budget Action Transactions

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SPD	50	A	1

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Reduce SPD recruit testing fees		0	0	SPD - SP000	SPD - BO-SP-P1800 - Patrol Operations	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$(70,000)

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SPD	51	A	1

Budget Action Title: Reduce SPD's budget for staff support of its recruitment and retention initiative by 75,000 GF (one time) in 2020

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Greg Doss

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$(75,000)	
Net Balance Effect	\$75,000	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$75,000	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action would reduce by \$75,000 the Seattle Police Department's (SPD) budget for staff support of its recruitment and retention initiative. The 2020 Proposed Budget includes \$1.6 million for a recruitment and retention initiative, including funding for three temporary positions and one permanent position. As part of this initiative, the Proposed Budget included \$150,000 for a temporary position to backfill the duties of SPD's existing Leadership and Organizational Development Advisor to free up that position's time to work on the recruitment and retention initiative. This Council Budget Action provides 50 percent of the funding included in the Proposed Budget for this purpose.

Budget Action Transactions

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SPD	51	A	1

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Reduce SPD's budget for staff support of its recruitment and retention initiative		0	0	SPD - SP000	SPD - BO-SP-P8000 - Administrative Operations	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$(75,000)

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SPD	52	A	1

Budget Action Title: Reduce SPD's budget for its proposed sergeant training by \$240,000 GF (one-time) in 2020

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Greg Doss

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$(240,000)	
Net Balance Effect	\$240,000	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$240,000	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action would reduce by \$240,000 the budget for the Seattle Police Department's (SPD) proposed sergeant training. The 2020 Proposed Budget includes \$1.6 million for a recruitment and retention initiative. As part of this initiative, SPD would spend \$787,000 to train all of its patrol sergeants in 2020. The \$787,000 includes \$480,000 for overtime for four days of sergeant's training and \$307,000 for contracted costs for the trainings. This budget action reduces the overtime budget for the training by \$240,000 and implements the training over two years instead of one year. Under this schedule, sergeants will receive two days of training in 2020 and two days of training is 2121.

Budget Action Transactions

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SPD	52	A	1

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Reduce SPD's budget for proposed Sergeant Training		0	0	SPD - SP000	SPD - BO-SP-P1800 - Patrol Operations	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$(240,000)

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SPR	1	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$244,000 in King County Levy funding to SPR to provide additional shower services for homeless individuals at several community centers and amend the Comfort Station Renovations CIP Project

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: Yes Has Attachment: Yes

Primary Sponsor: Sally Bagshaw

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Bruce Harrell, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Traci Ratzliff

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$0	
Net Balance Effect	\$0	
Other Funds		
King County Parks Levy Fund (36000)		
Revenues	\$0	
Expenditures	\$0	
Net Balance Effect	\$0	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$0	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action adds \$244,000 in King County Levy funding to Seattle Parks and Recreation (SPR) to:

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SPR	1	B	1

(1) Expand hours for shower services for homeless individuals at two community centers, as recommended by SPR (\$169,000);

(2) Implement a towel pilot program at SPR community centers providing shower services for homeless individuals (\$65,000); and

(3) Make repairs and perform maintenance work related to the increased use of showers at the community centers providing shower services for homeless individuals (\$10,000).

In addition, this Council Budget Action also amends the Comfort Station Renovations Capital Improvement Project (MC-PR-4103) page as shown in Attachment 1.

This budget action anticipates SPR will schedule hours for these services as early in the morning as possible and explore the use of disposable, compostable towels as a potential cost-efficient, environment-friendly option for the towel pilot.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add funding for homeless shower services		0	0	SPR - PR000	SPR - BO-PR-10000 - Cost Center Maintenance and Repairs	36000 - King County Parks Levy Fund	2020	\$0	\$10,000
2	Add funding for homeless shower services		0	0	SPR - PR000	SPR - BO-PR-50000 - Recreation Facility Programs	36000 - King County Parks Levy Fund	2020	\$0	\$234,000
3	Cut funding for comfort station renovations		0	0	SPR - PR000	SPR - BC-PR-40000 - Fix It First	36000 - King County Parks Levy Fund	2020	\$0	\$(244,000)

Attachment 1
Comfort Station Renovations

Project No:	MC-PR-41036	BSL Code:	BC-PR-40000
Project Type:	Ongoing	BSL Name:	Fix It First
Project Category:	Rehabilitation or Restoration	Location:	Multiple
Current Project Stage:	N/A	Council District:	Multiple
Start/End Date:	N/A	Neighborhood District:	Multiple
Total Project Cost:	N/A	Urban Village:	Multiple

This project renovates selected comfort stations for improved ADA access, ventilation and finishes (walls and floors), and security. The renovations also may include reconfigured stalls, new toilets, urinals, and sinks, ADA accessories, paint and finishes, and related work, depending on the needs of a particular site. In some cases, a comfort station may be replaced with a prefabricated unit. More park users will have access to these facilities, and the improvements will make them more inviting and comfortable.

Resources	LTD Actuals	2019 Revised	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
CRS Misc Revenues	30	274	-	-	-	-	-	-	305
King County Voter- <u>Approved Parks</u> Levy	313	2,065	2506	210	345	345	345	355	<u>4,2293,985</u>
Real Estate Excise Tax I	78	222	660	-	-	-	-	-	960
Real Estate Excise Tax II	104	416	-	660	660	660	660	660	3,820
Total:	525	2,978	<u>910666</u>	870	1,005	1,005	1,005	1,015	<u>9,3139,069</u>
Fund Appropriations / Allocations¹	LTD Actuals	2019 Revised	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
King County Parks Levy Fund	313	2,065	6250	210	345	345	345	355	<u>4,2293,985</u>
REET I Capital Fund	78	222	660	-	-	-	-	-	960
REET II Capital Fund	104	416	-	660	660	660	660	660	3,820
Unrestricted Cumulative Reserve Fund	30	274	-	-	-	-	-	-	305
Total:	525	2,978	<u>666910</u>	870	1,005	1,005	1,005	1,015	<u>9,3139,069</u>

O&M Impacts: NA

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SPR	2	B	1

Budget Action Title: Add \$150,000 of fund balance in 2020 to SPR to fund a feasibility study for an Aurora-Liction Springs Community Center and amend the Community Center Rehabilitation & Development CIP project

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: Yes Has Attachment: Yes

Primary Sponsor: Debora Juarez

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Traci Ratzliff

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$0	
Net Balance Effect	\$0	
Other Funds		
Park And Recreation Fund (10200)		
Expenditures	\$150,000	
Net Balance Effect	\$(150,000)	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$(150,000)	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action adds \$150,000 of fund balance from the Parks and Recreation fund in SPR to fund a feasibility study to assess the recreation and community gathering and meeting space needs of the Aurora-Liction Springs neighborhood located in Council Districts 5 and 6. In addition, the study would examine the type of facility that would best serve the neighborhood's needs and the cost of securing such a facility. This Council Budget Action also amends the Community Center Rehabilitation &

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SPR	2	B	1

Development Capital Improvement Program (CIP) project (MC-PR-41002) page as shown in Attachment 1.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Add funding for feasibility study for Aurora-Licton Springs community center		0	0	SPR - PR000	SPR - BC-PR-40000 - Fix It First	10200 - Park And Recreation Fund	2020	\$0	\$150,000

ATTACHMENT 1

Community Center Rehabilitation & Development

Project No:	MC-PR-41002	BSL Code:	BC-PR-40000
Project Type:	Ongoing	BSL Name:	Fix It First
Project Category:	Rehabilitation or Restoration	Location:	Citywide
Current Project Stage:	N/A	Council District:	Multiple
Start/End Date:	N/A	Neighborhood District:	Multiple
Total Project Cost:	N/A	Urban Village:	Multiple

This ongoing project provides funding for improvements at 27 community centers, the oldest of which is 103 years old. Typical improvements include renovation, upgrades, or replacement of major building systems, roof and building envelopes, seismic upgrades, painting, energy efficient lighting and other environmentally sustainable building components, Americans with Disabilities (ADA) access improvements, and related work. In some instances, facilities will be replaced or remodeled to improve programming space. The individual projects will address health and safety codes, extend the life of the asset, improve access for all, reduce energy costs, improve the overall community center experience for the public, and meet today's and future recreation needs. This project is part of the Metropolitan Parks District measure put before voters in 2014. [Funding is provided in 2020 to support a feasibility study for an Aurora-Licton Springs Community Center.](#)

Resources	LTD Actuals	2019 Revised	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Real Estate Excise Tax II	1,274	4,125	2,284	3,508	3,596	3,686	3,778	3,872	26,124
Seattle Park District Revenues	2,498	9,392	377	244	250	256	263	270	13,550
Park and Recreation Fund			150						150
Total:	3,772	13,518	2,661 2,811	3,752	3,846	3,942	4,041	4,142	39,673 39,823
Fund Appropriations / Allocations¹	LTD Actuals	2019 Revised	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
REET II Capital Fund	1,274	4,125	2,284	3,508	3,596	3,686	3,778	3,872	26,124
Seattle Park District Fund	2,498	9,392	377	244	250	256	263	270	13,550
Park and Recreation Fund			150						150
Total:	3,772	13,518	2,661 2,811	3,752	3,846	3,942	4,041	4,142	39,673 39,823

O&M Impacts: NA

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SPR	6	A	2

Budget Action Title: Progress report from SPR on Green Seattle Partnership Program

Ongoing: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Mike O'Brien

Council Members: Lisa Herbold, Bruce Harrell, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Traci Ratzliff

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Statement of Legislative Intent:

The Council requests Seattle Parks & Recreation (SPR) to provide a report on the status of the Green Seattle Partnership Program. This program is a collaborative effort between the City of Seattle and Forterra to restore 2500 acres of forested park lands in Seattle by 2025. The report should include the following information:

1) Forest Restoration Progress: What is the status of the acres involved in the program?

- a) total # of acres enrolled
- b) # of acres in establishment Phases 2-3
- c) # of acres that have reached the final Phase 4
- d) # of acres remaining to be enrolled
- e) # of additional acres beyond the original goal of 2,500

2) Volunteers: How many volunteer hours have been leveraged to make this program successful?

3) Community Leadership: How many forest stewards are trained as volunteer and forest restoration experts?

4) Youth: What kind of youth engagement has the program accomplished?

- a) number of schools/students engaged
- b) % of the total volunteer hours that are youth
- c) number of youth leadership opportunities/programs involved

5) Challenges: What are the challenges and barriers to completing the remaining work of restoring more than 2500 acres of park land?

6) Investments: What are the estimated resources that have been invested to date by implementation partners, volunteer hours, and City funding)?

2020 Seattle City Council Statement of Legislative Intent

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SPR	6	A	2

7) Funding: What funding and resources (please list/describe separate for FTE for field, program and volunteer management; materials; contractors; etc.) are needed to:

- a) Enroll the remaining acres into Phase 1 restoration
- b) Move remaining acres into Phase 4
- c) Maintain acres in Phase 4 between 2020 and 2025
- d) Maintain all Phase 4 long-term annually beyond 2025

8) Extended Impacts: What are the unintended benefits that have resulted and resources leveraged (e.g., research, additional funding, etc.) from the partnership?

9) Neighborhood Benefits: Are there opportunities for these projects to better serve the needs of our neighborhoods and provide a greater degree of environmental services even more than it does currently?

10) Access to Nature: How can we enhance the passive recreation offered by these properties as we also ensure they maintain a high degree of ecological integrity?

Responsible Council Committee(s):

Civic Development, Public Assets & Native Communities

Date Due to Council:

June 30, 2020

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SPR	7	A	1

Budget Action Title: Cut \$500k GF in Recreation Facilities Program in SPR and backfill with \$500k King County Levy funding cut from the Play Area Renovations CIP project (MC-PR-41039)

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: Yes Has Attachment: Yes

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst:

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$(500,000)	
Net Balance Effect	\$500,000	
Other Funds		
King County Parks Levy Fund (36000)		
Revenues	\$0	
Expenditures	\$0	
Net Balance Effect	\$0	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$500,000	

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action cuts \$500k GF in the Recreation Facilities Program in SPR and backfills this cut with \$500k in King County Parks Levy funding that is cut from the Play Area Renovations CIP project (MC-PR-41039). This allows the General Fund to be used for other Council priorities. This Council Budget Action also amends the Play Area Renovations CIP project (MC-PR-41039) page as shown in

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SPR	7	A	1

Attachment 1.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Cut funding in Recreation Facilities Program.		0	0	SPR - PR000	SPR - BO-PR-50000 - Recreation Facility Programs	00100 - General Fund	2020	\$0	\$(500,000)
2	Add funding in Recreation Facilities Program to backfill GF reduction.		0	0	SPR - PR000	SPR - BO-PR-50000 - Recreation Facility Programs	36000 - King County Parks Levy Fund	2020	\$0	\$500,000
3	Reduce funding for play area renovations program to backfill General Fund cut to Recreation Facilities program		0	0	SPR - PR000	SPR - BC-PR-40000 - Fix It First	36000 - King County Parks Levy Fund	2020	\$0	\$(500,000)

Attachment 1**Play Area Renovations**

Project No:	MC-PR-41039	BSL Code:	BC-PR-40000
Project Type:	Ongoing	BSL Name:	Fix It First
Project Category:	Rehabilitation or Restoration	Location:	Multiple
Current Project Stage:	N/A	Council District:	Multiple
Start/End Date:	N/A	Neighborhood District:	Multiple
Total Project Cost:	N/A	Urban Village:	Multiple

This project renovates a number of play areas in the park system. Improvements may include equipment replacement, ADA access, surfacing and containment renovation, and related elements. The sites will be determined each year using the Play Area Inventory and Assessment report.

Resources	LTD Actuals	2019 Revised	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
General Fund	55	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
King County Voter-Approved Levy	804	2,346	500	500	750	750	750	750	6,650 7,154
Real Estate Excise Tax I	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Real Estate Excise Tax II	489	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,489
Total:	1,348	2,351	2,000500	1,500	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	14,200700
Fund Appropriations / Allocations¹	LTD Actuals	2019 Revised	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
General Fund	55	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
King County Parks Levy Fund	804	2,346	500	500	750	750	750	750	6,650 7,154
REET I Capital Fund	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
REET II Capital Fund	489	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,489
Total:	1,348	2,351	2,000500	1,500	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	14,200700

O&M Impacts: NA

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SPR	100	A	1

Budget Action Title: Pass CB 119671 Parks Fee Ordinance

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Traci Ratzliff

Council Bill or Resolution: CB 119671

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Budget Action Description:

This Council Budget Action recommends passage of CB 119671. This legislation would adopt revisions to the 2020 Parks Fee Schedule that establishes charges for the use of certain park and recreation facilities and services. The proposed revisions include technical changes to address issues with the class and course registration system that is unable to process certain fee amounts. In addition, the legislation would eliminate low-income recreation swim fees. The legislation would allow low-income individuals to swim for free at City pools beginning January 1, 2020.

This change would result in a revenue reduction of \$45,000 annually. To backfill the revenue reduction, the 2020 Proposed Budget would reallocate a portion of the \$150,000 in funding that had been provided by the Council in the 2020 Endorsed Budget to expand the daily operation of an unspecified number of wading pools.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SPU	1	A	2

Budget Action Title: Add \$30,000 in SPU to improve shut-off notifications to multifamily building residents; and cut \$30,000 in an SPU reserve account

Ongoing: Yes Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No Has Attachment: No

Primary Sponsor: Lisa Herbold

Council Members: Bruce Harrell, Kshama Sawant, Abel Pacheco, Debora Juarez, Mike O'Brien, Sally Bagshaw, Lorena González

Staff Analyst: Brian Goodnight

Council Bill or Resolution:

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Summary of Dollar Effect

See the following pages for detailed technical information

	2020 Increase (Decrease)	2021 Increase (Decrease)
General Fund		
General Fund Revenues	\$0	
General Fund Expenditures	\$0	
Net Balance Effect	\$0	
Other Funds		
Water Fund (43000)		
Revenues	\$0	
Expenditures	\$0	
Net Balance Effect	\$0	
Total Budget Balance Effect	\$0	

Budget Action Description:

This budget action would add \$30,000 in the Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) Water Fund to improve the notification process for residents of multifamily buildings when the building is facing an imminent water shut-off. The budget action would also cut \$30,000 from an ongoing reserve account in the SPU Water

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SPU	1	A	2

Fund.

SPU's current process for multifamily building shut-offs is to inform residents through 30-day notices that are taped to the building's main entrances and exits. SPU also notifies the Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections (SDCI) 10 days before the shut-off is scheduled to occur. This funding will enable the department to perform the following additional actions:

- a) Mailing a 7-day notice directly to residents;
- b) Taping a 24-hour notice to the main entrances and exits and, for buildings that are accessible to SPU staff and have 15 or fewer units, placing door hangers on individual units; and
- c) Notifying SDCI 24 hours before a shut-off is scheduled to occur, and providing SDCI with a single point of contact within SPU for handling impending shut-off interactions.

Budget Action Transactions

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BSL	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Increase appropriations for resident notifications		0	0	SPU - SU000	SPU - BO-SU-N200B - Utility Service and Operations	43000 - Water Fund	2020	\$0	\$30,000
2	Reduce reserve appropriations for supplies		0	0	SPU - SU000	SPU - BO-SU-N000B - General Expense	43000 - Water Fund	2020	\$0	\$(30,000)

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
SPU	100	A	1

Budget Action Title: Pass CB 119672 SPU 2020-2022 solid waste rates

Ongoing: Yes

Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Brian Goodnight

Council Bill or Resolution: CB 119672

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Budget Action Description:

This budget action recommends passage of C.B. 119672, Seattle Public Utilities' (SPU's) 2020-2022 solid waste rates ordinance.

This C.B. would establish solid waste rates for residential and commercial customers for the period from April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2023. If approved, solid waste rates would, on average, increase 3.0 percent in 2020, 2.9 percent in 2021, and 2.9 percent in 2022. These proposed rates are below those projected in the Council-adopted 2017 Strategic Business Plan, which were between 3.0 percent and 4.0 percent annually. The proposed rates are also below the six-year solid waste average of 3.4 percent. As proposed, a typical single-family residential customer would have monthly bill increases of \$1.50 in 2020, \$1.50 in 2021, and \$1.60 in 2022.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
BLG	1	A	1

Budget Action Title: Pass CB 119667 the 3rd quarter 2019 grant acceptance ordinance, authorizing the acceptance of \$7 million of funding from non-City sources

Ongoing: No Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Tom Mikesell

Council Bill or Resolution: CB 116667

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Budget Action Description:

This budget action recommends passage of C.B. 119667, the 3rd quarter 2019 grant acceptance ordinance, which authorizes City departments to accept approximately \$7 million of funding from external sources to support a range of purposes, including:

- Washington State Department of Transportation Regional Mobility Grant: \$4,000,000 to the Transportation Fund to support design and construction of the Market/45th Multimodal Corridor project;
- 2020 -2022 Washington State Department of Transportation Local Programs: \$700,000 to the Transportation Fund for completion of the Ballard-Interbay Regional Transportation System Plan;
- Department of Homeland Security BioWatch Program: \$1,125,138 to the General Fund for the Seattle Fire Department to continue current BioWatch air quality monitoring activity and strengthen the area's capacity to respond to biological terrorism; and,
- Washington State Department of Social and Human Services: \$254,195 to the General Fund to support naturalization assistance for State benefits recipients in the Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs' New Citizen Program.

A full list of grants and donation acceptances in C.B. 119667 is included in the Summary ATT A - 3Q Grant Acceptance Ordinance Summary Detail Table.

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
BLG	2	A	1

Budget Action Title: Pass CB 119668, the 3rd quarter 2019 supplemental appropriations ordinance, revising the 2019 budget

Ongoing: No

Has Budget Proviso: No

Has CIP Amendment: No

Primary Sponsor: Budget Committee

Council Members:

Staff Analyst: Tom Mikesell

Council Bill or Resolution: CB 119668

Date		Total	LH	BH	KS	AP	DJ	MO	SB	TM	LG
	Yes	0									
	No	0									
	Abstain	0									
	Absent	0									

Budget Action Description:

This budget action recommends passage of Council Bill (C.B.) 119668, the 3rd quarter 2019 supplemental appropriations ordinance. C.B. 119668 would amend the 2019 Adopted Budget to provide expenditure authority to use the grants in the grant acceptance ordinance (C.B. 119667) and for other purposes in various City departments. It also makes several reductions to permitted 2019 expenditures, increasing starting fund balances available for the 2020 budget. The net impact on 2019 appropriations in the 3rd quarter supplemental is a reduction of approximately \$151.7 million, of which approximately \$1.8 million is General Fund (GF). Noteworthy changes include:

- Seattle Police Officer's Guild Retro Reduction: \$7,420,969 GF decrease in the Seattle Police Department (SPD) for retroactive wage increase payments for the Seattle Police Officers Guild, covering 2015 through 2018, being lower than originally estimated;
- Reduce Appropriations for 2019 Hiring: \$5,000,000 GF decrease in SPD to reflect lower than budgeted sworn officer staffing levels due to an increase in unanticipated separations and difficulties in recruiting and hiring;
- Transfer to Judgement and Claims Fund: \$5,000,000 GF increase in Finance General for a transfer to the Judgement and Claims Fund in the Department of Finance and Administrative Services to provide additional funding due to several large unanticipated settlements and judgements in tort cases, and increased use of outside counsel;
- Support to Office of Labor Standards: \$1,300,000 GF increase in Finance General for a transfer to the Office of Labor Standards (OLS) Fund to support appropriation authority that carried forward to the new OLS Fund but never received the associated general fund resources to cover those expenses;

2020 Seattle City Council Budget Action

Agenda

Tab	Action	Option	Version
BLG	2	A	1

- Expenditure Authority for Grants and Donations: \$3,001,652 increase, of which \$2,301,652 is in the GF, for expenditures supported by grants and donations that would be approved in C.B. 119667; and,
- Changes to Capital Improvements projects: \$32,652,684 net reduction to capital projects, largely in the Transportation Capital Program.